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1892

WITH INDEX AND DIRECTORY FOR

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THE Editor of the HANDBOOK for SWITZERLAND, PIEDMONT, and SAVOY, is very solicitous to be favoured with corrections of any mistakes and omissions which may be discovered by persons who have made use of the book. Those communications especially will be welcomed which are founded upon personal knowledge, and accompanied by the name of the writer to authenticate them. Travellers willing to make such communications are requested to have the kindness to address them to the Editor of the HANDBOOK, care of Mr. Murray, Albemarle Street.

P R E F A C E.



MURRAY'S *Handbook for Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont*, originally published in 1838, was the first systematic guide-book of English origin to those countries. It was based on personal knowledge of the routes described, and constructed for the use of a generation of travellers, among whose interests the beauties of nature or historical associations took the first place.

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The publisher desires to acknowledge his special obligations to the Handbooks issued by M. Joanne, the 'Schweizerführer' of Herr Iwan von Tschudi, and to the numerous local Handbooks published under the auspices of the Italian Alpine Club, and referred to in the subsequent list of authorities. He also wishes to thank the many Alpine Clubmen, Swiss travellers and residents who have put at his service their intimate knowledge of particular districts, and thus enabled him, in spite of the enormous increase in the amount of the information to be gathered together since the book was first published, to maintain throughout its claim to be founded on the personal knowledge of the most competent travellers.

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In preparing the Eighteenth Edition, every line of the text has been very carefully revised and corrected, the historical information given having been considerably increased. The notices of the towns have been practically rewritten, particular attention having been devoted to their Architectural Monuments. The information as regards the mountain districts has been brought up to date, and several valleys and villages, as yet little known to English travellers, but well worth their attention, have been fully described, largely from personal

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W. A. B. C.

1891.

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(WITHOUT THE PENNINE ALPS.)

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HANDBOOK FOR SWITZERLAND AND SAVOY.

PART I.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS. 1900.

Important.—The special attention of travellers is called to the **New and carefully prepared Maps**, engraved on a large scale, which have now been inserted in the Handbook for Switzerland.

These Maps, based on the survey commenced by Genl. Dufour, and now being completed by Col. Siegfried (among the best survey-maps in the world), are drawn with contours at intervals of 200 mètres in different tints of brown getting darker with the height until the glaciers are reached. The glaciers and snow fields are distinguished by a blue tint, and the flow of the glaciers is shown by dark blue lines.

The two maps of Lucerne and surrounding district are printed for the present edition without contours.

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Lucerne and surrounding district. In Two Parts.

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The Upper Engadine. In Two Parts

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- PAGE
- [3] **Coins.** Travellers in Switzerland should recollect that the following coins are not current in that country—**Swiss pieces** of 1859–1863, with a sitting figure of ‘*Helvetia*,’ **Papal coins**, and **Italian silver coins** of all values below 5 francs.
- [4] **Post.** In line 1 for ‘ $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.’ read ‘ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.’
- [5] **Swiss Time.** Swiss time is now **Central European Time**, which is one hour in advance of London time, and 50 minutes in advance of Paris time (or 55 minutes in advance of French railway time).
- [6] **Enquiry Offices** (where all information desired can be obtained gratis) have now been opened in all the principal Swiss towns and tourist resorts.
- [23] **Outfit.** Those intending to climb should consult the Report (price 6*d.*) on **Equipment for Mountaineers**, issued in 1892 by the English Alpine Club.
- [28] Buckingham has been succeeded by **Beale and Cloves**, whose address is 194 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.
- [31], line 2. For ‘Egg’ read ‘Spur.’
- [32], line 14. The address of the **English Alpine Club** is now 23 Savile Row, W.
- [33] Par. (c). Omit ‘[Travellers intending’ to ‘a sleeping place].’
- [33] Travellers to Berne, Zürich, and Lucerne can have their registered luggage examined at the **Custom-house Offices at Berne or Lucerne** instead of at the Swiss frontier.
- [33] There is now a new fast ‘**train de luxe**’ (with sleeping and restaurant cars) 4 times a week in connexion with the 11 o’clock departure from London. It starts from Calais and proceeds through Paris, being divided on its arrival in Switzerland into two parts. One of these, the ‘**Interlaken**’ express (on Sundays and Wednesdays

from July 10 to 31, and *also* on Thursdays from Aug. 1 to Sept. 10), reaches Interlaken at 8.23 a.m., thus enabling travellers to gain Grindelwald in time for lunch; the other, the 'Engadine' express (on Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from July 10 to 31, and daily from Aug. 1 to Sept. 10), arrives at Coire at 9.48 a.m., in time to push on to St. Moritz the same day. First Class fares, *plus* 28 francs to Interlaken, and 31 francs to Coire.

[42] A really good **Swiss History in English** has at last appeared: 'The Rise of the Swiss Republic,' by W. D. McCrackan (Boston, Mass.; to be procured from Saxon & Co., London, 1892).

[91] The following are the final official returns of the **Census of 1888**. Total Population, 2,933,334. There are 2,083,097 German-speaking, 634,413 French-speaking, 155,130 Italian-speaking, and 38,357 Romansch-speaking persons. The Roman Catholics (including the Christian Catholics) numbered 1,183,828, the Protestants, 1,716,548, and the Jews, 8,069. There were 3,185 'communes' in Switzerland, 400,121 inhabited houses, and 637,835 households.

116, col. 1. The railway line from **Stein to Coblenz** ($16\frac{3}{4}$ miles, 50 min.) was opened in 1891.

122, col. 1. The **Vincent collection** was dispersed by auction in 1891, many of the best specimens of old Swiss painted glass being secured for the new **Swiss National Museum**, opened in 1898 at Zürich behind the Railway Station.

125. There is now a **Railway from Schaffhausen to Eglisau** (13 m. in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), which enables a traveller to go direct from Schaffhausen to Zürich in 2 hrs.

129. The new **Swiss National Museum** (behind the Railway station) was opened to the public in June, 1898. It contains a magnificent collection of Swiss antiquities of all kinds and all ages, lacustrine, Roman, mediaeval, &c., and should certainly be visited.

133 and 138. New **Railways from Thalweil to Zug** ($10\frac{1}{2}$ m. traversed in c. 40 min.), and from **Zug to Arth-Goldau** ($12\frac{1}{2}$ m. in 25 min.), now greatly shorten the journey from Zürich to Lucerne and the St. Gotthard.

136. **Amden** (some simple inns), in a very picturesque situation above the Walensee, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by a remarkable carriage road from Weesen. From Amden a good cross path leads in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the bad inn on the Käsern Alp, whence the ascent of the **Speer** (magnificent panorama) is best made in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by a good path.

143. In 1898 a new **Natural History Museum** (with mineralogical, entomological, and botanical collections) was opened in Lucerne.

146. It is 2 hrs. by mule path from Schwyz by Rickenbach to the pleasant and finely situated little mountain inn on the Holzegg ridge, and thence 1 hr. up to the top of the **Gross Mythen**.

148, col. 1. **Tell's Chapel** is first mentioned in 1504.

167. The panorama of the Bernese Oberland from the **Napf** (good **Kurhaus** on the summit) is very fine. The summit is best reached from Langnau by Trub to the Mettlen Alp (carriage road to here) and thence in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by mule path (4 hrs. in all from Langnau). There is a rough path (not easy to find) direct from the Napf down to Schüpheim. On the first Sunday in each of the summer months there is a local wrestling match on top of the Napf.

167. To see something of the pretty pastoral region between the **Emmenthal** and **Interlaken** or **Brienz**—as yet but little known to foreign travellers—the following route is suggested.

From **Wiggen** (the station after Escholzmatt) a diligence runs in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. by Marbach to **Schangnau** (**Goldener Löwe**, good country inn), finely situated at the N. foot of the Hohgant. Carriage roads lead hence to Signau and to Thun, while rough passes give access by the Justisthal to Merligen on the Lake of Thun, or by the Habkern glen to Interlaken. 7 miles E. by carriage road from Schangnau is the quaint peasant's bath establishment of **Kemmeribodenbad**, whence the Hohgant (7225 ft.) may be ascended in 4-5 hrs., and Interlaken reached by Habkern or Brienz by a pass over the Brienzergat. An easy grass pass leads over in 3 hrs. from Kemmeriboden to **Sörenberg** (**Kurhaus**, fair inn), and **Flühli** (**Kreuz**, fair), whence by several easy grass passes the Brünig railway may be gained, best at Sarnen.

167. From the **Brienzer Rothhorn** it is easy to reach Sörenberg in 2 hrs., and thence there is a carriage road past Flühli to Schüpflheim ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.' walk or $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by diligence).

168 and 175. In 1899 there was opened an **Electric Railway** (the first in Switzerland) from **Thun** by Konolfingen (on the Berne-Langnau line) to **Burgdorf** ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

169, col. 2. The once celebrated view from the Münster Platz is now much injured by the growth of trees and the building of houses on the intervening hill.

171. The huge **New Historical Museum** at Berne (whither all the contents of the old one, save the books, have been transferred) is on the Helvetia Platz, across the Kirchenfeld bridge.

173, col. 1. The **Casino** has been pulled down, and on its site has been constructed a building which will join the two Federal Palaces.

174. There is now an **Electric Railway** in 40 mins. from Berne to the top of the **Gurten** (2825 ft.).

175, col. 1, 177, col. 1, and 178, col. 1. There is now a **Railway** from **Thun** to **Interlaken** above the S. shore of the Lake of Thun (17 miles, 1 hr.). The **Thunersee** or **Scherzligen** station at Thun is just opposite the Steamer's starting place of the same name, and there are also stations at **Spiez**, **Leissigen**, and **Därigen**. The main (or **Central**) **Interlaken Railway Station** is close to the new Landing place of the Steamers from the Lake of Thun, which reach it by a recently excavated canal, near the entrance to which are seen the ruins of Weissenau Castle.

176, col. 1. **A Railway** is planned from Wimmis up the **Niesen**.

179-180. From the Wilderswyl-Gsteig station on the Grindelwald railway a bad char road leads up in 2 hrs. to the chief village (here is H. Alpenrose, new and clean) in the **Saxetenthal**, a pretty pastoral valley. Hence there is a path through the woods to the H. Bellevue at Abendberg ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.)—1 hr. by mule track above Interlaken—while from Saxeten the easy ascent of the **Suleck** (splendid view) takes but 4 hrs. From Saxeten it is 2 hrs. up to the Tanzbödeli or **Renggli Pass**, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. more by the picturesque and wooded Suld glen to Aeschi.

179, col. 2. The **Scheinige Platte cogwheel Railway** is now open. It starts from the Wilderswyl-Gsteig station on the Grindelwald line (10 min. from the Eastern Interlaken or Zollhaus Station) and mounts in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. past Breitlauenen to the new Scheinige Platte Inn.

180, col. 1, line 21. For ' $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.' read ' $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.', and line 24, for 'mountain' read 'mountains,' and for 'which' read 'This shelf.'

180, col. 2, and 196, col. 1. The **Grindelwald-Lauterbrunnen** line branches off at the **Eastern Interlaken Station** (formerly called

Zollhaus) 7 min. from the main station; opposite is the new Landing place whence start the steamers for the Lake of Brienz.

182, col. 2. The **Mürren Railway** (55 min. up from Lauterbrunnen) is now open.

184-185. The **Railway over the Wengern Alp** is now open. It takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to go by it from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald, there being stations at **Wengen village, Hôtel Jungfrau, Little Scheideck, and Alpiglen.**

186. The **Railway from the Little Scheideck Inn to the Eiger Glacier** ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr) is now open, and may some day be continued to the summit of the Eiger.

188. The whole of the **W. end of the village of Grindelwald** was burnt down on August 18, 1892, but has now been rebuilt, the **Bear Hôtel** on a very much larger scale than before. In 1897 the main building (nothing else) of the **Adler** was also burnt.

189, col. 2. There is now a good carriage road from **Grindelwald to Hotel Wetterhorn** at the foot of the **Upper Glacier**, while a railway is planned over the **Great Scheideck.**

189, col. 2, end. There is now a good char road from the **Little Scheideck to the Männlichen Inn** (1 hr's. walk): railway projected.

190, col. 1. A much recommended excursion from Grindelwald is that up the **Burg**, 7248 ft., NW. of and visible from the village, 3 hrs.' easy walk; horses can go to the summit, which is gained by way of the **Buss Alp** and the N. slope.

192, col. 1. Travellers are strongly advised to make the round to the N. over the magnificent pastures of the **Grindel Alp** (views superb) on their way to or from (this is the best direction) the **Great Scheideck.** Horses can be taken, but this route is longer than the usual one.

193-4. There are now electric tramways from **H. Reichenbach** up to the **Reichenbach Falls**, and from **Meiringen** to the **Aarschlucht.**

195, col. 1. The **Brienzer Rothhorn cogwheel Railway** is now open. There are 10 tunnels and many bridges, and the maximum gradient is 1 in 4. The journey from **Brienz** takes $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., 5518 ft. being surmounted. It is the loftiest railway as yet built in Europe.

195, col. 2. The path from the **Giessbach to the Faulhorn** is very rough, and is not recommended.

196, col. 1. The magnificent new carriage road over the **Grimsel from Meiringen to Gletsch** was opened in 1895. The distance of 23 miles is covered by diligences from Meiringen in $7\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., and from Gletsch in $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., both being in correspondence at Gletsch with the diligences over the **Furka Pass**, and from **Brieg.**

197, col. 2, par. 4. The bridge just above the Falls no longer exists, but they are best seen from a platform projecting from the high road between the **Refreshment Chalet** below, and the good **H. Handeck**, above them.

200, col. 2. As the **Todten See** is mentioned by that name by Gruner in 1760, it is clear that it owes its designation to the fact that it is frequently frozen even in summer, and not to any legends connected with the battle in 1799.

209-210. In 1898 Herr Cathrein of the **Eggishorn Hotel** opened a small **Inn** (14 beds) near the **Concordia Club hut.**

211, col. 2. The height of the **Bel Alp Hôtel** is 7012 ft.

- 213, col. 2. There is now a **Railway from Stans up the Stanserhorn** (1 hr.), and an **Electric Tramway from Stansstad by Stans to Engelberg** (14 miles in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.).
221. On the market-place of **Altdorf** a fine statue (by R. Kissling, of Zürich) of William Tell and his son was set up in 1895, while in a Theatre at the end of the town Schiller's play of 'William Tell' is performed every Sunday afternoon in summer.
- 223, col. 2. The disfiguring advertisements near the **Devil's Bridge** have at last been removed; opposite the bridge is the **Monument to Suworoff**, deeply hewn into the rock wall.
226. **Airolo** was partly destroyed in 1898 by a great fall of rocks from the Sasso Rosso.
229. In 1897 a new **Railway line** was opened from **Lucerne** by **Küssnacht to Immensee** ($7\frac{1}{2}$ m.), which saves 9 m. and the détour by Rothkreuz.
- 230, col. 1. Tells-Platte is not seen from the railway.
- 231, col. 2, line 34. For '25 minutes' read 'about 20 minutes.'
237. There is now a steep **carriage road** (2 hrs.) from **Reichenbach to the chief village in the pretty Kienthal**, where there are now two fair inns, the Kienthalerhof, and the Bär. From the village there is a footpath past Schwandi to Frutigen (2 hrs.).
- 239, col. 1. The catastrophe of 1782 on the **Altels** was repeated in Sept. 1895, when 6 men and 158 head of cattle perished.
- 240, col. 1, line 12. For '1736-41' read '1740-1.' Col. 2, line 19, for '452' read '4630.'
- 248, col. 2. For 'Gasteig' read 'Gsteig.'
250. A **Railway from Spiez to Erlenbach** ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) was opened in 1897: it will later be continued farther up the Simmenthal.
266. In 1900 a new and direct **Railway from Neuchâtel to Berne**, past Kerzers and Anet, will be opened, by which the distance between the two towns will be greatly shortened.
- 271, col. 2. **The Railway from Yverdon to Ste. Croix** (15 miles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) is now open: it is the only line in Switzerland on which no trains run on Sundays, a condition laid down by the rich merchant who defrayed the expenses of its construction.
- 283, col. 1. **Geneva**. The **Jardin Alpin** is in the **Chemin Dancet** (not Daucet).
- 287, col. 2. There is now an **Electric Railway up the Salève**. It starts from either **Etrembières** ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by tram from the Place du Molard), or from **Veyrier** ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by tram from the Cours de Rive), these lines meeting at **Monnetier Mairie** station and then continuing to the **Treize Arbres** station (Rly. Restaurant), 1 hr. from either starting point and $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the summit.
- 291, col. 1. For an elaborate scientific description of the **Lake of Geneva** consult Prof. F. A. Forel's great monograph 'Le Léman,' of which two of the three volumes have now appeared (Lausanne, 1892 and 1895).
- 298, col. 2, and 299, line 2. **The Railway from Territet up the Rochers de Naye** was opened in July, 1892. There are three stations, *Caux*, *Jaman*, and *Naye*, the latter being about 200 ft. below the summit, and reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the **Montreux-Territet Station** (distance about 5 m.). Near the *Naye* station is a large *Buffet*, forming part of an extensive **Hotel** with 100 rooms, and at *Caux*, a large new **Hotel** (150 beds).

- 303, col. 2. There is a new **Club hut** on the **Frête de Sailles**, whence the **Grand Moeveran** may be reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hrs.
306. On the **Col du Len** between Saxon and Sembrancher stands, at a height of 5000 feet, the **Grd. H. Pierre à Voir** (150 beds) which is 2 hrs. by mule path from Saxon.
- 309, col. 1. 2 hrs. by carriage road above Sierre, at **Crans-sur-Sierre**, is the new and excellent **Hôtel du Parc-Montana**, as to which see **Index-Directory**, under *Sierre*.
315. In 1899 the piercing of the **Tunnel** below the **Simplon** for the railway from Brieg to Domo d'Ossola was actually begun.
- 321, col. 1. The Inn on the **Devero Alp** has now been much improved.
- 323, col. 1. The best ascent from Tosa Falls for a moderate walker is that of the **Rothenthorn** (9725 ft., $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) on the N., views superb.
- 325, col. 2. It is from the lower peak of the **Wytttenwasserstock** (9922 ft.) *not* from the Pizzo Pesciorà, that streams flow to three seas.
330. A **Gymnasium**, on the system of Dr. Zander of Stockholm, has been established at **Ragatz**, under the charge of Dr. Bally. Several English patients speak highly of it for sciatica, &c.
- 333, col. 1. A **Funicular railway** now runs from the back of Hof Ragatz to **Wartenstein**, where there is a Hotel and Pension, 738 feet above Ragatz.
- 342, col. 1. The **Hinterruck**, 7576 ft., may be gained by a very easy ascent of 3 hrs. from Wildhaus, and it is about 3 hrs. more by a rougher (but well-marked) track, down to Wallenstadt. The **Säntis** (p. 338) is $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by a fair path (not easily missed) from Wildhaus, and the **Altmann** (p. 339) is $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by a rough way past the Krai Alp and the pass of that name, and then up the W. face of the peak; from the N. foot of the Altmann there is a direct descent to the Meglis Alp.
- 342, col. 1. In 1891 a **Railway** ($16\frac{1}{4}$ m., traversed in 1 hr.) was opened from **Biberbrücke Stat.** to **Arth-Goldau Stat.**; this is the shortest way from the Lake of Zürich to the St. Gotthard line.
345. Recent researches make it tolerably certain that the **battle of Morgarten** was fought on the S.E. shore of the Egeri See—which is traversed by a tiny steamer—and **not** towards the gorge of Schorno, by which the lake can be reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the railway station of Sattel on the Biberbrücke and Arth-Goldau line.
346. A carriage road is being constructed over the **Pragel Pass**.
- 347, col. 2. The **Glärnisch Club hut** (a sort of little Inn, with resident caretakers, in summer) is $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Voraun, and thence it is an easy 3 hrs. more to the second highest but most frequently visited summit of the chain, the **Ruchen Glärnisch**, 9548 ft.
- 355, col. 1. In 1899 the new carriage road over the **Klausen Pass** was completed, and in 1900 Federal diligences will run from the railway station at Altdorf to that at Linththal.
- 365, col. 1. The new carriage road from **Reichenau** to **Ilanz** on the right bank of the **Rhine** (14 miles), past Bonaduz and Versam, is even more picturesque than that on the left bank through Flims. From the latter place no climber should neglect to ascend ($6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., no difficulties) the **Ringelspitz**, 10,667 ft. by its S. ridge; most splendid view.
- 373, col. 1. In 1895 the Inn of **Peidenbad** was again closed.

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375. The **Railway from Coire to Thusis** (through carriages from Davos) is now open (17 m. traversed in 1-1.20 hr.). The diligences for the Albula, Julier, Splügen, and San Bernardino Passes now start from Thusis, and those for the Oberalp Pass from Reichenau. See under *Coire* and *Disentis* in the Index-Directory.
- 378, col. 2. The easiest and finest ascent from Splügen village is that of the **Bärenhorn** (9620 ft., 3 hrs.) which commands a glorious view. The dolomitic peaks just N. of the village are more striking, but harder of access.
- 382, col. 1. A new and good Inn was opened at **Cresta** (now 13 m. by a very fine carriage road, traversed by a diligence, from Andeer on the Splügen road) in 1896, which affords excellent headquarters for the ascents of the **Weissberg**, 9987 ft., 3 hrs., or of **Piz Platta**, 11,109 ft., 4½ hrs., both fine and easy excursions, especially the latter peak, which commands one of the finest panoramas in the Alps.
- 385, col. 1, last line but one. For '25 min.' read '25 miles.'
- 387, col. 1. The road now keeps always on the **left bank** of the Moësa from the San Bernardino Pass to the village of the same name.
- 389 and 392. Savognin is the best starting point for the **Piz St. Michel** (5 hrs.) but Bergün for the **Piz d' Aela**, and the **Tinzenhorn** (6 hrs. each).
392. There is now a **new Club hut** (8632 ft., 4 hrs. from Bergün) at the N. end of the Porchabella glacier which sends streams to three seas; from it the **Piz Kesch** can be climbed without any real difficulty in 3 hrs. or so.
392. A **Tunnel** is now being pierced below the **Albula Pass** for the long-wanted railway from Thusis to the Upper Engadine.
- 393, col. 1, line 12 from bottom. For '45°' read '2 in 5.'
- 394, col. 1. 3 hrs. N. of Küblis, by carriage road, is the pretty village of **St. Antönien**, which now has a good inn, *Hôtel Madrisa*. Hence *Klosters* may be reached over the **Madriserhorn** (9285 ft., 7 hrs.), a fine walk, or in 1½ hrs. the **H. Sulzfluh**, 5817 ft., on the **Partnun Alp** at the head of the *St. Antönien glen*. From the latter modest mountain inn the **Sulzfluh**, 9252 ft., is a walk of 3 hrs., while easy passes lead over into the *Montavon*. This interesting district is hardly known as yet to English travellers.
- 394, col. 2. The **Silvretta Club hut** is now a kind of small inn in summer, with a resident caretaker, and the favourite ascent (perfectly easy) is that of the **Silvrettahorn**, 10,657 ft., 3 hrs., while *Piz Buin*, though longer, is scarcely more difficult of access.
- 397, col. 2, line 2 of text. For '1¼ m.' read '13¼ m.'
- 399, col. 1. The **Douglass Club hut** is now a large mountain inn (50 beds), and from it the **Scesaplana** may be easily gained in 3 hrs., the view thence being exceedingly fine.
- 400, col. 2. From *Soglio* or *Castasegna* the **Pizzo Gallegione** (10,201 ft.), a very fine point of view, may be climbed in 6 hrs., or taken on the way from either place to *Cresta* in the *Avers* (8 hrs.) over the *Forcella di Prassignola*.
- 400, col. 2, line 7. For 'On a height' to 'Bondo' read 'About half a mile off is the village of *Bondo* with its *Palazzo* belonging.'
- 403, col. 1. Herr *Lorria's* splendid monograph on the **Upper Engadine** was not published till 1895.
- 404, col. 1. The **Engadine proper** does not begin till half way down the *Lake of Sils*, for the *Maloja plateau*, with *Isola* on the S. shore

of the lake, are politically part of the commune of Stampa in the Bregaglia valley.

405. There is now an **Electric Tramway** from the village to the **Baths of St. Moritz**.
- 407, col. 1, line 4 from bottom. For 'is a myth' read 'seems to be better authenticated than is usually the case with such romantic tales.'
- 408, col. 2. The Ofen Wirthshaus is now an excellent little mountain inn. From it a much recommended excursion by the Schera pastures and then stony slopes may be made up the **Munt la Schera** (8594 ft.), a very fine and easily accessible view-point (2½ easy hrs. from the inn).
The name 'Buffalora Pass' belongs properly to an old pass (now called **Giuf Plan**) which leads from the Ofen Pass road (at the roadmenders' house beyond the Inn) to the Val Mora and thence by the **Fraële Pass** past **S. Giacomo di Fraële** (very fair Cantoniera) and over the **Scale di Fraële** to Bormio—an interesting but roundabout route.
- 408, col. 2. In 1900 there will be opened a new carriage road over the **Umbrail Pass** or Wormserjoch (8242 ft., the highest in Switzerland) from Santa Maria in the Münsterthal to the 4th Cantoniera on the Bormio or Italian side of the Stelvio Pass (9055 ft.), the road over which is the highest in the Alps.
- 408, col. 2, and 409, col. 1. The **Piz Linard** (11,201 ft.) is 27 ft. lower than Piz Kesch (11,228 ft.), and is accessible from Lavin by a stony, but not difficult, climb of 6 hrs. There is no Club hut at Glims, nor is there any path thence up the peak. A far pleasanter climb from Lavin is the **Piz Fliana** (10,775 ft., 5 hrs.), which can be taken on the way to the Silvretta Club hut. The way to it lies through the Lavinuoz glen. From the head of Val Tuoi the well-known and easy glacier pass **Fermunt Pass** (9193 ft.) leads over into the Montavon. From the same glen the high but easy glacier pass of the **Jamjoch** (10,112 ft.) gives access to the Jamthaler Club hut (6½ hrs. from Lavin), whence the **Fluchthorn** (11,165 ft.) can be climbed, without any difficulty, in 4 hrs. or so, and the descent made in 3 hrs. more to the Heidelberger Club hut, on the route of the Fimber Pass, leading from the Lower Engadine to the Paznaun valley.
- 417, col. 2. There is a very fair char road over the **Forcola di Livigno** to Livigno (4½ hrs. from the Hospice or La Rōsa), where there is now a very fair mountain Inn. On the way over the Passo di Val Viola the traveller passes the opening of the **Val di Dosedé** (easy pass—Club hut on the top for the **Cima Viola**, the highest of the Lago Spalmo group (2 hrs.)—over to the Eita Club hut in the Val Grosina), and further on that of the **Val di Verva**, through which an easy pass leads direct to the Eita Club hut.
- 419, col. 2. A **Railway** now runs from **Lecco** to **Colico** (30½ miles, traversed in 1-1¾ hrs.), along the E. shore of the Lakes of Lecco and Como, thus affording direct railway communication between Milan and the Valtellina.
- 420, col. 2. The gorges of the **Spöl** between the Ofenhaus and Livigno are one of the most striking sights in the Alps (mule path, which becomes a rough cart track at the upper end of the gorges).
The **Cima di Piazzi** (11,283 ft.) is now most easily ascended (5-6 hrs.) from the new **Eita Club** hut, in the Val Grosina, which may be reached by mule path in 3½ hrs. from **Grosio** (Albergo Gilardi) on the high road between Tirano and Bormio.

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION.¹

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§ 1. GENERAL INFORMATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

Passports.—Passports are not at present (1891) required from English travellers in France, Switzerland, or Italy. In time of peace the tourist, who intends to keep to the beaten tracks of the Central Alps, will find a passport unnecessary. Should he propose, however, to extend his journey to remote districts on the Italo-French frontier,

¹ The introductory information given here refers generally to the Alpine districts described in this volume. Further information as to the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont, the Pennine Alps, and the Italian Lakes, is given at the commencement of the second part of the work.

he will do well to provide himself with one, since the government officials have a right to demand from any stranger proof of his identity, and a passport, provided with a *visa*, is the simplest and most generally recognised form in which such proof can be presented. The passport should be carried on the person, as it will be wanted, if at all, at some unexpected moment. Travellers should not resent too impetuously any want of manners on the part of subordinate officials, with whom they may come into contact. The offer of a cigar will often have more effect than the most spirited remonstrance in bringing to a speedy close a difficulty arising from misapprehension of their character.

A passport can be procured at the Foreign Office, Downing Street, by leaving or sending a letter of recommendation from any M.P., or London banker, magistrate, clergyman, solicitor, or surgeon, and calling or sending the next day for the passport, for which a fee of 2s. is charged.

Those who have not time or a servant at their disposal should forward their letters of recommendation to Edward Stanford, 26 Cockspur Street, S.W.; W. J. Adams and Sons, 59 Fleet Street, E.C.; Lee and Carter, 440 Strand; or one of the tourist agents, who for a small charge will procure the passports and visas, and will also mount the passport in a case, which some travellers prefer.

Customs.—The Swiss now levy import-dues only on a few bulky articles, and no examination (except at Geneva, where however it is often nominal) of passengers' luggage is made on entering the country. Examinations are made on entering France, Italy, Austria, or the German States.

The officials, as a rule, are content with opening one article of each traveller's luggage. Cigars, lace, and unmade-up stuffs for clothing are almost the only articles charged for. There are strenuous regulations against the transport of cartridges through France.

In the Italian Lakes the traveller has constantly to cross the frontier. He will, however, be little troubled except at the railway douane of *Chiasso*, where the head officials have made themselves notorious for harshness in the execution of their duty and discourtesy towards travellers. Those *leaving* Italy with any purchases which may possibly be mistaken for 'works of art prior to the present century' should be particularly careful to avoid Chiasso, as the custom-house officials will detain the goods, and refuse to answer any inquiries by letter as to the means by which they can be released, a course for which they are said to have the authority of their government.

Money.—By a decree of the Diet in 1850 the currency of Switzerland was reduced to conformity with that of France, and Switzerland is now a member of the 'Latin Union' (1865), in virtue of which French, Italian, Belgian, and Greek gold and silver coins are accepted in Switzerland. Francs and centimes are the current money. The coinage is distinguished by the word *HELVETIA* on the obverse, and is among the best in Europe.

Swiss gold twenty-franc pieces were first coined in 1883. The silver

coins consist of pieces of 5 francs, 2 francs, 1 franc, and $\frac{1}{2}$ franc (50 centimes). The small coins consist of pieces of 5, 10, and 20 centimes, struck in *billon* (nickel and copper), and are much more convenient than French or English copper; but should be examined carefully as many of the older billon coins (and some of the silver ones) have been withdrawn by law from circulation. There are no Federal bank-notes as yet; and those of the thirty-four private and cantonal banks of issue do not, as a general rule, circulate outside the particular canton in which they are issued, so that they should be accepted with caution and enquiry made in each case.

French twenty-franc pieces and francs, current all over Switzerland, are the best money the traveller can take with him; but English sovereigns and bank-notes are usually taken at hotels throughout Switzerland and on the Italian lakes, at a value of 25 francs, English sovereigns and half-sovereigns of full weight are by a Federal Decree of 1887 (not yet put into execution) legal tender in Switzerland for 25 francs 20 centimes, and 12 francs 60 centimes respectively.

A safe and convenient method of carrying money is by circular notes issued by Coutts & Co., Herries & Co., the Union Bank, the London and Westminster Bank, and other banks, payable at all the large towns in Europe. They may be procured for any sum from 10*l.* upwards, and are changed free of charge by the bankers at all Swiss towns, and at the principal hotels wherever English are well known. By going to the bankers the traveller secures any benefit there may be from the current rate of exchange. The security they ought to afford against loss to the changers is diminished by the frequent carelessness of hotelkeepers, in changing the notes without requiring to see the 'Letter of Indication' the bearer is bound to present to prove his signature. English cheques are commonly changed by hotelkeepers in large towns, or in smaller places much frequented by travellers.

The Austrian florin is reckoned in Switzerland at the rate of 2 francs 50 centimes:

The coinage of Italy is the same as that of France. The paper currency is now at par, and is being gradually replaced by gold and silver coinage. Italian paper should be changed before crossing the frontier, as it is not accepted in Switzerland or France.

Measures.—On the Federal map of Switzerland (the Swiss Ordnance Map), as well as on the Italian, French, and Austrian Ordnance Surveys, the heights above the sea-level are indicated in mètres.

FRENCH MEASURES.

1 mètre	=	3.2809 Eng. feet	=	3 feet 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches nearly.
1 kilomètre	=	0.614 Eng. mile	=	5-8ths of a mile, nearly.
1 Old French foot	=	1.066 Eng. foot	=	1 foot, 1 inch, nearly.
1 French league	=	2.485 Eng. miles	=	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, nearly.
1000 mètres				
(1 kilomètre)	=	3280.9 Eng. feet	=	1093 yards 2 feet, nearly.
8 kilomètres	=	4 miles 7 furl. 169 yds.	=	5 miles, less 51 yards.
50 kilomètres	=		=	31 miles 121 yards.
1 kilogramme	=	2.205 lbs. avoird.	=	2 lb. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. nearly.
1 hectare	=	10,000 sq. mètres	=	2 acres 1 rd. 35 pches., nearly.

TABLE A.—FRENCH MÈTRES REDUCED TO ENGLISH FEET.

Mètres.	English Feet and Decimal Parts.	Mètres.	English Feet and Decimal Parts	Mètres.	English Feet and Decimal Parts.
1	3.281	20	65.618	300	984.270
2	6.562	30	98.427	400	1312.360
3	9.843	40	131.236	500	1640.450
4	13.124	50	164.045	600	1968.539
5	16.404	60	196.854	700	2296.629
6	19.685	70	229.663	800	2624.719
7	22.966	80	262.472	900	2952.809
8	26.247	90	295.281	1000	3280.899
9	29.528	100	328.090		
10	32.809	200	656.180		

To reduce mètres to English feet, multiply by 3, and to the product add a 12th of it, and an 8th of that 12th.

SWISS MEASURES.

1 Swiss foot	=	11 inches, 10 lines, nearly.
1 Swiss league or Stunde	=	2.983 Eng. miles = 3 miles, less 92 feet.
1 Swiss Post	=	3.00 Swiss Stunden = 9 miles, less 92 yards.
1 Swiss arpent	=	0.89 Eng. Acres = 9-10ths of an acre, nearly.
1 Swiss pound	=	1.102 lbs. avoird. = $\frac{1}{2}$ Fr. kilog. = 1 lb. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., nearly.

ITALIAN MEASURES.

1 Piedmontese mile	=	1.503 Eng. mile = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 57 yards.
1 Italian mile	=	1 mile, 1 furlong, 45 yards.
1 Italian Post	=	8 Italian miles = 9 miles, 1 furlong, 142 yards.

Post.—The postage on an ordinary letter under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. is 10 centimes (10 centimes extra for registration). If addressed to a direction within $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles, half-price. Postcards are 5 centimes throughout Switzerland, and 10 centimes to other countries included in the Postal Union. Reply Cards 10 and 20 centimes respectively. Unsealed though closed packages containing no letters or articles of value pay 10 centimes up to 250 grammes (about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.).

Letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to all countries included in the Postal Union cost 25 centimes, and 25 centimes for every extra $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. If registered, 25 centimes extra. Printed papers (including books) and samples, may be sent to England at the rate of 5 centimes per 50 grammes (2 oz.), the limit of weight being 350 grammes (12 oz.).

In addressing letters, the name, and particularly the initial letter, should be clearly written, and the addition 'Esquire' avoided. It is better when possible to have the letters addressed to a hotel rather than Poste Restante. In many places of summer resort the post-office staff is wholly unequal to the call on it, and letters are constantly

delivered to the wrong person, or, having been placed under a wrong letter, refused when actually lying in the office. It is well therefore, in country offices, when expected letters are not received, to request to be allowed to look for oneself.

When newspapers are expected they should be especially asked for, as they are often kept apart.

There is a parcel post between Great Britain and Switzerland. Parcels under 3 lbs. cost 1s. 6d. or 1s. 9d., between 3 and 7 lbs., 2s. or 2s. 2d., the lower rates being those viâ France, the higher those viâ Belgium. Parcels above 7 lbs. may be sent at merchandise rates from Bâle to London—22 lbs. (10 kilos) for 6 francs 10 centimes, 44 lbs. (20 kilos), for 12 francs 15 centimes, and so on.

There is a cheap and convenient internal *money-order system* in Switzerland, fee 20 centimes for 100 francs, and 10 centimes for each 100 francs afterwards, up to 1000 francs for towns, and 500 francs for smaller places. To England 6d. up to £2; 1s. to £5; 1s. 6d. to £7; 2s. to £10. Within Switzerland telegraphic money-orders up to 300 francs may be sent at the usual charge, plus the cost of the telegram.

Telegraph.—The electric telegraph wires are now carried to almost every town and considerable village in Switzerland, and to many solitary hotels, open only in the summer. Messages within the Swiss frontier are charged as follows: 35 centimes for two words, 40 centimes for 3 and 4, and so on, adding 5 centimes for every odd or two even words. The name of the sender is put at the end of the message. To England 29 centimes a word, and to France 10 centimes, in both cases in addition to a fixed charge of 50 centimes per message.

Swiss Time.—To avoid inconvenience it is well to bear in mind that Berne time (*heure de Berne*) is the official time in Switzerland. It is half an hour in advance of London, 20 minutes in advance of Paris time, but 20 minutes behind Roman, and 36 minutes behind Vienna time. *The French railways are 5 or 6 minutes behind Paris time, so that French railway time is 26 minutes in advance of Bern time.*

Circular Tours and Tickets.—Of late years two new systems have sprung into existence to meet the case of persons more or less incapable, from want of experience in travel or ignorance of foreign languages, of taking care of themselves while abroad.

The first is known as the 'Personally-conducted Tour.' The tourist pays down a fixed sum, which, with very few extras, includes all his expenses. For this he is entitled to be taken round a predetermined route, in company with some 20 to 60 chance companions, and in charge of an experienced agent, who fills, as far as possible, the place of courier to the party. He has no bills to pay, no conveyances to hire, no arrangements to make; in exchange for these advantages, he must of course surrender his freewill and make the best of his society. This is an arrangement suited only for those who would otherwise be altogether excluded from the advantages of foreign travel, many of which, however, are necessarily lost by such a system.

The second arrangement is fit for more advanced tourists, and may occasionally be made use of with advantage even by old travellers,

who are content to fix beforehand where they will go, and by what route they will come back.

Circular routes are arranged in great variety, and in return for a payment usually as nearly as possible equivalent to the ordinary fares, books are issued containing tickets not only for railways and steamers, but for coaches and horses, in the order in which they will be wanted on the tour, which as a rule is made reversible.

Books of slips (called coupons) are also issued for accommodation at hotels. Each coupon costs 8 shillings, and in return for it, at any of the hotels mentioned in the list given with the coupons, the traveller has a right to dinner, breakfast, and bed. The hotels designated are, as a rule, good, and the system may be worked so as to effect a small saving in money. The tourist, however, must beware how he indulges in extras, such as cups of tea or foot-baths, as some hotelkeepers are quick to take an unfair advantage of such excesses.

The agents for Circular Tours and tickets are Messrs. Cook & Co., of Ludgate Hill Circus, E.C., by whom they were established, and Messrs. Gaze, of 142 Strand, W.C.; the railway companies also issue through or return-tickets to most of the principal foreign towns.

N.B.—In travelling with through-tickets made up of many leaves, the tourist should be careful to see that the guard collects only the right one. Mistakes are common, and redress is the contrary, in this matter.

Luggage.—There is a very convenient system in force in Switzerland, by which luggage can be forwarded from any post or railway station within the frontier to another, at a moderate expense (15 centimes for 1 lb., 25 centimes up to 5½ lbs., 40 centimes up to 11 lbs., 70 centimes up to 22 lbs., 1 franc up to 33 lbs., 1.50 up to 44 lbs.). The traveller has only to leave his package, properly and clearly addressed, with the postmaster, and in return he will receive a ticket which he must keep.

In making application for the luggage, it is well to present a card with the name of the applicant clearly written, and sometimes to ask to look over the packages in the office, as postmasters have been known to declare that luggage had not arrived when it was under their eyes. Miscarriages, however, are very rare.

Luggage can also be sent across the frontier, but in this case the key of each piece must be sent with it, if it is to enter France or Italy, and there is often great uncertainty in its arrival, and great inconvenience incurred thereby. The safest plan is to see all luggage through the custom-house yourself. The Swiss custom-house is satisfied with a written declaration that the contents are traveller's luggage. Forms for this declaration are supplied at the office.

§ 2. MODES OF TRAVELLING.

Railways.—Down to the year 1854, the only railway of any importance in Switzerland (apart from one under a mile long from the Alsatian frontier to Bâle, opened 1844) was a short line from Zürich to the Swiss Baden (opened 1847). The reason of this was not the extreme natural difficulty of the country, Switzerland being

in fact, with the exception of the passes through the Alps and the Jura, not a very difficult country. The lowlands, or parts round Berne, Aarau, Neuchâtel, Lausanne, &c., do not offer to the engineer such serious obstacles as many parts of the south of England; and by means of the valleys of the Rhine and the Rhone, railways can penetrate deep into the Alps with remarkable ease. The real difficulty consisted in the extraordinary and incredible jealousies between not only the different cantons, but the different communes or parishes, and the consequent legal difficulties in obtaining the land. The Central or Federal government, however, having been greatly strengthened in 1848, a system of railways was planned by the Department of Public Works, and has been carried into execution; some of the lines being made by English engineers and with English capital. In 1884 the total length of the Swiss lines (including tramways and funicular railways) was about 1681 miles: but despite a period of great financial depression owing to excessive railway building, this extent has been increased of late and there is now a perfect mania for building mountain railways.

Northern Switzerland is now traversed in every direction by lines of railroad, connecting the principal towns. The Central Alps have been pierced by the St. Gotthard Tunnel, and the commerce of Germany thus obtains direct access to Milan and the Mediterranean at Genoa. There are projects for piercing the Simplon and Splügen as well.

For further particulars as to lines in operation and the train-service, readers are referred to the foreign 'Bradshaw,' and the 'Indicateur des Chemins de Fer Suisses' (or the 'Reisebegleiter für die Schweiz'), which includes steamboats and diligences, and is published periodically, costing 50 centimes. The *Indicateur Labarthe* appears monthly (1 franc), and contains maps and much information besides tables of the railway, diligence, and steam-packet services. In Switzerland as a rule the carriages are on the American system with a passage down the middle. Here travellers who do not object to occasional crowding, may travel with advantage second-class.

The success of the mountain railways up the Rigi and Pilatus has given rise to many similar projects, the boldest of which is the scheme for constructing a railway from Lauterbrunnen up the Jungfrau, for which the Federal Assembly granted a concession in December, 1890. The line up the Matterhorn has been sanctioned both by the Cantonal Assembly of the Valais and by the Federal Assembly.

Excursion Tickets, and return-tickets, available for two or three days, may be procured in summer on many of the lines.

No **Luggage** whatever (except hand-bags, &c.) is allowed without payment (4*d.* per 20 lbs.), and as on most Continental railways, the traveller must pay for and see it labelled. For this purpose it is necessary to be at the station at least ten minutes before the hour of starting. Swiss time is twenty-six minutes in advance of French railway time, and thirty minutes in advance of Greenwich time.

Steamboats.—Steamers now run on all the principal lakes. Those on the Lakes of Lucerne and Geneva, and on the Italian lakes, are

spacious boats, with upper decks and good restaurants on board. For fares and times, see 'Bradshaw,' the '*Indicateurs*' mentioned above, or the local time-tables. Tickets are sold on board. Beware on some of the lakes of the touts for hotels or *voituriers*, who infest the boats.

Diligences.—Well-appointed Diligences traverse almost every road in Switzerland where railways have not been laid down, and connect the chief railway stations with the places in their vicinity. They belong to the Federal Government, and are attached to the post-office, as in Germany.

A list is to be bought at the offices, and is also contained in the '*Indicateurs*.' The regular diligences have a *coupé* in front with three seats, and a *banquette*, with the same number, on the roof behind the box. The *intérieur*, or second-class compartment, has six seats, and occupies the body of the cumbrous vehicle. The conductor has an outside seat in the rear, which will sometimes hold two, and may generally be secured for a consideration.

The fares are fixed by rules. In the lowlands, 15 centimes by kilomètre is charged for a seat in the *intérieur*, 20 centimes in the *coupé* or *banquette*. In the mountains, 25 centimes for the *intérieur*, 30 centimes for first-class places. Return-tickets, available for three days, are issued at a reduction of ten per cent. Each traveller is allowed 33—in the mountains 22—lbs. of luggage free: overweight packages are charged according to a moderate tariff.

The pace along level ground seldom exceeds six miles an hour: at the smallest symptom of a hill the horses fall into a walk: down hill they occasionally go fast; and to those who have not become hardened by use, it is rather a nervous thing to see the heavy diligence turn round the corners of the zigzags in the face of precipices, with the reins flying loose, and the horses apparently under no control. They, however, know the road, and accidents seldom occur.

The conductors are generally civil; the clerks, &c., at the diligence offices occasionally disobliging.

There is a very convenient plan adopted as to places. At the *Dépôts*, or principal stations, they book any number of passengers up to an hour before the departure. When the time for starting arrives, all the luggage and as many passengers as the vehicle will hold are put into the diligence, and the rest of the passengers are sent by other carriages, called '*Suppléments*' or '*Beiwagen*,' of which there are often three or four. A party of four can generally get a '*Supplément*' to themselves, and travel very comfortably, seeing the scenery well. At the *Bureaux* of smaller places the booking is contingent on there being room; but on the frequented passes, a practically unlimited number of '*Beiwagen*' are put on to meet a demand. Unless at the place from which the diligence starts, it is useless to take places for the *banquette* or *coupé*, for at the intermediate stations they are generally full.

The advantages of diligences are economy, and, in making a long journey, speed. The objection to them is that unless the traveller secures a place in the *banquette* or '*Supplément*,' he sees little of the

country. A solitary traveller may often avail himself of the diligence with advantage. A party of from three to five will generally find it better worth their while to travel post or in a hired carriage.

On some of the most frequented roads immense covered vans, known as 'Pavillon Postwagen,' have been put on, which afford a free view.

Posting.—The Federal Government adopted in 1852 a general and uniform system of Posting (Extrapost), which has been introduced into all parts of the country, and the great roads are now supplied with post-horses, except where railways have been completed. Full information respecting the posting system may be obtained from the Official Swiss Post Book (*Tarif Suisse de la Poste aux Chevaux*), or the smaller *Extrapost Tarif*, to be obtained at every post-bureau.

The horses and harness are generally good; the drivers tolerably skilful; but they get over the ground very slowly. The *regulation pace* is six miles an hour, and is not often exceeded. Upon certain stages up-hill the tariff compels you to take an extra horse or leader (*cheval de renfort*, German *Vorspann*), or to pay for it if not taken, sometimes with very little apparent reason. The chief objection to travelling post is the necessity of frequently changing carriages and repacking luggage.

Voituriers and Chars.—The *Voiturier* (German *Lohnkutscher*, Italian *Vetturino*) is a coachman who holds at the service of travellers his own carriage with two, three, or four horses. In former times he was a most important figure in Swiss travel. On the great roads and in the districts frequented by travellers he still exists; but, owing to the change in the mode of travel, he is rapidly changing in character. The '*vetturino*' of the old school, generally an Italian, was, as a rule, civil, obliging, and intelligent. He was in the habit of taking long engagements of several weeks for complete tours, and the preliminary bargain, in which he regarded himself at liberty to make the best terms he could, once concluded, he served his employer with much fidelity. The new school are, many of them, mere drivers who are hired from day to day at a fixed rate, are careless alike of their horses and their travellers, and are sometimes even of doubtful honesty.

New Tariffs have been lately made in most of the cantons, regulating the hire of carriages. The prices in many cases are far too high, so that for those who do not mind the trouble of changing carriages, it is cheaper to travel post. Berne, Graubünden, and Uri are among the cantons which have fixed tariffs, and they are in force on almost all the Alpine roads. Where no tariff exists, the price for a two-horse vehicle varies from 30 to 50 francs for the day, but if taken for one or two days only, will be nearer the higher sum. At the chief places a return carriage may often be secured at a lower rate. A '*pourboire*' (*Trinkgeld*) beyond the agreed price is always expected, but the amount may be settled beforehand.

The Railway termini are the headquarters of the voituriers; at all of them there are many persons who keep horses for hire, and will either drive the traveller themselves, or send coachmen in their

employ. *Return* horses and carriages are sometimes to be met with at cheaper rates.

Before making an engagement, it is prudent to ask the landlord of the hotel, or some other respectable inhabitant, to recommend a person of approved character. The landlord should be referred to apart, not in presence of the coachman, nor, indeed, with his cognizance. Besides ascertaining that the *voiturier* is a respectable man, that his horses are good, and his carriage clean and stout, it is desirable in many cases that he should speak French as well as German, and, in all, that he should be acquainted with the roads to be traversed. If the carriage is hired for a long tour, the engagement should, in the first instance, not be made for any specific time—at least, not for a long period, until man and horses have been tried. It is better to take him on from day to day, holding out the prospect of his being continued if he behaves well. It should also be ascertained whether the well-mannered individual who addresses you as the proprietor of the carriage, and makes the bargain with you, will or will not be the driver.

It is advisable, before setting out on a long tour, to have an agreement in writing drawn up. (See Forms of Contract in Murray's *Handbook of Travel Talk*). It will be important that the payment by the day, or for the journey, the time to be occupied on the road, the daily resting-places, the payment of the charge for leaders (*Vorspann*), and the question of back fare, be all clearly understood and agreed on.

Despite some disadvantages, *voiturier* travelling is the most comfortable for a family or party of four or five members, on the carriage-roads.

The usual speed is from thirty to forty miles a day, proceeding at the rate of about six miles an hour. Whilst on the road the *voiturier* goes nearly as fast as the diligence or post-horses, but it is necessary to halt in the middle of the day, about two hours, to rest. The distances which one pair of horses will achieve day after day, by means of walking up the smallest ascents, and using the brake skilfully on all descents, are incredible.

Two travellers will find the pleasantest and most economical mode of conveyance in one of the one-horse *calèches*, or chaises (*Einspänner*), which are common in most parts of the Alps. They hold comfortably two persons, and are generally furnished with a hood, affording shelter from sun and rain, while not shutting out the view. In front there is a seat for the driver, on which a guide will also find room. They go at a rate of five or six miles an hour, except on very hilly roads. The fare is about one franc an English mile; and the driver receives one franc 'pourboire' for eight or ten miles. The luggage may be attached on a board behind.

The *char-à-banc*, once the national conveyance of French Switzerland, is nearly obsolete. It may be described as the body of a gig or a bench, as its name implies, placed sideways upon four wheels, surrounded by leather curtains made to draw, whence it has been compared to a four-post bedstead on wheels.

Horses and Mules.—Previous to 1800, when Napoleon commenced

the magnificent carriage roads which will assist in immortalizing his name, the usual mode of conveying either passengers or goods across the Alps was on the backs of men, or of horses or mules. Even now, upon the minor passes, the entire traffic is carried on by the same means. In other instances, where the beauties of the scenery attract an influx of strangers, mules are kept for their conveyance, even where they are not required for the transport of merchandise.

The hire of a horse or mule throughout Switzerland, generally fixed by a printed tariff, ranges from ten to twelve francs a day, and one franc or two francs to the man who leads it; at Martigny and Chamonix it is six francs, but also six francs for the man, and this often is not mentioned when you ask the charge for a mule. Back-fare must be paid if the animals are dismissed at a distance from home, and at so late an hour of the day that they cannot return before night.

The horses used in the Bernese Oberland, and in other parts of Switzerland, are clever animals, which will carry you up and down ascents perfectly impracticable to horses unused to mountains; but they are perhaps excelled by the mules of Chamonix and other parts of Savoy. Of these the sagacity, strength, and sureness of foot are really wonderful. The paths which they ascend or descend with ease are steeper than any staircase, sometimes with rugged rocks instead of steps. Sometimes they are covered with broken fragments, between which the beasts must pick their way, at the risk of breaking their legs; at others they traverse a narrow ledge, with an abyss on one side, and a granite cliff on the other. In such dangerous places the caution of the animal is very remarkable; he needs no rein, but will find out the best track far better than his rider; and, in such circumstances, it is safer to trust entirely to his sagacity, than to attempt to guide him, for, by confusing the animal, there will be risk of his losing his footing, and perhaps tumbling headlong. The rider who mounts a mule or mountain horse must give up his preconceived notions, and let the reins hang comparatively loose. There are very few accidents from the falling of the animals; the only instance within the writer's knowledge happened to a gentleman who was a great horseman, and no doubt attempted to interfere with his mule. The chief danger in Alpine riding consists in the risk that a traveller may be placed on the back of an animal hitherto accustomed only to inanimate burdens. This naturally arises most commonly in unfrequented districts, and especially affects ladies. Descending the passes on horseback is generally disagreeable, and sometimes dangerous, and the rider should always dismount when requested to do so by the guide. In fact, those who can walk fairly should, if they have not too much luggage, only hire the horses to the top of the pass, as they will be of comparatively little use on the descent. Each saddle has a flap or pillion attached, on which a knapsack or carpet-bag not weighing more than about 30 lbs. may be carried. In Switzerland horses are generally let out by their owners, who, in their own interest refuse to allow their animals to be overloaded. Travellers may, as a rule, however, accept the statements made as to the number of horses re-

quisite, or the amount each can carry. This remark does not apply to the refusal of some horse-drivers in the height of the season to allow any package whatever to be attached to a riding-horse or mule. A portmanteau requires an extra mule. Side-saddles are now to be found in all frequented districts; in remote villages and especially in the Italian Alps, ladies must take their own saddles, or be content with the best substitute that can be improvised.

A tariff of the prices to be paid for horses is in many places to be seen at the inn.

Chaises-à-porteurs.—Those who are unable to ride or walk may be carried over the mountains in a *chaise-à-porteurs* (Germ. *Tragsessel*; It. *Portantina*), which is nothing more than an armchair borne upon poles in the manner of a sedan. In the Bernese Oberland two bearers will sometimes undertake to carry a lady of light weight for many successive days over the ordinary passes; but, as a general rule, two, in case of very heavy persons four extra bearers must be taken to relieve by turns, and each man expects 6 francs a day, and 3 francs for each day of return. This was the customary manner of conveying travellers across the Alps down to the latter half of the eighteenth century.

§ 3. GUIDES.

Guides are, as a general rule, indispensable in ascending lofty mountains, in exploring glaciers, and in crossing the minor passes traversed by bridle- or foot-paths rarely used, and in many places not distinctly marked, or confounded with innumerable tracks of cattle. Nevertheless travellers having a knowledge of the language of the country, in addition to some experience of mountain journeys, and provided with a good map, may cross many of these passes alone with impunity. In bad weather a guide may be required in situations where, under ordinary circumstances, his presence might be dispensed with; and the solitary traveller should always be very cautious in venturing alone on the hills where, far from human help, a sprain may have the most serious result. No one without thorough knowledge of the high Alps should be foolish enough to trust himself on ice or snow without a guide. To others it is entirely a new world; and when the slightest check occurs, an inexperienced person is utterly at a loss. He does not know what ice will bear him, where the crevasses run, where avalanches fall, or where the safe track is likely to be, and, with the best ordinary judgment, is quite as likely to run into danger as to avoid it.

The 'expeditions without guides,' read of from time to time in the 'Times' or the 'Alpine Journal,' are made by parties consisting exclusively of men who have served a long apprenticeship in the Alps under the best guides.

Guides abound in Switzerland and at Chamonix, and may also be found in the Piedmontese valleys and in Dauphiné. They may be divided, roughly, into two classes, *glacier-guides* and *ordinary guides*. (a) The former are, or ought to be, competent to take travellers into the region of eternal snow, not only agile climbers, but also versed in

the complicated rules of ice-craft. In former years, men of this class were mostly found in the great centres of Alpine travel, Chamonix, Zermatt, and the Bernese Oberland. Lately, however, the number of travellers wishing to ascend some great peak, has led to the appearance in these districts of a set of men tempted to serve as glacier-guides by the high pay offered, but without the nerve, knowledge, or experience of the true guides. To avoid such companions is one of the chief difficulties of the inexperienced traveller, who will do well to attend to the advice given below on this point. First-rate guides are still found in the Alpine centres, but these are seldom disengaged, being secured months beforehand by their habitual employers. Thoroughly capable men may, however, be discovered in Switzerland by careful inquiry, and in less crowded districts and villages, in Dauphiné, at Courmayeur, Breuil, in many hamlets of the Pennine and eastern Swiss Alps there are now excellent glacier-guides.

As a body, despite the occasional misconduct of individuals, the guides are intelligent, trustworthy, and hard-working men. All who have frequently employed them can bear witness to their coolness, courage, and skill in moments of danger, on the difficult ice-ridge, in the intricate maze of an ice-fall, or when overtaken by sudden storm and fog. In such situations the traveller fully appreciates their steadiness and knowledge, and the care with which, if they see need, they watch and guide his footsteps, and by judicious use of the rope render a slip impossible or harmless.

A traveller who contemplates frequent excursions into the snow regions, does best to secure a guide for the whole tour. Many guides have now a large knowledge of the Alpine chain. But even if some part of the proposed route is unknown to the guide, his general experience, with the aid of a good map or the local knowledge of the porter, who in glacier expeditions can seldom be dispensed with, will suffice. He is also frequently useful as an interpreter, if the traveller is unacquainted with the language; he carries a knapsack, and will act generally as a courier, only at a much cheaper rate.

In engaging a guide the best plan is to apply, before leaving England, to an experienced friend, and to write in advance to the guide recommended. When this has not been done, some Alpine climber may generally be met abroad, to whom application can be made. Failing this, the traveller may safely apply to one of the famous guides, such as Christian Almer of Grindelwald, Melchior Anderegg of Meiringen, or François Dévouassoud of Chamonix, to recommend him a suitable escort. There are a few hotelkeepers who may also be trusted. Every guide is bound to carry a certificate-book, which may be usefully referred to: the traveller should, however, be careful to notice by whom the certificates are signed, and only to give weight to the recommendations of experienced climbers. If these are present he may safely disregard the depreciatory remarks of unknown tourists, who, in their ignorance, will sometimes disparage a guide on account of his refusal to lead them into danger.

Glacier-guides are found in Dauphiné [at La Grave, St. Christophe,

Ville Vallouise, Valgaudemar and Val Jouffrey] at Balme in the Valli di Lanzo; at Chamonix, Courmayeur, Breuil, Cogne, Bourg St. Pierre, Zinal, Evolena, and Arolla in the Pennine Alps; in the Zermatt valley; at Saas, and Macugnaga; at the Bel Alp and Eggishorn; in the villages of the Bernese Oberland; in the Maderaner Thal, at Stachelberg, Klosters in the Prättigau, and at Pontresina.

In the remoter parts of the Alps, the services of the local chamois-hunters or smugglers are often useful to the traveller, so far as path-finding or crag-climbing goes; for ice-craft is unknown to such men, who, however, with a little encouragement, often become excellent professional guides.

(b) 'Ordinary guides' are peasants fitted by honesty, intelligence, and local knowledge, to take travellers over the mule and foot-passes below the snow-level. Such men are found in most Alpine villages. They are, many of them, pleasant companions, from whom the traveller may obtain much interesting information as to Swiss life. They will carry a heavy knapsack, or a light one, and a provision sack, where the latter is a necessity. When the traveller rides, the guide leads his horse, and tells him where to dismount.

The established rate of hire per day for glacier-guides is 8 to 10 francs; for ordinary guides 6 francs for ordinary excursions, for which no special tariff exists. The charges for glacier expeditions are frequently fixed by tariff. Guides employed for a length of time by competent mountaineers are, as a rule, content with 14 to 20 francs for a glacier pass, and 30 to 40 francs for a difficult ascent. Any higher demand is excessive. For single expeditions the tariff prices are much higher, *e. g.*, Mont Blanc 100 francs, Piz Bernina 70 francs, Matterhorn 100 francs. Such a distinction is fair. The risk and labour of dragging an inexperienced tourist up Mont Blanc or the Wetterhorn deserves a higher rate of remuneration than the comparatively slight exertion involved in showing the way to a climber able, under ordinary circumstances, to take care of himself.

If the guide is dismissed at a distance from home, the employer must pay 8 francs a day for his return home and his railway and diligence fares, unless he procures him a fresh engagement. The guide is expected to find himself out of his pay while at hotels, but when out for the day or bivouacking on the mountains the employer provides food and drink for the whole party. Guides when taken to E. Switzerland, Tyrol, the French Alps, or other remote places where no distinction is made in prices between guides and travellers at the hotels, often stipulate beforehand for an allowance, which should be readily made by the traveller, who gains by not having his guide's expenses covered by increased charges on his own bill.

Those fortunate enough to secure a first-rate guide should remember that such men are accustomed to be treated as companions by their ordinary employers; and that, while willing to render any service asked of them, they are exceedingly sensitive to rudeness or random fault-finding, such as English tourists sometimes use towards those whom they consider their inferiors.

For many years the guides of Chamonix have formed a corporation and similar unions have sprung up in other districts. The dis-

advantages of such restrictions on free trade are partly compensated for by a fixed tariff and a certain control. Where such unions have been managed solely by their own members, great abuses have sprung up; the incompetent majority have studied their own interests, and not those of their capable comrades, or of travellers. Latterly the Alpine Clubs have done their best to put these bodies on a sound footing, and to make them really useful by keeping out, or in a separate class, the inferior men. Their rules and tariffs have been in many instances revised by a commission of the Swiss Club under the presidency of Herr Iwan von Tschudi. The Chamonix corporation, however, is still full of abuses, and the 'guide chef' is not always an individual to whom the traveller can profitably appeal either for advice or redress.

§ 4. ACCOMMODATION—HOTELS, PENSIONS, BATHS, ALPINE HUTS.

Hotels are recommended in this book from the best information that the editor can procure, but it is obvious that the information must be at least several months old, and in many instances much older. In the interval the landlord may have been changed, or may have become more careful from adversity, or careless from prosperity, and the hotel may be completely altered. In the following pages the hotels believed to be the best in each town are mentioned first.

Two centuries ago, the most important men in each district were the hotelkeepers, and to the present day, in some parts of the country, they appear to be the only wealthy inhabitants. It is not uncommon to find a hotelkeeper who is a magistrate. Consequently, it is sometimes difficult to obtain redress against them for an injury or act of insolence, owing either to the interest they possess with the courts, or to their being themselves the justices. As a rule, however, they are respectable men, and difficulties seldom arise.

Switzerland is well provided with excellent hotels and inns. The great annual influx of strangers is of the same importance as some additional branch of industry or commerce would be. It has been estimated that in 1880 there were over a thousand inns in Switzerland specially built for the use of travellers, the capital value of the buildings with their contents and sites being put at nearly 13 million pounds sterling, the net value of profit being 5 per cent. 283 houses were situated at or above 3400 feet above the sea level, 14 of these being over 6500 feet¹.

Many of the largest hotels are now in the hands of Joint-stock Companies. There are three classes of Swiss hotels. The palaces which border the lakes, and injure the scenery of the Upper Engadine, inferior in luxury to no houses of their kind in Europe; the comfortable but plain mountain hotels, found at such resorts as Chamonix, Zermatt, Grindelwald, or Pontresina; and the mountain inns, rough,

¹ See a most interesting pamphlet by Ed. Guyer, *Der Fremdenverkehr und die allgemeinen Verhältnisse des Wirthschaftswesens in der Schweiz* (1884), a report prepared in connection with the Zürich National Exhibition of 1883. For the rise and development of such inns see generally Dr. Th. von Liebenau's recent beautifully illustrated work '*Das Gasthof- und Wirthshauswesen der Schweiz in älterer Zeit* (1891), and for the mountain inns in particular Mr. Coolidge's *Swiss Travel and Swiss Guidebooks* (1889), Appendix C.

but generally clean, erected for the accommodation of mountaineers and lovers of Alpine byways.

It may be laid down as a general rule, that the wants, tastes, and habits of the English are more carefully and successfully studied in the Swiss hotels than in those of any other part of Europe. At most of the hotels, in addition to the 1 o'clock dinner, there is a *late table-d'hôte* at 6 or 7 o'clock; and tolerably good tea may generally be had. Several innkeepers have gone so far as to build *English chapels* as an inducement to our travellers to pass the Sunday with them; in many mountain inns an English clergyman is offered free lodging with the same object, and the guests of other nations are ejected from the public sitting-room while English service is performed. Cleanliness is to be met with almost everywhere, until you reach the S. slopes of the Alps, and even there of late years a great improvement has taken place. In Canton Berne, in particular, the inns even in the small and remote villages, are patterns of neatness, such as even fastidious travellers may be contented with. In the Italian valleys of Monte Rosa, in Val Maggia and Val Bregaglia, the inns compare not unfavourably with those on the Swiss side of the mountains, and even in Dauphiné and the remoter parts of the French and Italian Alps things have very much improved of late.

The drainage in some of the larger houses has been badly reported of within the last few years. Any cases where such complaints continue, will be noted in future editions.

List of usual Charges of the first-class Swiss Hotels.

	Fr.	c.	Fr.	c.
Tea or coffee, morning or evening, with bread, butter, and honey (eggs, meat, and fish are charged separately <i>à la carte</i> , 2 or 3 portions are usually sufficient for 4 or 5 persons)	1	50	to	2 0
Déjeuner à la fourchette (<i>table-d'hôte</i>)	2	50	„	3 50
<i>Table-d'hôte</i> at 6	4	0	„	6 0
Dinner in private (ordered in advance in the public room)	6	0	„	10 0
<i>Servants</i> , board and lodging (a day)	5	0		
Bougie	1	0		
Bain de pied, hot or cold	0	50		
<i>Servants</i> (<i>service de l'hôtel</i>), by day per head	1	0		

With large families, who make some stay, special arrangements will generally be made.

The charges for *Rooms* vary, according to the floor and the views they command, from 2.50 to 6 francs. An apartment (that is, a suite of rooms with *salon*) varies in the same way from 10 to 50 francs. The *Salles-à-manger* in the larger Swiss hotels are handsome, clean, and airy apartments. Smoking is not allowed in them, and in consequence of this, and of a higher charge being made for meals in private rooms, most persons take breakfast, tea, and supper in them.

A party of 3 or 4 persons staying a week or more, even in a first-rate hotel, should not pay more than 10 or 12 fr. each, board and

lodging, per diem. At some of the small inns in remote valleys the charges are extremely moderate.

English travellers halting at an *Inn* about mid-day to rest their horses, should, if there be no table-d'hôte at 12 or 1, order a déjeuner à la fourchette (Gabelfrühstück), for which they will be charged 2 to 3 fr. 50 c. per head. If they order *dinner*, they will be charged 4 or 5 fr. for the same food.

French is invariably spoken at the inns on the high roads, even in the German cantons, except in remote parts. Nevertheless, the German language or a French- and German-speaking guide as interpreter is essential to the traveller's comfort. English is spoken in the large hotels.

All arrangements for the hire of carriages, horses, or guides, should be concluded over night: he who waits till the morning will generally find either the conveyances engaged, or the price demanded for them increased, and, at all events, his departure delayed.

Among the mountains, the traveller may obtain, in perfection, the small alpine *Trout*, which are of great excellence; sometimes, also, chamois venison, which is far inferior to park venison, and generally badly cooked; wild strawberries are very abundant, and, with cream or red wine, by no means to be despised.

Tolerably good wine is made in the Cantons Ticino, Aargau, Zürich, and specially Neuchâtel, Vaud, and Valais; but the best is not often found at inns. French Beaujolais wine is found good in all the first-class hotels. At many mountain inns there are in reality but two or three qualities of native wine; the colour of the bottle, the label, and the price, vary with the demands of the traveller. *Yvorne* is considered the best Swiss white wine; *Vin du Glacier* is a sound white wine of some strength; other favourite wines are *La Côte* (white) and *Cortailod* (red). On the Italian side, *Veltliner* (Valtelline) wine is the best of the local vintages. Some persons like *Swiss Champagne*, which is refreshing, and the *Vino d'Asti*, a sweetish Piedmontese wine that tastes like perry, but is rather more exciting than allaying to the thirst. Foreign wines can be procured at the larger hotels, but it is only right to remember that the price of wines, as of provisions, rises in proportion to the loftiness or remoteness of the situation of the hotel.

The following hotels are recommended as good halting-places outside the large towns; but it must be borne in mind that, owing to the multiplication of hotels, no list can pretend to anything like completeness. AA are first-class hotels, A comfortable inns, B good mountain quarters.

Alagna	A	Berisal	A
An der Lenk	A	Bernina Hospice	A
Aosta	A	Bex	A
Arolla	B	Bignasco	A
Axenstein and Axenfels	AA	Binn	B
Baveno	AA	Bürgenstock	AA
Beatenberg	A	Chamonix	AA
Bel Alp	A	Champéry	A
Bergün	B	Champex lake	B

Château d'Oex and neighbour- hood	A	Maloja	AA
Chaumont (Neuchâtel)	AA	Martin Lantosque, St.	B
Ceresole	AA	Meiringen	A
Cogne	B	Mendrisio	A
Col d'Olen	B	Motterone, Monte	A
Como Lake (Bellagio, Cadenabbia, Como)	AA	Moritz, St.	AA
Courmayeur	AA	Mürren	A
Davos	AA	Orta	B
Diablerets (Ormonts Dessus)	A	Pesio	A
Eggishorn	A	Piora (Val)	B
Engadine (Silvaplana, Sils-Maria)	A	Pontresina	A
Engadine (St. Moritz, Pontresina, Samâden, Maloja)	AA	Pralognan	B
Engadine Lower (Tarasp)	AA	Prese, Le	A
Engelberg	AA	Promontogno	A
Engstlen Alp	B	Ragatz	AA
Evolena	B	Reichenbach	A
Ferpècle	B	Rhone Glacier Hotel	A
Geneva Lake, head of, hotels and pensions	AA	Ried	B
Generoso, Monte	A	Rieder Alp	B
Gervais, St.	A	Rigi, Kulm, Kaltbad and Staffel	AA
Giessbach	AA	Rosenlauri	B
Glion	AA	Saas	B
Gressoney	B	Saas Fee	AA
Grindelwald	A	Salvan	B
Gruben	B	San Dalmazzo di Tenda	A
Heiden	A	Seelisberg	AA
Hospenthal	A	Simplon	B
Ilânz	A	Sixt	B
Interlaken	AA	Stachelberg	AA
Kandersteg	A	Stein Alp	A
Klosters	A	Tarasp Bad	AB
Lausanne	AA	Thusis	B
Les Avants (near Col de Jaman)	A	Tosa Falls	B
Luc, St.	B	Valdieri	A
Lucerne and Lake	AA	Val Tournanche	A
Lugano	AA	Veglia Alp	B
Macugnaga	B	Villars, near Bex	A
Maderaner Thal	B	Waldstätterhof (Brunnen)	AA
Maggiore Lake (Pallanza, Baveno, Stresa, Locarno)	AA	Weissbad	A
		Weissenstein (Soleure)	A
		Wengern Alp (Little Scheideck)	A
		Wiesen	A
		Zermatt and Riffel Alp	AA
		Zinal	B

Pensions or **Hôtel-Pensions** are houses at which travellers who stay a week or more are lodged and boarded at a fixed sum per diem, varying between $3\frac{1}{2}$ francs in some of the pensions frequented mainly by Swiss, to 12 francs at Grindelwald, and even higher sums at the great palaces on the lakes. Wine is generally an extra. This arrangement is very general, and of great advantage to families and travellers of regular habits; its only disadvantage is the necessity of being in to meals at fixed hours, which are not always those most agreeable to English habits.

Baths and Cures.—The Swiss baths have been celebrated since the Middle Ages. In the sixteenth century fifty treatises, dealing with twenty-one different resorts, were published. So famous at this period was the Swiss Baden, that Zürich ladies are said to have insisted on a covenant in their marriage-settlements, that they should be taken there at least once a year. St. Moritz, which had been brought into notoriety by Paracelsus (died 1541), was already one of the most famous Baths. Scheuchzer, in his 'Itinera Alpina' (1723), published with the 'imprimatur' of Sir Isaac Newton, describes 'Acidulas S. Mauritianas, frequentatas admodum a Rhaetis, Helvetis, Germanis, Italis.' In 1501, Matthew Schinner, the famous Count-Bishop of Sion, built 'a magnificent hotel' at Leukerbad, to which the rich were carried up in paniers on the backs of mules. Brieg, Gurnigel near Berne, the baths of Masino, Tarasp, and Pfäfers, were also popular in early times. During the last few years, English doctors have awakened to the beneficial effects of the combination with mineral waters and a regular life of the pure air of high altitudes. The consequence has been a rush of patients to the Upper Engadine, and other mountain valleys, comparable to the sudden fury for the seaside which seized our ancestors in the last century. Probably, as doctors acquire larger topographical knowledge of the Alps, and of the variety of climates they offer, and more experience of the different ways in which a high climate affects different constitutions, they will cease to direct all their patients to the same spot.

Many visitors find the Engadine air too stimulating, and suffer constantly, until their departure, from sleeplessness and headache. For these there are many establishments, within the alpine region, at a less elevation. In a descending scale may be mentioned Davos, Tarasp, Alvaneu, Stachelberg, Ragatz, Scelisberg, and Axenstein above the Lake of Lucerne, Gurnigel near Berne, and Interlaken. This list is far from complete, and may be largely added to if the Italian side of the Alps is included. Those to whom iron-waters are an object, will, of course, have to limit their choice.

In the old-fashioned Swiss baths, which have not acquired any reputation outside the country, the arrangements are generally rough, and the charges extremely moderate. At the principal baths (such as St. Moritz, Tarasp, Ragatz) the visitor will find all the comforts, and most of the luxuries he has been accustomed to at the great German baths.

There are in Switzerland other cures, besides the water and air cure (Luftkur), in which faith is placed. In Canton Appenzell the patient is put upon a diet of the milk left after cheese has been made: this is called 'Molkenkur.' Near Vevey the 'grape cure' is popular. The white sorts only are used, and of these from six to seven pounds are not unfrequently consumed by the invalid in one day. The grapes are eaten in the morning and forenoon, the other diet being chiefly animal; neither vegetables, milk, coffee, nor wine are allowed. The grapes are supposed to improve the quality of the blood, and to act on the liver and mucous membranes. It might be imagined that the appetite would be palled by so large a quantity of fruit, but on the contrary, it is said to be keenly excited:

the 'cure' is followed, during a fortnight or three weeks, under medical surveillance.

Mountain Huts.—For the convenience of mountain climbers, a considerable number of huts have been built, by the various Alpine Clubs, in high situations among the glaciers. They are solidly built and fairly furnished, and most of them offer a tolerable shelter against the weather. By their means, many high ascents are brought within the reach of travellers not prepared to undertake days of prolonged exertion, and the sublime effects of sunrise and sunset may be witnessed at leisure from such lofty standpoints as the Col du Géant or the Bergli Hut. Hay-beds and rugs are generally found, but provisions and wood must, of course be taken. The traveller will in every case do well to ascertain from the local guides the condition of the hut he means to make use of.

§ 5. DIRECTIONS AND REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

The first and most indispensable requisites for the Alpine traveller, are an observant disposition, a cheerful temper, and a determination not to be easily put out, or distracted from admirable aspects of nature he has come to see, by personal trifles. In the words of Gibbon, 'He should be endowed with an active, indefatigable vigour of mind and body, which can seize every mode of conveyance, and support, with a careless smile, every hardship of the road, the weather, or the inn.' The tourist who, on his return home, can only dilate on the comparative merits of the hotels he has rested at, or on his disputes and misadventures on the road, has journeyed to very little purpose.

Owing to the very imperfect education in natural science the majority of the present generation of English have received, our fellow-countrymen do not, as a rule, succeed (as the Germans do) in interesting themselves in any of the special natural pursuits, such as geology or botany, for which the Alps offer a tempting field; and they show a singular indifference to the political institutions of the Swiss Republic, and the questions which agitate its citizens. They find, however, a sufficient excuse in the variety of the scenery, which in Switzerland is enough to occupy those who have any appreciation of natural beauty, during the few weeks usually allotted to a summer tour.

Season.—It is a common complaint that Switzerland is overcrowded. This is only true between the 1st of August and the 15th of September. The season for Swiss travel may be said to commence in June and to end in October. The carriage-passes are generally open for wheel traffic some time between the middle of May and June, according to the weather; the Wengern Alp, Tête Noire, and similar passes are, as a rule, practicable for mules and tourists by the later date. Those who visit the Alps in early summer, find the Alpine flowers in full beauty, and the effect of some of the middle ranges added to by snow; while, as the rush of travellers does not begin before the 1st of August, they obtain better accommodation and more civility, in hotels and on the road. The weather, however, is apt to be variable.

On the whole, the latter part of July is usually the best part of the season. In August sometimes it settles for a few weeks; the snowbeds, which give trouble on the higher mule-passes, have disappeared, and the middle mountains, such as the Eggishorn and Faulhorn, are easily accessible. September and October are often delightful months, and the latter is especially suited for tours in the Italian valleys. At this season the brilliant tones of the foliage, the long shadows, and the delicate mists, which, in fine weather, gather every night to disperse before the morning sun, afford a grateful change from the hard monotonous glare of midsummer. The pedestrian feels the heat less oppressive in the valleys; but the climber is liable to find himself cut off from his pursuit by a heavy snowfall, which the sun has no longer power to remove.

Mountaineers frequent the Alps from June to September. Rock mountains, e.g. the Matterhorn, Dent Blanche, Finsteraarhorn, Eiger, are easiest in late summer, when the snow and ice have melted off the crags. An ascent, which will be comparatively easy six weeks later, is often excessively laborious and dangerous at the beginning of July. Snow mountains and many high passes, on the other hand, are often easiest in early summer. The crevasses are well bridged, 'Bergschrunds' in some cases unopened, and snow takes the place of ice on many slopes and ridges.

These facilities are counterbalanced, however, by the increased danger from avalanches above the snow-level. One of the first English mountaineers (Mr. Tuckett), in climbing with the best guides at this season, has had several narrow escapes. The early traveller, therefore, should take the best guides, consult them beforehand on the prudence of any ascent he contemplates, and implicitly follow their advice.

Some enthusiastic lovers of the Alps have invented a new pleasure by visiting Grindelwald, Chamonix, or Zermatt at Christmas. Apart from climbing, the delights of sleighing and tobogganning may be enjoyed. On Christmas Day, 1890, over forty English visitors were staying at Grindelwald. It should be borne in mind that the cold, though severer, is less felt in a sheltered mountain valley such as Grindelwald, than in a damp plain such as that on which Interlaken stands. The winter aspect of the Alps has other charms besides that of novelty. The want of colour in the landscape is relieved by wonderful depth and tenderness in the atmosphere; the waterfalls are converted into fantastic columns of ice, and the pine-forest, in its snow mantle, presents effects of singular beauty. Many of the loftiest summits (Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, Matterhorn, Eiger, Finsteraarhorn, Jungfrau, Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn) have also been attained at this season; but such feats, if not more dangerous, involve naturally far more exposure and hardship than in summer, and are never likely to become popular.

German doctors have discovered that, in some cases or stages of lung disease, a winter residence in mountain air has a most beneficial effect, and the discovery has been acknowledged and adopted by English physicians. Davos and Wiesen, in Canton Graubünden, are considered very favourable spots, and the comforts required by

invalids can now be had there. The winter colony at Davos in 1889-1890 numbered 1,700 visitors, and will doubtless still further increase, as the railway up to the village was opened in 1890. The Upper Engadine too claims to be a suitable winter residence for invalids.

The winter climate of the district at the head of the Lake of Geneva is also considered favourable to patients. It resembles that of the Cornice, with less sunheat, and an absence of sea-air, and is therefore suitable to patients who cannot bear an atmosphere so stimulating as that of Cannes or Nice.

Plan of Journey.—In planning his journey, the inexperienced traveller may find some assistance in the Skeleton Routes subsequently given. In a first tour, he will probably yield to the natural temptation to see as much as possible in the time at his disposal; as he grows older in travel, he will learn that the most vivid and enduring impressions are those that are gained by a stay of some duration in one centre, and that the pressure and worry of constant moving-on more than counterbalance the pleasure of novelty.

Two or three days of comparative rest in the week should generally be allowed. It is wise to study a tour beforehand, so as to draw out a programme of the places to be visited, and the manner in which time may be distributed. But to treat such a self-imposed scheme as an unalterable law, to be adhered to despite weather, fatigue, or better information, is a serious, though common, mistake.

Alpine travellers may be divided into four classes: the *Infirm*, who are limited to such spots as can be reached in carriages or chaises-à-porteurs; *General Travellers*, the largest class, including many ladies who can enjoy a day's ride, and from time to time a walk of several hours in Alpine air; *Pedestrians*, who habitually prefer their own legs to those of any animal; and lastly, *Mountaineers*, whose first object is to seek adventures, and explore the strange beauties of the world of snow and ice. It is obvious that little general advice can be given applying equally to all classes. The expenses of those who constantly employ carriages will be the heaviest. The unambitious pedestrian will spend least, while the mule-hire of the 'general traveller' will be equalled, if not exceeded, by the sums the mountaineer must pay for guides and provisions.

For carriage or general travelling, four is a good party. Pedestrians and mountaineers generally travel in twos or threes; three travellers are the best number to be on the same rope in glacier expeditions. Those who will start early in the morning are well rewarded. They enjoy the coolness and clearness of the first hours of the day, and, arriving in good time in the afternoon, have the first choice of rooms and time for an evening stroll. To walk along a high road in an Alpine valley is generally an unprofitable expenditure of time and energy: but this remark does not always apply to the carriage-passes. Expense is diminished, and the irksomeness of a possibly unwelcome companion avoided, by carrying one's own knapsack, which enables the traveller to follow his own bent, and to enjoy the pleasures of independence. On the other hand, the

additional strain of a burden diminishes the pedestrian's freedom of motion and power of enjoyment. On a frequented pass a pedestrian may often find an opportunity of sending on his traps with the luggage of another party. A good compromise, where this is impossible, is to engage a porter as far as the top of the hill.

Language.—A knowledge of the language of the country is, of course, of the greatest service to the traveller, doubling the profit and enjoyment of his tour. In the Central and Western Alps the languages spoken are French, Italian, German, and, in Canton Graubünden, Romansch, an independent Romance language. German or Italian is, however, generally understood at the inns in Romansch districts. The traveller who, being ignorant of German or Italian, proposes to leave the highroad, will do well to engage a courier or guide who can speak the language of the country he is about to visit, as well as French. Dialects of all these languages (sometimes amounting to a distinct 'patois') are spoken in the Alpine regions; those who suffer from shyness need not, therefore, be under any fear as to their pronunciation. In venting his indignation, however, the imperfect linguist will be prudent in confining himself to words of the exact force and meaning of which he is assured. It is seldom necessary or expedient to resent an overcharge by such expressions as 'voleur,' or to swear at a foreign official.

Outfit.—Portmanteaux are best procured in England. The general traveller can take what he likes in a capacious carpet-bag on his mule's back. Ladies should not omit a good bundle of cloaks in a mackintosh cover, and a luncheon-basket, not too cumbrous, may often prove serviceable.

Parchment, or adhesive labels, for writing directions for the baggage (the managers of public conveyances abroad often *insist* upon each package being addressed, before they will take charge of it); and one or two leather straps, to keep together books, coats, shawls, &c., or small parcels, will be found very useful.

The following hints are addressed chiefly to pedestrians.

The outfit described below is somewhat ample, but, apart from what is carried on the person, may be contained in an ordinary knapsack, such as are sold in London. This should be as light as possible, made of oilcloth, with broad shoulder-straps. Mr. White has invented an improved frame for carrying the knapsack (supplied by Price, 33 Marylebone Street, W.). It is not, however, suitable for rock-climbing. Those who carry their own traps often prefer a bag hung in the hollow of the back, after the pattern now adopted for the army.

The *clothes* should be a suit of woollen tweed, of medium thickness—better too thick than too thin, for the changes of temperature on the mountains are considerable, and it is easier to protect yourself against heat than cold. The pockets should be made to button up, one being expressly made to hold maps. The pedestrian who travels without a compass and the best map procurable of the district he proposes to explore, deserves any misadventure

which may befall him. A light *mackintosh* or tweed water-proof can be strapped on the bag or knapsack.

2. A second pair of trousers (thin) to put on in the evening after rain.

3. Two flannel shirts, a few linen collars, and two pairs linen or woollen drawers.

4. Three pair of thick and soft woollen socks: the Scotch or Irish are the best; and two pairs thin silk socks for the evening.

5. A night-shirt, not too bulky.

6. Pocket-handkerchiefs.

7. A pair of leather slippers, stout enough to stroll out in at evening.

The boots and socks are all-important. The boots should be laced shooting-boots, with low broad heels and projecting welt, strongly nailed. Messrs. Sharpe and Son, Colonnade House, Cheltenham, may be recommended with confidence to any one in search of really good and practical walking or climbing boots. When in use, the boots should be greased every night. Extra laces should be carried.

Washing materials, brushes, razor, &c., are best carried in a small mackintosh roll. The hat should be a light felt, (*not black*) broad-brimmed enough to protect the back of the head. The following small articles, or some of them, may be carried in the pockets or knapsack: guide-book, map, note-book, drinking-cup of leather or metal, flask, knife with corkscrew, needles and thread in a case, soap-cerate plaister, a field-glass, a compass, and coloured spectacles to protect the eyes; an umbrella, useful both for sun and rain, is added by some old travellers.

Diet and Precautions for Health.—Nothing is more conducive to health than the combination of exercise, pure air, and wholesome enjoyment which is found by a pedestrian in the Alps. Like most good things, however, an Alpine tour may be abused. Dr. Clifford Allbutt has laid down ('Alpine Journal,' vol. viii. p. 32) some elementary rules.

If not already in training, be content to make very short journeys at first. After a fortnight's practice, or less, according to circumstances, you will learn your powers. Never start on an empty stomach, however disinclined for food. Take, during the day's walk, frequent light meals, in preference to one or two heavy ones. Chocolate will often be found a useful substitute for meat, and cold tea or coffee, made with milk and sugar, for wine. Some ingenious climbers carry a large india-rubber bowl, a lemon, and some sugar. By adding snow or ice-water to their wine, they can make, at a moment's notice, an excellent cup, less heating and more refreshing than pure wine. You may drink of cold springs, when heated, on condition that you do not sit down afterwards, but continue walking. Start at a slow, steady pace, and reserve any attempts at speed for the last hour or two. Arrange your tour so as to allow, as far as possible, intervals of rest between the hard days.

Immediately on your arrival, after a day's walk, take some light refreshment (a crust and a glass of lemonade), wash with soap and tepid water, and change your linen. If at all fatigued, or if the circulation be hurried, lie down after washing and dressing, and try to sleep for a few minutes before dinner. When over-fatigued, it is sometimes better to take a basin of soup and go to bed than to add a heavy meal to the fatigues of the wearied body; at such times weak tea is preferable to wine. A good restorative is egg-flip, made of brandy and egg; and a tumbler of lemon-juice, water, and sugar, if sipped (not gulped down), materially allays feverishness. Lemons can often be obtained at the inns.

For sickness and diarrhœa the most convenient and efficient medicine is chlorodyne; but ordinary mild diarrhœa is often beneficial, and should not be checked. A doctor prescribes 'Carbonate of soda 20 grains, a teaspoonful each of syrup of ginger and tincture of rhubarb, to be taken three or four times a day. If the diarrhœa continues, 15 grains of prepared chalk, bismuth, and charcoal, may be taken in water as often. To this, in obstinate cases, 20 to 30 grains of laudanum may be added. Incipient diarrhœa may sometimes be checked by a good pull of brandy.' (C. A.)

Constipation should be met by the use of compound rhubarb pills. Seidlitz powders, divided into small doses, are a convenient and cooling draught. Quinine pills are often useful.

As a rule, the less medicine the traveller takes the better.

In a few spots on the Italian side, and in some on the Swiss, especially the valley of the Rhone, there is malaria in marshy places and about the mouths of rivers, where they empty themselves into lakes, and travellers should avoid sleeping in such districts.

Care of the Feet.—Wash them at night, when heated, with soap and lukewarm water, in the morning with cold, mixing a little arnica with the water. If there is any tenderness, soap them before starting leaving the soap on. Blisters, if they form, must be pricked gently at the edges. Broken blisters and abrasions are best treated with repeated paintings of collodion. If walking is a necessity, paint first with collodion, and then cover over with soap-cerate plaister (to be bought at Bell's, 338 Oxford Street), taking care to put on a piece sufficiently large fully to cover the wounded part. Bruises are best treated with calendula. Arnica is, on the whole, the best remedy for excessive fatigue, whether applied externally or taken in the form of globules.

Expense.—The expenses of a tour naturally vary, according to the habits of the traveller, the means of conveyance he uses, and the amount of ground he passes over. In the mountains, his hotel bill may be kept down to 10 or 12 francs a day or less: in the towns it will rise to about 15 or 16 francs, or more. A traveller who takes a guide adds about 8 francs a day to his expenses; those who use horses, 12 to 15 francs. A journey of a month to five weeks may be reckoned at between £30 and £40 a-head, without extravagance, for an ordinary

tour. This sum includes railway fares out and home. The terms on which tourists can contract for circular tickets and coupons will be found in the agents' circulars.

§ 6. DIRECTIONS AND REQUISITES FOR MOUNTAINEERS.

Mountain-climbing has been treated as unjustifiable, on the ground that it is dangerous. The danger is, as in hunting or yachting, doubtless real; but by care is reduced to a minimum, while the advantages are certain and lasting. Some critics occasionally ask, 'What is the good of it?' a question justly irritating to the intelligent lover of mountains. It has drawn many replies, but few better than the following, from a most distinguished mountaineer—Mr. Leslie Stephen. 'People still sometimes ask (though they have often had it explained to them) What is the use of going up a mountain? What more do you see at the top than you would at the bottom? Putting out of question the glorious exercise and excitement of climbing a mountain, it would be well worth any trouble to see such views as those which can only be seen on the highest peaks. No doubt there are many views downstairs more capable of being made into pictures. The vast cloudy panorama stretched below your feet from an Alpine summit makes an impression on your mind which can be described neither on canvas nor in writing. It gives an exhilarating sense of unrivalled sublimity, which could no more be given in a painting than one of the scenes in "Paradise Lost." It is the constant presence before your eyes of such impressive though indescribable scenery which gives to Alpine exercise such absorbing interest.

'As for the theory that you ought to walk ten miles a day and meditate on the beauties of nature, it may do for poets and painters, but it is hard doctrine for a man with a stomach and legs. A man can no more feel the true mountain spirit without having been into the very heart and up to the very tops of the mountains than he can know what the sea is like by standing on the shore. It is just as easy to evolve the idea of a mountain-top out of the depths of your moral consciousness as that of a camel. The small patch of glistening white, which you are told is a snow-slope, looks very pretty out of the valley to any one, but it will look very different to a man who has only studied it through an opera-glass, and to one who has had to cut his way up it step by step for hours together. The little knob which your guide-book says is the top of some unpronounceable "Horn," will gain wonderfully in majesty when you have once stood upon it, and felt as if you were alone in the midst of the heavens, with the kingdoms of earth at your feet; and if you meditate till doomsday on the beautiful lights and shades, the graceful sweeps of the mountain ridges, you will not be a bit nearer to the sensation of standing on a knife-like ridge, with the toe of your boot over Italy, and the heel over Switzerland.'

There are, it must be added, beauties of form and colour in the upper glaciers and snowfields, of which the ordinary tourist is utterly ignorant. The views from peaks of medium height are by far the

most splendid, for in the panoramas from the loftiest peaks, the neighbouring mountain forms are dwarfed into comparative insignificance. Yet such views have an unrivalled capacity for receiving various expressions from every change from morning to noon, or noon to evening light, and from every shift of cloud or vapour, and these, owing to the multiplication of mountain huts, it is in many cases no longer difficult to spend hours in watching with a certainty of regaining shelter before nightfall. Moreover, the early rising forced on those who attempt snow expeditions introduces a traveller to many beautiful effects in nature he might otherwise never suspect.

It is not, however, necessary to decide here whether the advantages and delights of mountaineering outweigh its dangers.

We have to deal with the obvious fact that the desire to undertake difficult and adventurous expeditions in the high Alps is yearly becoming more common amongst our countrymen. By many hardy exploits they have proved their aptness for this new description of sport. But numerous fatal accidents, and a still larger number of hairbreadth escapes, have shown the necessity of insisting on increased caution for inexperienced travellers, who are liable to be led into danger by the spirit of imitation. Mountaineers who well understand their own pursuit, who have ascertained by continued practice the limits of their own strength and endurance, who know what the dangers of the high Alps are, and how they may best be avoided, do not require, and would not accept advice. Those who, with little or no knowledge and experience, wish to engage in a pursuit wherein they may at any moment risk, not only their own lives, but also those of their companions, may benefit by the teaching of their veteran predecessors, provided they will remember that no reading can dispense with the necessity for practical training, and some familiarity with the peculiar phenomena of the ice-region of the high Alps. The following paragraphs are condensed from the late Mr. John Ball's remarks in the 18th chapter of 'Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers' (First Series, 1859), with such additions as recent experience has suggested.

The dangers¹ of Alpine expeditions may be divided into two classes—the real and the imaginary. Where a ridge or slope of rock or ice is such that it could be traversed without difficulty if it lay but a few feet above the level of a garden, the substitution on either side of a precipice some hundreds of feet in depth, or of a glacier crevasse, makes no real difference in the work to be done, though it may have a formidable effect on the imagination. Those who cannot remove this source of danger by accustoming themselves to look unmoved down precipices, and to fix their attention exclusively on the ledge or jutting crag to which they must cling with foot or hand, should avoid expeditions where a moment's nervousness may be a cause of danger.

¹ The fullest consideration of the dangers of the Alps is to be found in the following: Leslie Stephen. *The Dangers of Mountaineering* (in his 'Playground of Europe,' 1871). Emil Zsigmondy. *Die Gefahren der Alpen* (1885). (French translation, 1886). C. Fiorio and C. Ratti. *I Pericoli dell' Alpinismo e norme per evitarli* (1889).

The two last-named works include a full account of all the great Alpine accidents. There are smaller pamphlets on the same subject by Pfarrer Baumgartner (1886), and Mons. H. Duhamel (1887).

The real dangers of the high Alps may be reduced to the following:—1. the *yielding of snow bridges* that cover crevasses, or of *snow cornices* overhanging precipices; 2. the risk of *slipping upon slopes* of ice, rock, or even turf; 3. the *fall of ice or rocks* from above; 4. the *slipping beneath the feet of a traveller of the upper layer of a steep snow-field*, which may bury him, or carry him over a precipice; 5. the *sudden approach of bad weather*.

It is the golden rule of mountaineering, which can only be broken with risk to life, that on every steep ice or snow slope or snow-covered glacier, all the members of a party, including the guides, should be attached together with a stout rope. The best rope for the purpose, selected by a committee of the Alpine Club after careful examination, can be procured of Mr. John Buckingham, 32 and 33 Broad Street, W.C. The use of the rope in crossing glaciers was known to the travellers of the 16th century. Simler (*De Alpibus Commentarius*) writes, in 1574: 'Qui per Alpes iter faciunt, peritos locorum qui ipsis præeant conducere solent: hosce fune cingunt, cui etiam aliquot ex his qui sequuntur se astringunt; qui vero præit longâ perticâ (pole) viam explorat, et diligenter in nivibus hiatus hos scrutatur, quod si forte imprudens in aliquem deciderit, a sociis qui eodem fune cincti sunt sustinetur et extrahitur.'

The first to apply the rope to 'mountaineering,' in the strict sense of the word, were the guides of Chamonix, and it was their skill in its use which gave them their early pre-eminence as glacier-guides. In remote parts of the Alps the local guide is still often ignorant of the proper use of the rope, and it is left to the traveller to insist on its adoption.

From covered crevasses almost absolute security is obtained by means of this precaution. In the *higher* region of the glaciers, chasms of considerable width are often completely bridged over by a covering of snow, so that no indication of their existence is seen on the surface. The bridges often yield under the weight of a man's footsteps; in such a case an unroped man, unless he is arrested by his outspread arms and ice-axe, must fall into the chasm, in which case, if alone, his chance of life is faint indeed. But if several travellers are tied together with a stout rope, it is in the highest degree improbable that a majority of them should fall at the same moment into the same crevasse, and so no appreciable danger from this cause is incurred. Even two travellers tied together may with proper attention diminish this risk, but real security is obtained only when they are three or more in number. It is because he cannot be protected from this danger that a man who goes alone over the névé of a glacier incurs a risk which must be called unjustifiable. *The rope, to be of any service, must be kept nearly tight*, and its proper management requires teaching, but is soon learned. Its proper use is to check and prevent a fall, rather than to pull a man out of a crevasse. When a party consists of four persons or more, the interval should be 15 ft. between every two; when of three, 18 or 20 ft.; when two alone, 30 or 40 ft.

One of the most terrible accidents of recent years, that on the Lyskamm in 1877, was caused by the giving way of a snow cornice, and narrow escapes from similar accidents have been frequent. This

danger can only be avoided by care, by constantly observing the character of the crest to be traversed, and by keeping, where necessary, at a distance from the edge. The leader may often be unable to see what he is standing upon, but the last man, 40 to 100 feet lower down, can generally watch his advance from moment to moment, and give timely warning when he draws too near the danger. It is in descending that this risk is most to be guarded against.

For surmounting steep ice-slopes by cutting steps the axe is the proper instrument. Considerable practice is required to use it for this purpose with effect, and comparatively few amateurs acquire much proficiency.

The ice-axe, however, has many other uses and advantages. It is frequently of service in clearing out or deepening steps which the leader has made, and in ascending or descending steep ice or snow it is employed as an anchor. The novice should choose an axe with a broad blade, but should avoid burdening himself with too heavy a weapon. Tools so made are to be procured complete in London of Messrs. Hill, 4 Haymarket. Ice-axes can also be obtained in Switzerland, at Chamonix, and elsewhere. At Evolena a light and convenient axe is made.

There are some ice-slopes where *the fall* of one of the party must inevitably drag down all his companions. There are very few where competent companions cannot prevent a fall. The rope, it is sometimes assumed, only increases the general danger on steep slopes. This is a mistake, arising from an imperfect knowledge of how to use it. Properly managed, it arrests *a slip* before it has time to become *a fall*. The instantaneous check gives the traveller who has missed his footing time to recover. This, of course, is only the case when the rope is handled by experienced climbers who know how to keep it almost taut, while allowing one another sufficient liberty of movement. Where slopes of this nature have to be traversed, it is for those concerned to consider the extent of the peril, and their own capacity. In doing this they should give full weight to the increased risk caused by inexperience in any one of them. There is, perhaps, no act of prudence more irksome to the mountaineer than to decline to take with him, on an expedition of serious or unknown difficulty, an athletic youth who is new to the mountains. Whenever such a question arises, the lesson of the Matterhorn accident of 1865 should be recalled to memory.

The danger arising from ice and fragments of rock falling across the track may, to a great extent, be avoided by a judicious choice of route. Experienced mountaineers learn to recognise the positions where ice detached from a higher level descends over a precipice or a steep slope. They avoid such spots altogether, or are careful to pass them either early in the morning, before the sun has loosened the impending masses, or late in the day, after his rays have been withdrawn.

Several accidents, however, have occurred within the last few years from the fall of séracs and stones, in places generally held free from danger, which should induce great care in selection of a route by the guides. This danger, being often difficult to recognise, is sometimes

unduly despised, both by guides and travellers. In descending a steep slope whereon lie many loose boulders, great care must be taken not to disturb them by letting the rope drag, for they might otherwise seriously injure the leaders of the party.

The ordinary risks of Alpine adventure are seriously increased during bad weather, and new dangers may then assail the traveller. Masses of rock are detached from their previously firm resting-places, and come thundering down across the track. Falling snow obscures the view and effaces the footprints, so that it soon becomes equally difficult to advance and to retreat. The new snow forms a coating on the steep slopes of ice and rock, and renders them, for a time, highly dangerous. Worst of all, when snow is accompanied by violent gusts of wind, the *tourmente*, or snow-whirlwind, bewilders the traveller, half-blinded by the fine dust-like snow, and benumbs his limbs with its biting breath. A reasonable man will avoid bad weather in the high Alps whenever it can be foreseen, or resort to an immediate retreat when unexpectedly attacked by it. Attention to the bearings of the compass and to land-marks when the appearance of the weather becomes doubtful will generally enable a party to retrace their steps. The tendency of second-rate guides to put off facing the storm by refusing to descend at once should be resisted. An error of judgment of this kind led, in 1870, on Mont Blanc, to the most fatal of all Alpine accidents. Bad weather may last for days, and those who cannot face it with unimpaired powers will scarcely find the effects of many hours' exposure counteracted by the energy of despair. Few summer travellers have an idea of the possible terrors of the Alps in bad weather.

On glacier expeditions a single traveller (unless in cases of exceptional experience) *must* take two guides, or a guide and porter. On easy snow and ice expeditions, it is enough if the first and last man on the rope and every alternate climber is a guide or a practised mountaineer. *Two tyros must never be roped next to one another.* Neglect of this rule led, in 1878, to the fatal accident on Monte Cevedale in the Tyrol, one of the safest and easiest snow-peaks in the Alps for a properly constituted party. On really difficult peaks inexperienced men have no business at all; to qualify themselves to ascend these, they are bound to learn steadiness and the rules of the craft by attempting easy snow-climbs under the care of experienced mountaineers. Those who cannot find experienced friends to take care of them, or afford a proper complement of guides, learn to climb at the risk of their own lives and of those of their guides or porters. No economical motive can be an excuse for reckless proceedings, which are condemned by all true mountaineers.

In addition to the requisites of an ordinary traveller, and to the indispensable rope and ice-axe and lantern, the mountaineer must provide himself with the following articles:—

A pair of neutral-tinted spectacles, framed in wire, for snow work.

A linen mask, for protection from sunburn, which in some cases causes very painful blistering of the face. A veil is far less serviceable and interferes with the eyesight. Cold-cream is used for the same purpose. To be really efficacious, this should be applied from

time to time during the day. The small zinc bottles sold at Lloyd's, 3 Egg Street, Leicester Square, are very convenient.

Woollen or skin gloves with the hair turned inwards, to keep the hands warm. Some climbers prefer the knitted mittens used by the inhabitants of Alpine districts and to be easily procured there. The best of either kind are made with a bag for all the fingers.

A knitted bonnet to protect the ears from frost-bite, also useful for sleeping in chalets or huts.

Gaiters (indispensable). The best are the cloth gaiters used by the Swiss guides, fastened with hooks and eyes. Buttons are apt to come off, and straps are inconvenient when wet or frozen.

A light plaid is serviceable. Another excellent form of wrap is a knitted woollen waistcoat or jersey; a thick comforter is very useful.

The mountaineer is subject to two special physical discomforts, mountain-sickness and frost-bite.

Mountain-sickness is a general feeling of collapse, coupled, sometimes, with violent headache and vomiting. Like sea-sickness, which it much resembles, it is very capricious in its attacks, and is felt unequally by different constitutions, and even by the same constitution at different times. The traveller who, on first ascending above 10,000 feet, feels its very unpleasant symptoms, should not be too easily discouraged. Habit will probably do much to cure him, and ten days later he may find himself breathing with delight the air of 15,000 feet. Those who *on European mountains* suffer permanently are a small minority. There is little doubt that above 12,000 feet the capacity of the human frame for strong exertion diminishes, but it has been abundantly proved that, in the majority of cases, the diminution is too small to be noticed, except by careful comparison. Mountain-sickness is a reality; but the name is often used as a dignified cloak for indigestion and want of training.

Frost-bite is a very serious danger to the mountaineer. Dr. C. Allbutt gives the following directions for its treatment. First rub the part affected gently with snow, then rub more briskly with cold water. This should be done out of doors away from wind, or in a cold room. The same principles should be followed when the sufferer is insensible from cold. Gentle rubbing with soft woollens in a cold room should be tried first, and when swallowing power returns, a little weak warm wine and water administered. The patient should next be put in a cold bed in a cool room. Hot bottles and a warm room are fatal kindness.

§ 7. ALPINE CLUBS.

The influence of these organisations on Alpine travel has been, and is, too important to allow of their being passed over without some notice.

In 1857, two or three Englishmen, feeling it would be an advantage to those who met during the summer in Switzerland to meet also at home, determined to arrange social meetings in London, at which

Alpine knowledge might be exchanged and extended, and friendships formed in the mountains cemented. This was the origin of The Alpine Club, which was formally founded in 1858. Association led to the publication of joint volumes, under the title of 'Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers' (1859 and 1862), by its members; the immense success of which secured the prosperity and popularity of the new society.

It now numbers about 500 members, meets once a month from December to June, and since 1863 issues a quarterly journal ('The Alpine Journal') devoted to 'mountain adventure and scientific research.' Its members have also published many books and maps illustrating the Alpine region (see *post*). The qualification required for membership is either such a number of mountain expeditions or such contributions to Alpine literature, science, or art, as the Committee consider sufficient. The club-rooms are at No. 8 St. Martin's Place, W.C. The Club has steadily endeavoured to diminish the dangers inseparable from its favourite pursuit by providing climbers with the best implements, and pointing out the most essential precautions. On two occasions it has brought a powerful influence to bear on the French Government, with the object of modifying the abuses which had made the rules of the Chamonix guides a danger to tourists.

The most important result of the formation of the Alpine Club has been the spirit of imitation it has roused on the Continent. Switzerland and Italy founded Alpine Clubs in 1863, Austria at the end of 1862, France in 1874. The Austrian Club united in 1874 with the German, founded 1869; but an independent Club was set up at Vienna in 1878. The Vosges, the Carpathians, the Dauphiné, the Trentino, and the Pyrenees have each their own society. These bodies have been presided over by statesmen or men of science or letters (Signor Q. Sella, Herr von Sonklar, M. Adolphe Joanne), number their members by thousands, and are organised in local lodges or sections, which meet frequently. They publish journals and annual volumes, and once a year hold a festival, generally in some Alpine or sub-Alpine town. They are distinguished from the English Club by the fact that no qualification beyond respectability is required for membership.

If our own Alpine Club can boast of having conquered the High Alps, the foreign clubs may be said to have organised the territory thus won from Nature. Favoured by their position near the mountains, these societies have devoted their energies to the instruction of peasants in their duties as guides, and to the provision of huts where the climber may sleep before making his ascent. They have thus placed many great peaks within the reach of men, or even women, of moderate powers. They have brought the remotest valleys into communication with the world, and given an impulse to local improvements of every description. By their publications and the maps they have produced, they have added largely to our knowledge of the Alps, their history and natural phenomena, and they have succeeded, not only in Teutonic lands, but also in Italy, and in France, in creating a genuine taste for healthy adventure among the youth of the nation. In almost every considerable sub-Alpine town of N. Italy or S. E. France, the traveller will find rooms belonging to the local branch of

the national Alpine Club, containing maps and books relating to the district. Access to these is as a rule liberally allowed to foreigners.

§ 8. ROUTES TO SWITZERLAND, AND SKELETON TOURS.

English travellers generally enter Switzerland either by Geneva, Pontarlier, or Bâle.

(a) **Geneva** is reached viâ Calais, Paris, and Mâcon, in $21\frac{3}{4}$ hours (fares from London, 1st class, £6 4s. ; 2nd class, £4 12s. 6d.). Through 1st class carriages (and Lits-toilette) from Calais pier in connection with the 11 a.m. express from London.

(b) **Pontarlier** is the station where the lines from Paris for Neuchâtel and Lausanne divide. Neuchâtel is reached in $20\frac{3}{4}$ hours from London (fares from London, 1st class, £5 11s. 6d. ; 2nd class, £4 4s.), and Berne in $22\frac{1}{2}$ hours ; Lausanne in 22 hours (fares from London, 1st class, £5 13s. 6d. ; 2nd class, £4 5s.), Vevey in 24 hours, Martigny in $26\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Visp in 30 hours, and Brieg in $30\frac{1}{4}$ hours from London. Through carriages from Paris to Berne and Lausanne.

(c) **Bâle** is reached by through train (sleeping-car attached) from Calais pier viâ Amiens and Rheims (thus avoiding Paris) in $19\frac{1}{4}$ hours from London (no passports being now required by travellers merely passing through Alsace in the train). Fares from London, 1st class, £5 3s. ; 2nd class, £3 16s. [Travellers intending to break the journey at Rheims are warned that they will have to change carriages at a small country station 3 miles outside the town ; Laon is therefore preferable as a sleeping-place].

Bâle may also be reached viâ Paris and Delle in $19\frac{1}{2}$ hours from London (fares from London, 1st class, £5 14s. ; 2nd class, £4 5s. 6d.). Those who do not object to a long passage may prefer the Ostend route. A train of through-carriages runs from Ostend viâ Brussels, Luxemburg, Metz, and Strasburg to Bâle in $18\frac{1}{2}$ hours from London ; but this route is inconvenient, and that from Paris by Delle the best. Fares from London, 1st class, £4 16s. 9d. ; 2nd class, £3 11s. 9d.

A cheaper but slower route to Bâle (34 hours) is by Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, and the Rhine ; fares from London, 1st class, £4 7s. 11d. ; 2nd class, £3 1s. 10d. Another is by Ostend, Brussels, Cologne and Mayence, which takes $15\frac{1}{4}$ hours to Cologne, and $10\frac{1}{4}$ hours more to Bâle, and costs 1st class, £4 4s. 6d. and 2nd class, £3 1s. 6d. to Heidelberg, and £1 3s. or 16s. 2d. on to Bâle.

To Switzerland 56 lbs. luggage are allowed free (but none in Switzerland). Charges from London for each extra 20 lbs. or fraction, to Geneva, 5s. 4d. ; to Verrières for Neuchâtel, and to Vallorbe for Lausanne, 4s. 10d. ; (plus 4d. for every 20 lbs. of luggage thence) ; to Bâle, 4s. 5d. by Laon, 4s. 9d. by Luxemburg.

From Bâle the traveller may go

To Lucerne in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

To Lugano viâ the St. Gotthard in $7\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

To Milan in $10\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

To Zürich in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

To Coire in $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

To Davos in $10\frac{1}{4}$ hrs

To Innsbruck in 11 hrs.
 To Berne in 3 hrs.
 To Thun in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.
 To Grindelwald in $9\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.
 To Geneva by Berne and Lausanne in 8 hrs.
 To Lausanne in 6 hrs.
 To Visp (for Zermatt) in $11\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.
 To Schaffhausen in 2 hrs.
 To Constance in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Travellers going first to Chamonix will go direct by Paris to Geneva, or round by Pontarlier and Lausanne to Martigny; those to Berne and the Oberland by Neuchâtel or Bâle; those to the Valais by Paris and Lausanne, or by Bâle, Berne, and Lausanne.

The direct route to Zürich and the Engadine is by Bâle and Chur. The St. Gotthard line offers an alternative route which will be preferred by those who wish to avoid the $12\frac{1}{4}$ hours' drive over the bleak Julier Pass. The rail is left at Como, whence there is a steamer to Colico and rail to Chiavenna. From Chiavenna to St. Moritz is a diligence drive of eight hours.

At Paris the stations of the Northern of France and the Eastern railways (the Bâle line) are close together. All the others are half-an-hour's drive or more apart. At Bâle the two stations are at opposite ends of the town, and are connected by a circular railway which takes 12 minutes between them. Coming from Strasburg and Germany, you arrive at the Baden station—from any other part at the Central station. There is but one station at all the other arrival places named.

Entering Switzerland from other sides—

(a) Zürich may be reached from Vienna by Innsbruck and the Arlberg in 33 hours.

(b) Lucerne from Milan by the St. Gotthard in $7\frac{3}{4}$ hours.

(c) Geneva from Turin by the Mont Cenis in $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and from Lyons in 4 hours.

Throughout this section the times taken by the fastest trains are given.

Skeleton Tours.—For the guidance of travellers, skeleton tours are here given, adapted to the convenience and taste of persons of different degrees of bodily strength, and using different modes of conveyance. They are framed so as to show what may be done within a given time; but no sounder advice can be offered to those who desire real and thorough enjoyment in travelling than to carefully abstain from doing all that is possible in the time at their disposal. The grand scenes of nature cannot be fully apprehended at a glance, and the impressions which will be retained of such as have been seen repeatedly, and under varying conditions of weather and light, will be far more prized than the crowd of imperfect images that can alone be carried away in the course of a hurried rush from one place to another.

The traveller visiting the Alps for the first time with a month at his disposal, will do well to be content with seeing the Oberland and Chamonix; with six weeks he may include Zermatt. A visit to the

Engadine will link itself naturally with the Italian Lakes, whence the traveller may turn to the southern valleys of Monte Rosa. Further details as to Savoy and Piedmont will be found in the Introduction to the second portion of this Handbook, so that no attempt has been made to confine the skeleton routes given below, within the *political frontiers* of Switzerland.

Routes for carriage travellers have been placed first, followed by several suitable for the general tourist, who can ride and walk when needful. Two specimen tours for young men, who, having engaged a good guide, wish to qualify themselves as mountaineers, have been added.

Each traveller must, however, decide for himself where to halt, and the following outlines may be used on that understanding for any portion of the Alpine chain which it is desired to explore.

I. CARRIAGE TOUR : about six weeks of easy travelling. A few easy excursions, which may be accomplished in a *chaise-à-porteurs*, are given in italics.

Lucerne.	Diablerets, in the Vallée des Ormonts.)
Vitznau, by steamer.	Brieg. (Rly.)
Ascend Rigi, and return. (Rly.)	<i>Bel Alp.</i>
Flüelen, by steamer.	Domo d'Ossola, by Simplon Pass.
Drive to Andermatt, and return.	(Road.)
Lucerne, by steamer or road.	Baveno. (Rly. and road).
Visit Engelberg by road.	Borromean Islands. (Boat.)
Meiringen, by Brünig Pass. (Rly.)	Luino, by steamer.
Visit the Reichenbach and Giessbach.	Lugano, by steamer.
Steamer to Interlaken.	Monte Generoso. (Rly.)
Lauterbrunnen (Rly.), and thence by <i>Wengern Alp</i> to Grindelwald ; returning to Interlaken. (Rly.)	Steamer to Porlezza ; thence to Menaggio, and (by boat) to Varenna or Bellagio.
Thun, by steamer.	Como and back. (Steamer.)
Berne, } Rly.	Chiavenna. (Rly.)
Friburg, } Rly.	Splügen or Thusis by Splügen Pass.
Lausanne, } Rly.	(Diligence.)
Visit Vevey and Chillon, by steamer.	Coire or Ragatz, visiting the Baths of Pfäfers. (Road and rail.)
Geneva. (Rly. or steamer.)	Weesen. (Rly. and steamer.)
Chamonix. (Rly. and diligence.)	Rapperschwyl (Rly.), and steamer to Zürich.
<i>Montenvers.</i>	Schaffhausen. (Rly.)
<i>Flégère.</i>	
Tête Noire to Martigny. (Road.)	
Aigle. (Rly., making an excursion by road to Sepey, and the Hôtel des	

From Chiavenna the route may be varied as follows :

St. Moritz, by Maloja Pass,)	} Road.	Visit Via Mala and to Chur and Ragatz.
Pontresina,)		Visit Pfäfers.
Drive to Bernina Pass,)		Rail to Glarus and Stachelberg.
Albula Pass to Tiefenkasten,)		Rail to Zürich.
Schyn Pass to Thusis.)		

II.—ROUTE BY BRIDLE-PATHS AND CARRIAGE-ROADS, including much of the fine scenery of the Central Alps. Three months. It is assumed

that wherever there is a good carriage-road it will be used. A few excursions partly on foot are given in italics. By dividing this route at Martigny it supplies two tours of ordinary length.

Bâle to Lucerne, direct; or by Schaffhausen and Zürich. (Rly.)
 Ascend the Rigi from Arth. (Rly.)
 Descend to Vitznau (Rly.) or to Weggis.
 Return to Lucerne. Ascend Pilatus from Alpnach. (Rly.)
 By Stanz to Engelberg. (Road.)
 Joch Pass to Meiringen.
 Baths of Reichenbach.
 Pass of the Great Scheideck.
 Faulhorn.
 Grindelwald.
 Excursion to the Lower Glacier of Grindelwald.
 Wengern Alp to Lauterbrunnen.
 Mürren and Falls of Schmadribach.
 Interlaken.
 Excursion to the Giessbach.
 Thun.
 Saanen, by the Simmenthal.
 Vevey, Montreux, Les Avants or Glion, by the Col de Jaman [Or from Thun to Kandersteg, over the Gemmi to Leukerbad, and down the Rhone valley to the Lake of Geneva.]
 Castle of Chillon.
 Lausanne. }
 Geneva. } Rly. or steamer.
 Excursion to the Salève.
 Chamonix.
 Montenvers, Mer de Glace, Chapeau. *Brévent.*
 Martigny, by Tête Noire Pass.
 Orsières.
 Aosta, by Great St. Bernard.
Ascent of the Becca di Nona. Descent to Cogne.
Ascent to the Trajo Glacier.
 Val Savaranche, by Col de Lauzon.
 Courmayeur.
Ascent of the Crammont.
 Châtillon. (Rly.)
 Gressoney St. Jean.
 Inn on the Col d'Olen.

Alagna.
 Varallo.
 Excursion up Val Mastallone.
 Orta, by the Col de Colma.
 Over Monte Motterone to Baveno.
 Ponte Grande in the Val Anzasca.
 Macugnaga.
 Excursion to Macugnaga Glacier.
Mattmark or Saas, by the Monte Moro Pass¹.
 Sion. (Rly.)
 Evolena and Arolla.
 St. Luc, in Val d'Anniviers, by Col de Torrent.
 Zmeiden (Gruben), in Turtmann Thal, ascending *Bella Tola* on the way.
 St. Niklaus in the Vispthal, ascending *Schwarzhorn*.
 Zermatt. (Rly.)
 Riffel Alp and Gorner Grat.
 Ascent to Schwarzsee and *Hörnli*.
 Visp, in the Valley of the Rhone. (Rly.)
 Bel Alp.
 Eggishorn Hotel, by *crossing the Aletsch Glacier* and passing the Rieder Alp.
Ascend the Eggishorn.
 Visit Märjelsee and *Aletsch Glacier*.
 Brieg.
 Domo d'Ossola, by Simplon Pass.
 Canobbio, by Val Vigezzo.
 Luino.
 Lugano.
 Excursion to Monte Generoso. (Rly.)
 By Porlezza and Menaggio to Bellagio, on the lake of Como.
 Varenna.
 Lecco, by the lake.
 Como, by Erba.
 Colico, by steamer.
 Chiavenna.
 Andeer, by Splügen Pass.
 Coire, by Via Mala.
 Ragatz and Pfäfers.

¹ Those who fear to undertake the Monte Moro may vary the route by going from Varallo by Val Mastallone to Val Anzasca, returning to Baveno, thence by steamer to Locarno and rail to Bellinzona and Airolo, and thence to the Upper Valais either by the St. Gotthard and Furka, or the San Giacomo and Gries, or the Nufenen Passes. From Viesch to the Eggishorn, thence to Zermatt, returning by Visp to Brieg, and thence by the Simplon to Domo d'Ossola.

Weesen, by Wallenstadt.
Baths of Stachelberg.
Excursion to Ober Sand Alp.
Altdorf, by Klausen Pass.
Brunnen.

Glarus, by Muotta Thal and Prugel Pass.
St. Gall.
Rorschach and Friedrichshafen or Schaffhausen and Bâle.

From Chiavenna the Engadine may be visited (see previous route), or from Bellagio the following route may be taken.

Como, by steamer.
Lecco, by Erba, rail to Bergamo and Lago d'Iseo.
Steamer to Lovere.

Drive by Val Camonica to Edolo.
Aprica Pass to Le Prese.
Bernina Pass to Pontresina, &c.

III.—TOUR FOR MODERATE PEDESTRIANS, keeping to the higher parts of the Swiss and Savoy Alps. It is assumed that some days of rest should be allowed for, and that the passes or ascents given in italics should not be attempted without guides.

Engelberg.
Ascend the Titlis, and sleep at the Inn on the Engstlen Alp.
To Im Hof, and Grimsel Hospice.
Sidelhorn and Oberaar Glacier.
Strahleck Pass to Grindelwald.
Faulhorn.
Inn on the Wengern Alp.
By Lauterbrunnen to Mürren.
To Kandersteg, *by the Tschingel Glacier and Gasteren Thal.*
Leukerbad, by Gemmi Pass.
Ascend Torrenthorn; descend to H. Nesthorn at Ried in the Löt-schenthal.
By *Lötschenlücke* to the Eggishorn.
Eggishorn, *Aletsch Glacier.*
Bel Alp.
Sparrenhorn.
Saas.
Excursion to Fee; sleep at Matt-mark.
Macugnaga by Monte Moro.
Excursion to Macugnaga Glacier.
Sleep at Ponte Grande.
Varallo, by the Baranca Pass and Val Mastallone.
Alagna.
Excursion to Pile Alp and Val de Bors; sleep at Col d'Olen Inn.
Gressoney.
Ascend the Grauhaupt.

Breuil, *by the Cimes Blanches*, or in two days by Brusson and Châtillon.
To Riffel Alp Hotel, *by the St. Théodule Pass.*
Excursions about Zermatt.
Sleep at St. Niklaus.
By Augstbord Pass (Schwarzhorn), to Zmeiden (Gruben) in the Turtmann Thal. Visit the Turtmann Glacier.
By Zmeiden Pass, or Pas du Bœuf, with ascent of Bella Tola, to St. Luc.
Zinal. Visit the *Roc Noir*, or Arpitetta Alp.
Evolena or Arolla, by Col de Torrent.
Col de Collon to Prarayen (or by *Hautemma Glacier* to the Inn at Mauvoisin, and next day by Col de Fenêtre to Aosta).
Aosta.
Becca di Nona.
Courmayeur.
Ascend the Crammont.
To Chamonix, by the *Col du Géant.*
Excursion to the *Grands Mulets.*
Cross *Buet* to Sixt.
Col de Sageroux to Champéry.
Pas de Morgins to Thonon.

IV.—Tour of three weeks in Eastern Switzerland for riders or moderate walkers.

Ragatz.
 Davos, by the Prättigau.
 Bergün, by Sertig Thal.
 Pontresina, by Albula.
 [Piz Languard, Surlej Fuorela, Fex
 Thal, &c.]
 Bernina Pass to Poschiavo.
 Canciano Pass to Chiesa.
 Muretto Pass to Maloja. Visit
 Albigna Glacier, and cross to Val

Bondasca and Promontogno.
 Marcio Pass.
 Averserthal to Splügen.
 Lugnetz Thal to Ilánz.
 Ascend Piz Mundaun.
 Drive to Trons, Lavatzjoch to Di-
 sentis.
 Sandgrat to Stachelberg.
 Elm and Segnes Pass to Flims and
 Reichenau.

V.—Tour for good walkers, with glacier guides.

Geneva.
 Sixt.
 Over Buet to Chamonix.
 Grands Mulets.
 Jardin.
 Col du Tour, Col du Sonadon, Col
 de Seilon to Arolla, Col de Bertol
 to Zermatt (high-level route).
 Ascend Monte Rosa.
 Alphubel Pass to Saas.
 Zwischbergen Pass to Simplon.
 Ascend Monte Leone, and descend
 to the Veglia Alp.
 By Ritter Pass, ascending Helsen-
 horn, to Binn.
 Cross Bortelhorn to Brisal.
 Bel Alp.
 Ascend Aletschhorn.
 Eggishorn.
 Ascend Finsteraarhorn.
 Mönch Joch to Grindelwald.
 Lauteraarjoch to Grimsel.

(Or Bel Alp.
 Beichgrat to Lötschenthal.
 Petersgrat to Lauterbrunnen.
 Wengern Alp.
 Grindelwald.
 Mönchjoch to Eggishorn.
 Oberaarjoch to Grimsel.)
 Grimsel, by Galenstock and Trift-
 limmi to Stein Alp.
 Ascend Sustenhorn and descend to
 Göschenen.
 Maderaner Thal.
 Clariden Pass to Tödi hut.
 Ascend Tödi, descend to Disentis.
 Camadra Pass to Olivone.
 Cross Piz Valrhein to Splügen.
 By Averserthal to Promontogno.
 Bondasca Pass to Baths of Masino.
 Over Monte Sissone to Maloja.
 Pontresina. Tour of the Bernina.
 Over Piz Linard to the Prättigau
 and Ragatz.

VI.—Tour for good walkers with glacier guides, which may be
 made early or late in the season, and is less laborious than No. V.

Geneva.
 Sixt.
 Cross over Buet to Tête Noire.
 Salvan.
 Cross Dent du Midi to Champéry.
 Aigle and Ormonts Dessus.
 Cross Diablerets to Inn on Sanetsch
 Pass.
 Cross Wildhorn to An der Lenk.
 Cross Wildstrubel to Schwarenbach.
 Ascend Altels or Balmhorn.
 Ascend Blümlis Alp.
 Cross Lötschen Pass to Ried.
 Cross Petersgrat to Lauterbrunnen.
 Grindelwald.
 Ascend Wetterhorn to Rosenlauri or
 Meiringen.
 Engstlen Alp.

Cross Titlis to Engelberg.
 Ascend Uri Rothstock.
 Cross Gross Spannort to Stein
 Alp.
 Cross Sustenhorn to Göschenen
 Alp.
 Cross Gletschhorn to Realp.
 Cross Leckihorn or Pizzo Rotondo
 to Val Bedretto.
 Tosa Falls.
 Ascend Basodino.
 Ascend Blinnenhorn.
 Cross Ofenhorn to Binn.
 Cross Helsenhorn to the Veglia
 Alp.
 Cross Monte Leone to Simplon,
 or Wasenhorn to Simplon or
 Berisal.

§ 9. SELECTED LIST OF BOOKS AND MAPS.

The following English works are selected from the long catalogue of works on the Alps¹ as likely to interest and instruct Swiss travellers:—

- BEATTIE, W.—‘Switzerland,’ illustrated by W. H. Bartlett. 1836.
 ————‘The Waldenses,’ illustrated by W. H. Bartlett and W. Brockedon. Virtue, 1838.
- BERLEPSCH.—‘The Alps ; or, Sketches of Life and Nature in the Mountains. Translated by Leslie Stephen. 1861.
- BONNEY, Rev. T. G.—‘The Alpine Regions of Switzerland and the Neighbouring Countries.’ Cambridge : Deighton and Bell, 1868.
 ————‘Outline Sketches in the High Alps of Dauphiné.’ London : Longmans, 1865.
 ————‘Lake and Mountain Scenery of the Swiss Alps,’ illustrated by G. Closs and O. Fröhlicher, with text by T. G. Bonney. 1874.
- BROCKEDON, W.—‘Illustrations of the Passes of the Alps.’ 2 vols. London : Bohn, 1828.
 ————‘Journals of Excursions in the Alps.’ London : J. Duncan, 1833.
- BUTLER, S.—‘Alps and Sanctuaries of Piedmont and the Canton Ticino.’ David Bogue, 1877.
- COLE, Mrs. H. W.—‘A Lady’s Tour Round Monte Rosa.’ Longmans, 1859.
- COLEMAN, E. T.—‘Scenes from the Snow-Fields : being Illustrations from the Upper Ice-World of Mont Blanc.’ Longmans, 1859.
- COOLIDGE, W. A. B.—‘Swiss Travel and Swiss Guide-books.’ Longmans, 1889. (Contains a history of guide-books to Switzerland, and of Swiss mountain inns, a bibliography of works relating to the Swiss Alps, and a detailed history of Zermatt.)
- COXE, Archdeacon W.—‘Travels in Switzerland.’ 3 vols., best edition 1789 or 1801. London : T. Cadell. (The best description of Switzerland ever written by a foreigner.)
- CUNNINGHAM, C. D., and W. DE W. ABNEY.—‘The Pioneers of the Alps’ (lives of the chief mountain guides, with portraits). Sampson Low, 1887. 2nd edition, 1888.
- DENT, C.—‘Above the Snowline : Mountaineering Sketches between 1870 and 1880.’ Longmans, 1885.
- ECKENSTEIN, O. and LORRIA, A.—‘The Pennine Alps from the Simplon to the Great St. Bernard.’ 100 photographs with letterpress. London, 1889.
- FORBES, J. D.—‘Life and Letters.’ By J. C. Shairp, P. G. Tait, and A. Adams-Reilly. Macmillans, 1873.
- FORBES, JAMES D.—‘Travels through the Alps of Savoy and other parts of the Pennine Chain, with Observations on the Phenomena of Glaciers.’ Edinburgh : Black. London : Longmans, 1843.
 ————‘Norway and its Glaciers, with an Appendix on the Alps of Dauphiné,’ &c. Edinburgh : Black, 1853.
 ————‘The Tour of Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa’ (abridged from the ‘Alps of Savoy’). Edinburgh : Black, 1855.
 ————‘Occasional Papers on the Theory of Glaciers.’ Edinburgh : Black, 1859.
- FORBES, Sir J.—‘A Physician’s Holiday.’ Murray, 1849.

¹ For a fairly complete Alpine bibliography see Appendix B (244 numbers) in Mr. Coolidge’s *Swiss Travel*.

- FRESHFIELD, DOUGLAS W.—‘Italian Alps ; Sketches from the Mountains of Ticino, Lombardy, the Trentino, and Venetia.’ Longmans, 1875.
- FRESHFIELD, Mrs. H.—‘A Summer Tour in the Grisons and Italian Valleys of the Bernina.’ Longmans, 1862.
- GEORGE, Rev. H. B.—‘The Oberland and its Glaciers : Explored and Illustrated with Ice-axe and Camera.’ Longmans, 1866.
- HINCHLIFF, THOMAS W.—‘Summer Months among the Alps, with the Ascent of Monte Rosa.’ Longmans, 1857.
- KING, Rev. S. W.—‘The Italian Valleys of the Pennine Alps.’ (Includes also many of the valleys of the Graian Alps.) Murray, 1858.
- LATROBE, C. S.—‘The Alpenstock ; Sketches of Swiss Scenery and Manners, 1825-26.’ Seeley, 1839.
- MOORE, A. W.—‘The Alps in 1864.’ Privately printed, 1867.
- MORELL, J. R.—‘Scientific Guide to Switzerland.’ Smith and Elder, 1867.
- RUSKIN, JOHN.—‘Modern Painters.’ (Vol. 4 contains the most eloquent descriptions of Alpine scenery yet written.)
- SCHEUCHZER, J. J.—‘Itinera Alpina.’ Leyden, 1723.
- SIMLER, JOSIAS.—‘De Alpibus Commentarius.’ Zürich, 1574. (Reprinted by the Elzevirs in 1633 in a handy volume with his treatise on the Valais.)
- SMITH, ALBERT.—‘The Story of Mont Blanc.’ Bogue, 1852.
- STEPHEN, LESLIE.—‘The Playground of Europe.’ Longmans, 1871.
- SYMONDS, J. A. & M.—‘Our Life in the Swiss Highlands.’ Black, 1892.
- TSCHUDI, F. VON.—‘Sketches of Nature in the Alps.’ Longmans, 1856.
- TUCKETT, Miss L.—‘How we spent the Summer, or a Voyage en Zigzag.’ Longmans, 1864. (4th edition 1871.)
- TYNDALL, Prof. JOHN.—‘The Glaciers of the Alps.’ Murray, 1860.
- ‘Mountaineering in 1861.’ Longmans, 1862.
- ‘Hours of Exercise in the Alps.’ Longmans, 1871.
- ‘Forms of Water.’ H. S. King, 1872.
- UMLAUFT, Prof.—‘The Alps.’ Translated by Louisa Brough. Kegan Paul, 1889.
- WALTON, E.—‘The Peaks and Valleys of the Alps,’ with text by T. G. Bonney. 1867.
- ‘Peaks in Pen and Pencil.’ 1872.
- ‘The Bernese Oberland,’ with text by T. G. Bonney. 1874.
- WILLS, ALFRED.—‘Wanderings among the High Alps.’ Bentley, 1856.
- ‘The Eagle’s Nest in the Valley of Sixt, and Excursions among the Great Glaciers.’ Longmans, 1860.

The following works in English contain the history of the conquest of the Alps :—

- ‘Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers,’ by Members of the Alpine Club. 1st and 2nd series, 3 vols. Longmans, 1859 and 1862.
- ‘Vacation Tourists,’ vol. for 1860, edited by F. Galton. Macmillan.
- ‘The Alpine Journal,’ vols. 1 to 15 (continued quarterly). Longmans, 1863-91.
- WHYMPER, E.—‘Scrambles amongst the Alps in the years 1860 to 1869. Murray, 1871 (beautifully illustrated). (A second recension containing the Swiss chapters with additional illustrations appeared in 1880 under the title of ‘The Ascent of the Matterhorn.’)
- ‘The Alpine Guide,’ by John Ball. Longmans. A mountaineer’s handbook, admirably compiled, and divided into sections (2s. 6d. each). No longer kept up to date. The Introduction (a separate pamphlet, price 1s. Longmans) contains a valuable paper by Mons. Desor on the Geology of the Alps.

A mass of information is contained in Dolfus Ausset's 'Matériaux pour l'Étude des Glaciers' (8 vols.), Paris 1863-9, and in the annuals of foreign Alpine Clubs :—

- 'Echo des Alpes,' from 1865. Geneva.
- 'Jahrbuch des Schweizer Alpenclub,' from 1864. Bern : Dalp.
- 'Bollettino del Club Alpino Italiano,' from 1865. Turin : Candeletti.
- 'Annuaire du Club Alpin Français,' from 1874. Paris : Hachette.
- 'Zeitschrift des Deutschen und Oesterreichischen Alpenvereins,' from 1863. Munich and Vienna.
- 'Annuaire de la Société des Touristes du Dauphiné,' from 1875. Grenoble : F. Allier.

The following French and German books are recommended :—

- BERG- UND GLETSCHERFAHRTEN, 2. series, 1859 and 1863. (Many valuable papers by G. Studer and Ulrich.)
- BERLEPSCH, H.—'Schweizerkunde.' 2nd edition, 1875. (Best general account of Switzerland and its inhabitants.)
- DE SAUSSURE.—'Voyages dans les Alpes.' Partie Pittoresque. 1 vol. Paris : Fischbacher.
- DURIER, C.—'Le Mont Blanc.' 2nd edition. Paris : Fischbacher, 1880. (An excellent history of Mont Blanc.)
- HEIM, Prof. A.—'Handbuch der Gletscherkunde.' Stuttgart : Engelhorn, 1885. (An elaborate and impartial summary of glacier theories, and the observations on which they have been based.)
- JOANNE'S GUIDES : 'Itinéraire de la Suisse,' 1887 ; 'Alpes Dauphinoises,' Part 1, 1890 ; and 'Provence,' 1890, all published by Hachette at Paris. (Full of recent and accurate information.)
- PEYER, G.—'Geschichte des Reisens in der Schweiz. Eine culturgeschichtliche Studie.' Basel : Detloff, 1885. (Readable sketches of life at the Swiss Baths in the Middle Ages, and of early Alpine travel.)
- SCHOTT, ALBERT.—'Die Deutschen Colonien in Piemont. Zürich, 1842.
- STUDER, G.—'Ueber Eis und Schnee. Die höchsten Gipfel der Schweiz und die Geschichte ihrer Besteigung.' 4 vols. Bern : Dalp, 1869-83. (A complete summary of the history of mountaineering in the Swiss Alps.)
- STUDER, Prof. B.—'Geschichte der Physischen Geographie der Schweiz bis 1815.' Bern : Stämpfli, 1863. (An admirable handbook and key to old Swiss topographical literature.)
- TOPPFER, A.—'Premiers Voyages en Zigzag.' Paris.
 ————'Nouveaux Voyages en Zigzag. Paris.
 (Humorous sketches of the travels of a Genevese schoolmaster and his boys in the days when Zermatt and Pontresina were remote and unvisited.)
- TSCHUDI, IWAN VON.—'Der Turist in der Schweiz.' 31st edition. Zürich, 1890. (A skeleton guide-book, full of accurate and minute information compressed into the smallest possible space.)
- TUCKETT, F. F.—'Hochalpenstudien.' Leipzig : Liebeskind, 1874. (The collected papers of the well-known English mountaineer, not published in England in this form.)

The following are useful local Handbooks :—

- The sections of Mr. John Ball's 'Alpine Guide.' Longmans. 2s. 6d. each.
- 'The Climbers' Guide to the Pennine Alps' (Great St. Bernard to Simplon), by W. M. Conway. Fisher Unwin. 2 vols. 1890-1, 10s. each.
- Similar works for the Lepontines (by Conway and Coolidge) and for the

Mont Blanc district (by Kurz) were published in 1892. (Indispensable to the mountaineer.)

- A. WAGNON.—‘Autour de Salvan.’ Morges, 1885.
 A. DE CLAPARÈDE.—‘Champéry et le Val d’Illiez.’ Geneva, 2nd ed. 1890.
 C. SCHAUB et M. BRIQUET.—‘Guide Pratique de l’Ascensionniste sur les Montagnes qui entourent le lac de Genève. 2nd edition. Geneva, 1879.
 ‘Pontresina and its Neighbourhood,’ by J. M. Ludwig. Stanford. 2s. 6d.
 ‘The Upper Engadine,’ by M. Caviezel. Stanford, 5s.
 ‘The Engadine,’ by F. de B. Strickland. 2nd edition. Sampson Low, 1891. 5s.
 ‘Guide to Davos-Platz, by one who knows it well.’ Stanford. 2s. 6d.
 ‘Das Veltlin’ (1860) and ‘Das Poschiavinothal’ (1859), by G. Leonhardi. Leipzig.
 ‘Das Thal Bergell,’ by Ernest Lechner. 2nd edition. Leipzig, 1874.
 ‘Guida della Valtellina,’ published by the Sondrio section of the Italian Alpine Club. 2nd edition. Sondrio, 1884.
 G. G. BAZETTA AND E. BRUSONI.—‘Guide de l’Ossola.’ Domo d’Ossola. 2nd edition, 1889. 3s.
 Many numbers of ‘Illustrated Europe’ (Zürich : Orell Füssli, 6d. each), and (for towns) of Wörl’s ‘Reisehandbücher’ (Vienna, 6d. each).
 For local Handbooks dealing with the Italian and French Alps, see the Introduction to the second portion of this work.

Besides Coxe’s work (1789) mentioned above there are few works of any value in English on Swiss history and institutions. For the institutions consult:—

- A. STANYAN.—‘An Account of Switzerland. Written in the year 1714.’ London : Jacob Tonson, 1714.
 GEORGE GROTE.—‘Seven Letters concerning the Politics of Switzerland in 1847.’ 1847, reprinted 1879. (Most excellent.)
 Sir F. O. ADAMS and C. D. CUNNINGHAM.—‘The Swiss Confederation.’ Macmillan, 1889. (Sketchy and unsatisfactory in parts. The French translation—Geneva, 1890—has been improved.)
 Prof. BERNARD MOSES.—‘The Federal Government of Switzerland.’ Oakland, California, 1889. (Admirable account of the Federal Government.)
 J. M. VINCENT.—‘State and Federal Government in Switzerland.’ Baltimore, 1891. (The best work in English on Swiss institutions.)

The articles ‘Switzerland’ (History section), ‘Tell,’ ‘Winkelried,’ in the 9th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* may be consulted on the history of the land. There is no really good detailed history of Switzerland in English: the best is the volume (published 1890, 5s.) in the ‘Story of the Nations’ series (Fisher Unwin). The following foreign works on Swiss history can be recommended:—

- ALBERT RILLIET.—‘Les Origines de la Confédération Suisse.’ Geneva. Georg : 1869. 2nd ed. 7 fr. 50 c. (An accurate popular summary of the early history of the Swiss Confederation, and of the legends connected with it.)
 W. OECHSLI.—‘Vaterländische Geschichte.’ Zürich, 1885 (with 8 maps). 3 fr. 50 c. (Very clear.)
 K. DÄNDLIKER.—‘Kleine Geschichte der Schweiz.’ Zürich : Schulthess, 1889. 3 fr. (Short and trustworthy handbook.) Dändliker has also published a much larger ‘Geschichte der Schweiz’ (Zürich, 3 vols. 1884-7), which is rather diffuse but is well illustrated.
 J. STRICKLER.—‘Lehrbuch der Schweizer Geschichte.’ Zürich : Orell, Füssli,

and Co., 1874. 2nd ed., 6 fr. (More detailed than the last—the Swiss history for travellers and students.)

- A. DAGUET.—‘Histoire de la Confédération Suisse.’ Geneva: Georg, 1879. 7th ed. In 2 vols., 6 fr. a vol. (Handsome edition of a well-known book, brought up to present standard of historical research.)
- J. DIERAUER.—‘Geschichte der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft.’ (Vivid and interesting, with copious references to original authorities and recent literature.) Gotha: Perthes, 1887–1892, 2 vols. (going down to 1516), each 12 francs. This work has superseded all others by reason of its conciseness, clearness, and accuracy.

For old Swiss institutions see J. SIMLER, ‘De Helvetiorum Republicâ.’ Zürich, 1577 (often reprinted and translated into German).

For modern Swiss institutions and their history, the standard works are BLUMER’S ‘Handbuch des Schweizerischen Bundesstaatesrechtes’ (2nd edition by Morel, 3 vols. Schaffhausen, 1877–1887; 3rd edition of vol. i. by Morel, Basel, 1891), and J. DUBS’ ‘Das öffentliche Recht der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft dargestellt für das Volk’ (2 vols. Zürich, 1878). More handy is Dr. A. VON ORELLI’S ‘Das Staatsrecht der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft,’ an admirable compendium by a high authority (Friburg im Breisgau, 1885). More popular, but excellent of their kind, are J. STRICKLER, ‘Schweizerisches Verfassungsbüchlein’ (Bern, 1890), and L. MARSAUCHE, ‘La Confédération Helvétique’ (Neuchâtel, 1890).

For the history of the lands held in common by the Swiss communes see A. VON MIASKOWSKI’S admirable monograph, ‘Die Schweizerische Allmend’ (Leipzig, 1879.). For commercial and economical information consult A. FURRER, ‘Volkswirtschafts-Lexikon der Schweiz’ (3 vols. Bern, 1885–1891). For ecclesiastical matters, C. GAREIS and P. ZORN, ‘Staat und Kirche in der Schweiz’ (Zürich, 2 vols. in 3 parts, 1877–8). For literary history, VIRGILE ROSSEL, ‘Histoire Littéraire de la Suisse Romande’ (2 vols. Geneva, 1889–1891); PHILIPPE GODET, ‘Histoire Littéraire de la Suisse Française’ (1 vol. Neuchâtel, 1890); and J. BÄCHTOLD, ‘Geschichte der deutschen Literatur in der Schweiz’ (Frauenfeld; in course of publication); and for architectural and artistic matters of all kinds J. R. RAHN’S invaluable and profusely illustrated ‘Geschichte der bildenden Künste in der Schweiz’ (Zürich, 1876). Admirable surveys of Swiss politics and literature appear annually since 1886 in Prof. CARL HILTY’S ‘Politisches Jahrbuch der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft’ (Bern, K. J. Wyss). Among the best Swiss daily newspapers are the *Bund* (Bern), *Basler Nachrichten* (Basel), *Allgemeine Schweizer Zeitung* (Basel), *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zürich), *Vaterland* (Lucerne), *Journal de Genève* (Geneva), and *Gazette de Lausanne*. The chief literary organs are the monthly *Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse* (Lausanne), and *Schweizerische Rundschau* (Zürich and Bern).

Alpine Maps.

The traveller who does not leave the high-road may be contented with a good general map. But the pedestrian and the climber will find themselves well repaid in independence and in instruction for the slight trouble of carrying about the sheets of the Government Topographical Atlas containing the districts they intend to visit, or at least such a map as that issued under the auspices of the Alpine Club (see below). The Federal Survey of Switzerland, in twenty-five sheets, executed under the superintendence of General Dufour, of which the original survey (546 sheets) is being issued under that of Colonel Siegfried, is a magnificent work, and renders intelligent travellers independent of

a *local* guide. The old Piedmontese and Lombard maps, executed by the Italian and Austrian Governments, have been superseded by new and accurate surveys. The new French map is generally excellent, though the glacier explorer will detect some serious errors in the ice region; the 'Carte Militaire de la Frontière,' on the same scale, has the advantage of taking in the Italian side of the chain, but in this it only follows the old and very incorrect Piedmontese map. Mr. Adams-Reilly's clear and accurate maps of the Southern valleys of Monte Rosa and of Mont Blanc are unfortunately out of print. The Alpine Club map, in four sheets, was long the only trustworthy map of the Alpine regions in general, and though the original was on somewhat too small a scale, may be sometimes useful for pedestrians in these regions.

The following details are mainly extracted from the catalogue of Messrs. Stanford, 26 Cockspur Street:—

Swiss Government Map, scale 1.57 mile to an inch; sheets, 35 by 26 inches, sold at 2s. 9d. and 1s. 6d. (*Dufour-Karte.*)

The above Map, geologically coloured, publishing in sheets at from 7s. 6d. to 56s. 6d. each.

Swiss Government Topographical Atlas on the scale of the original survey: Alps, 1.26 inch to a mile; lowlands, 2.53 inches to a mile; publishing in 546 sheets, 17 by 13 inches; 1s. 6d. per sheet. (*Siegfried Atlas.*)

French Government Map, scale 1.26 mile to an inch; sheets, 38 by 26 inches, sold at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each. (267 sheets.)

French Carte Militaire de la Frontière des Alpes, scale 1.26 mile to an inch; coloured, and with contour lines; sheets, 18 by 13 inches, sold at 2s. each (*Carte en trois couleurs*).

French Carte du Service Vicinal, scale 1:100,000, 75 centimes a sheet, in 5 colours (all the sheets representing the Alpine regions are now issued: this is the most recent and accurate map of France).

Italian Government Map, $\frac{1}{100000}$, in sheets, sold at 1s. 6d. each. (277 sheets.)

The following general maps are recommended:—

The Alpine Club Map of Switzerland, produced under the auspices of the Alpine Club, including small parts of the Italian and French Alps within its limits. (An admirable work.) 3 miles to the inch; in 4 sheets, 42s., coloured. An enlarged edition in 8 sheets, 1 mile to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, was published in 1881. Both editions issued by Longmans and Stanford.

Small Government Map, 3.94 miles to the inch; in 4 sheets, 3s. 6d. a sheet. (An excellent map for those who do not intend to go beyond the Swiss frontier.)

Mayr's Alpine Map, 7.10 miles to an inch; mounted in two divisions. In case, 18s. 6d.

Leuzinger's Map of Switzerland, 6.31 miles to an inch; in case, 10s. There is a cheaper edition, paying special attention to the railways, and revised annually, which costs 2 fr. 50 c., or (if mounted) 5 francs—very clear and useful.

Ziegler's Hypsometrical Map of Switzerland, 6 miles to an inch; with letterpress and Index, in case, 17s.

————General Map of Switzerland; with explanations in French and

German, and Alphabetical Index; 6 miles to an inch; 39 by 28 inches; in case, 12s. 6d.

Studer and Escher's Geological Map of Switzerland, 6 miles to an inch; in case, 20s. A smaller map by the same, folded, 3s.

§ 10. ALPINE ART.

Mr. Ruskin (who, in 'Modern Painters¹,' urged artists to attempt the delineation of snow, and has himself drawn snow mountains with wonderful success) has declared that the brilliancy of snow scenery places it outside the proper field of art—and many artists agree with him. Their opinion is, however, based on an imperfect acquaintance with the many and constantly shifting aspects of the snowfields and glaciers and their relations to clouds and mists, and has been practically contradicted by the best work of the late Elijah Walton. While studies of snow and ice, such as those of Mons. Loppé, will as a rule appeal to a limited class and be admired only by those whose memories they excite, there is no reason why mountain landscapes should not be successfully dealt with by art—why pictures of the Alps should not be painted which should convey the impressions of beauty and sublimity we derive from nature herself. But painters will not succeed in representing to others the characteristic aspects of Alpine scenery, until they are content to live amongst the mountains long enough to understand them themselves. A landscape made up of a few hurried memoranda from the Alps, mixed up with impressions derived from English shires and scenery, will be certain of failure. Unless an artist is prepared to spend many seasons—springs and autumns, as well as summers—in the Alps, he had better, therefore, leave them alone altogether.

There are many travellers, however, who, without aspiring to be artists, desire to bring away with them topographical memoranda, and to these the following Hints on Sketching in the High Alps, from the experience of an artist, may be found useful. 'Sketching in Alpine valleys can be carried on as easily as in England or Wales, but there are special difficulties attending painting in the High Alps.

'Travellers who, in crossing glacier passes or ascending the higher peaks, find themselves among scenes of strange and wonderful beauty, must, however, often wish to make pictorial notes which will aid their memory as no writing can. A large number of people can sketch the forms of mountains with tolerable accuracy, but find these outlines prove uninteresting to their friends, and, when hurriedly made, they often become almost unintelligible to themselves. My practice in the Alps, when I could only snatch a few minutes on an *arête* to note the shape of a distant mountain, or the lines of a snow cornice, has been to sketch simply in pencil: in the evening, however, or on the next wet day, to clear up and develop this rough sketch with pale thin washes of colour, taking care that *every pencil-mark should be visible*. By this method I can see at any time what was done on the spot, and what was merely remembered.

'Adopting this plan, the amateur can bring out the forms of his

¹ See vol. i. pp. 281-4; vol. iv. p. 246; and 'Notes on Turner's Drawings,' p. 117.

peaks by tinting in the sky or cloud colour, and then with a few touches the rocky bones of the mountain will show out from the surrounding snows. Equally easy is it to define where the dark belts of forest end, and where the grass can no longer find sustenance among the rocks. The beginner will do well to use much bluish-grey in his distances, and to avoid all strong greens, except in the foreground, even although the distant hill may seem to his eyes verdure itself. If the sketcher has had little previous knowledge of water-colour, he should limit himself to a few quiet broken hues, giving himself more play in colour as he grows in power.

'The materials needed are a sketch-book or block, 8 or 9 inches by 6, and a colour-box, 5 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$, to hold a few half-cakes of moist colour. Some of the most useful colours are cobalt, light red, rose madder, indigo, crimson, lake, gamboge, burnt sienna, yellow ochre, Vandyke brown, and cadmium yellow. Of course, two or three brushes, a couple of pencils, and a piece of india-rubber will be also required. All, however, can be easily pocketed, and are thus always available; more bulky sketching apparatus will probably be placed on the porter's shoulders, and not be so readily obtainable when wanted.

'For the use of this system of tinted pencil outlines the highest authority can be quoted. Mr. Ruskin wrote in 1878: "Between the years 1840 and 1845 Turner went every summer to Switzerland, finding, it seemed, new strength and pleasure among the scenes which had first formed his power. Every day on these excursions furnished him with many more subjects for complete pictures than he could at all sufficiently express, and he could not bear to let any of these escape him. His way was, therefore, to make a rapid pencil note of his subject on the spot; and, it seems, at his inn in the evening to put so much colour on this outline as would recall the effect to his mind."'
--A. W.

Alpine scenery—and particularly the scenery of the snow-world—is peculiarly well-suited for photography, which has achieved some of its most complete successes in the High Alps. The amateur who desires to try his hand will find full directions in the chapter on photography, by the late Mr. W. F. Donkin (who himself photographed with marvellous skill and delicacy the panoramas from many of the least accessible pinnacles) in the 'Hints for Travellers,' published under the authority of the Royal Geographical Society (6th edition, 1889). The apparatus needful for taking views capable of enlargement into pictures of any size can be carried in the form of a knapsack.

§ 11. THE ALPS—THEIR GROUPS, PEAKS, PASSES, GORGES, AND VALLEYS.

In order to travel with advantage in a country previously unknown, something more seems necessary than a mere list of certain lines of road, and an enumeration of towns, villages, mountains, and hotels. The following sections have been prepared with a view to furnish such preliminary and general information as may enable the traveller to turn his time to the best account.

Switzerland owes its chief attraction (to pleasure travellers),—the sublimity and diversified beauty of scenery,—to the presence of the Alps, the loftiest mountains of Central Europe, the dorsal ridge or backbone, as it were, of the Continent. These run through the land, and occupy, with their main trunk and minor spurs and offshoots, a great part of its surface. They attain the greatest height along the S. frontier-line of Switzerland, and on the north of the Rhone valley. Opposite them, on the N.W., the minor chain of the *Jura*, forming the N.W. boundary of Switzerland, extends from Geneva to near Bâle, in a direction roughly parallel to that of the greater range. Before the introduction into Switzerland of railways, it was from the apex of this advanced guard, as it were, of the Alps, or from one of the intermediate outlying hills, that the traveller, on entering the country, obtained his first view of the great central chain. From the brow of the hill, at the further extremity of a landscape composed of undulating country—woods, hills, villages, lakes, and winding rivers—sufficient of itself to rivet the attention, he discovered what, if he had not before enjoyed the glorious spectacle, he would probably take for a fleecy cloud floating high above the horizon. The eye, unaccustomed to objects of such magnitude, fails at first to convey to the mind the fact that these white masses are mountains, 60 or 70 miles off.

There are many points on the *Jura* whence the semicircular array of Alpine peaks, presented at once to the eye, extends for more than 120 miles, and comprises between 200 and 300 distinct summits, covered with snow or bristling with bare rocks, having their interstices filled with glaciers.

The wise traveller approaching the Alps for the first time will not hesitate, in order to obtain this view, to give up a day or two to driving over the *Jura*.

Before proceeding to give some details as to their principal features and phenomena, it is desirable to say a few words of the Alps themselves, and their division into groups. This great chain, the watershed of central Europe, extends from the Gulf of Genoa on the S.W. to the sources of the Save on the E. Within 40 miles of the Mediterranean its peaks rise to a height of over 10,000 feet, and throughout the portion of the range with which we are here concerned, the summits of the main chain seldom sink below this level, and the gaps between them, or passes, scarcely ever sink below 6000 feet.

Owing, however, chiefly to the facilities afforded by deep transverse valleys, the Alps have never formed a permanent barrier to the passage of commerce or armies.

All arrangements of a *chain* into separate groups must be more or less arbitrary and unsatisfactory. The portion of the Alps included in this Handbook may, however, best be divided into the following groups:—

I.—*The Maritime Alps*, extending from the Col d'Altare on the Alesandria-Mondovi Road to the Col de l'Argentière, at the head of Val Maira.

II.—*The Cottian Alps*, extending northwards from the Col de l'Argentière to the Mont Cenis Pass.

III.—*The Dauphiné Alps*, lying W. of the last-named, and between the valleys of the Durance and the Romanche.

IV.—*The Graian Alps*, extending from the Mont Cenis Pass northwards to the valley of the Dora Baltea and the pass of the Little St. Bernard, and bounded on the W. by the valleys of the Isère and the Arc.

V.—*The Pennine Alps*; the main chain from the Little St. Bernard to the Simplon, including Mont Blanc and the subsidiary groups N. and W. of it, as well as the Monte Rosa group.

VI.—*The Bernese Alps*; the great range which extends parallel to the main chain from the Lake of Geneva along the N. side of the valley of the Rhone to the sources of that river. It is bounded on the E. by the gorge in which the Reuss descends from the St. Gotthard.

VII.—*The Uri and Glarus, or North Swiss Alps* form the natural continuation of the last-named group, and extend eastwards N. of the valley of the Vorder Rhein, from the valley of the Reuss to the trench of the Lake of Wallenstadt.

VIII.—*The Säntis, or Appenzell Alps*, are a comparatively small and low group, lying between the present course of the Rhine below Sargans and the Lake of Wallenstadt.

IX.—*The Lepontine Alps*. The main chain between the Simplon Pass and the Splügen is sometimes known by this name. It includes the little-frequented districts round Tosa Falls and the St. Gotthard, the Rheinwald group, which supplies the main source of the Rhine, and the ranges of Ticino.

X.—*The Rhætian Alps* extend from the Splügen to the trench of the Adige. On the N. they are limited by the Arlberg Pass and on the S. by the valley of the Adda, and the passes of the Aprica and the Tonale. Only a portion of them is dealt with in this volume.

XI.—*The Bergamasque Alps* lie between the Lake of Como, the Val Tellina, the Aprica road, and Val Camonica. They are sometimes considered as a section of the Lombard Alps, but are of a wholly different geological formation from the neighbouring Adamello group.

Alpine Peaks.—The following is a table of some of the most remarkable summits in these groups. The numbers indicate the district to which each belongs:—

	Feet.		Feet.
Punta Argentera, I.	10,827	Roche Melon, IV.	11,605
Cima dei Gelas, I.	10,286	Pointe de Charbonel, IV.	12,336
Aiguille de Chambeyron, II.	11,155	Grand Paradis, IV.	13,324
Brec de Chambeyron, II.	11,116	Grivola, IV.	13,022
Pointe de la Font Sancte, II.	11,057	Grande Casse, IV.	12,668
Monte Viso, II.	12,609	Mont Pourri, IV.	12,428
Pointe des Écrins, III.	13,462	Rutor, IV.	11,438
Meije, III.	13,081	Mont Blanc, V.	15,782
Ailefroide, III.	about 13,000	Monte Rosa, V.	15,217
Mont Pelvoux, III.	12,973	Dom, V.	14,942

	Feet.		Feet.
Lyskamm, v.	14,889	Tödi, vii.	11,887
Weisshorn, v.	14,804	Oberalpstock, vii.	10,926
Matterhorn, v.	14,705	Glärnisch, vii.	9,580
Dent Blanche, v.	14,318	Säntis, viii.	8,216
Grand Combin, v.	14,164	Monte Leone, ix.	11,684
Grandes Jorasses, v.	13,800	Piz Valrhein, ix.	11,149
Aiguille Verte, v.	13,541	Blinnenhorn, ix.	11,103
Weissmies, v.	13,225	Basodino, ix.	10,749
Finsteraarhorn, vi.	14,026	Piz Bernina, x.	13,295
Aletschhorn, vi.	13,721	Piz Zupo, x.	13,122
Jungfrau, vi.	13,669	Piz Roseg, x.	12,937
Schreckhorn, vi.	13,386	Monte della Disgrazia, x.	12,074
Gross Viescherhorn, vi.	13,285	Cima di Piazza, x.	11,713
Bietschhorn, vi.	12,966	Piz Kesch, x.	11,211
Wetterhorn, vi.	12,166	Piz Linard, x.	11,208
Galenstock, vi.	11,805	Cima di Castello, x.	11,329
Sustenhorn, vi.	11,513	Monte Redorta, xi.	9,964
Titlis, vi.	10,627	Presolana, xi.	8,239

The following summits are easy of access, and command fine *distant* views of the snowy Alps :—

Summits.	near	Summits.	near
Chaumont	Neuchâtel.	Pilatus	Lucerne.
Dôle	Geneva.	Rigi	Lucerne.
Generoso	Lake of Lugano.	Salève	Geneva.
Hauenstein	Olten.	Salvatore	Lugano.
Hoher Kasten	Weissbad.	Sasso di Ferro	Laveno.
Moléson	Bulle.	Säntis	Weissbad.
Mottarone	Baveno.	Uetliberg	Zürich.
Niesen	Thun.	Weissenstein	Soleure.

Of the distant views, that from the Rigi is the most accessible, and is very fine.

The following peaks command noble panoramas. Those marked with a † are the more laborious. None are difficult in the proper sense of the word :—

Peaks.	near	Peaks.	near
Besimauda	Pesio.	†Grande Ruine	La Grave or La Bérarde.
†Mont Clapier	St. Martin Lantosque.	Vieux Chaillol	Gap or Val Gaudemar.
†Cima dei Gelas	St. Martin Lantosque.	†Aiguille de la Sassièrre	Tignes.
Pelvo d' Elva	Castel Delfino.	Mont Blanc de Pralognan	Pralognan.
Grand Rubren	Castel Delfino or Maljasset.	†Dôme de Chasseforêt	Pralognan.
Monte Meidassa	Crissolo.	Becca di Nona	Aosta.
Bric Froid	Abriès.	†Punta Nera	Cogne.
Chaberton	Mont Genève.	Crammont	Courmayeur.
†Roche Melon	Lanslebourg or Susa.	†Pointe Percée	Sallanches.
†Grandes Rousses	Bourg d'Oisans.	Brévent	Chamonix.
†Aig. du Plat	La Bérarde.	†Buet	Sixt.

Peaks.	near	Peaks.	near
†Mont Vélan . . .	Bourg St. Pierre or Great St. Bernard.	BrienzerRothhorn	Meiringen.
†Pointe de Vouas- son . . .	Evolena.	Torrenthorn . . .	Leukerbad.
†Pigne d' Arolla .	Arolla.	Sparrenhorn . . .	Bel Alp.
Bella Tola . . .	St. Luc.	Eggishorn . . .	Viesch.
Schwarzhorn . . .	Zmeiden.	†Galenstock . . .	Furka or Grim- sel.
†Cima di Jazzi . .	Zermatt.	Sidelhorn . . .	Grimsel.
†Tête Blanche . .	Zermatt.	†Basodino . . .	Tosa Falls Inn.
Gornergrat . . .	Zermatt.	†Helsenhorn . . .	Binn.
†Mettelhorn . . .	Zermatt.	†Blinnenhorn . .	Tosa Falls Inn or Ulrichen.
Grand Tournalin	Breuil.	Pizzo Centrale . .	St. Gotthard
Grauhaupt . . .	Gressoney.	Piz Mundaun . . .	Ilánz.
†Pizzo Bianco . . .	Macugnaga.	Säntis	Weissbad.
†Allalinhorn . . .	Saas or Zermatt.	Schwarzhorn . . .	Davos.
Schilthorn . . .	Mürren.	†Piz Corvatsch . .	Silvaplana.
Niesen	Thun.	Piz Ot	Samâden.
Männlichen . . .	Grindelwald.	Piz Languard . . .	Pontresina.
Faulhorn	Grindelwald.	Piz Chiampatsch .	Tarasp Bad.
†Titlis	Engelberg.	Monte Nero	Chiesa.
		Piz Sassalbo	Poschiavo.

For a *near view* of Alpine scenery, the localities which, amidst the recesses of the mountains, afford a concentration of grand and sublime objects are the passes and valleys of the *Bernese Oberland*, those round *Monte Rosa*, especially the valleys of Zermatt, Saas, and Macugnaga, and those round the base of *Mont Blanc*. It is in these three districts that the combination of fine form and great elevation in the mountains—of vast extent of glacier and snow-field, with the accompaniments of the roar of the avalanche and the rush of the falling torrent—are most remarkable. In the Bernina group the ice scenery is singularly fine, and accessible even for the most moderate walkers. Dauphiné redeems the barrenness of its valleys by the superb forms of its rock peaks. The Graian and North Swiss Alps contain varied and attractive scenery, and travellers who have visited the more frequented districts should not omit Cogne and Stachelberg.

Wherever the Alps break down towards Italy, a succession of the most delightful landscapes meets the eye. The foot of Monte Viso, the Italian valleys of Monte Rosa, Val Maggia near Locarno, the valleys round the head of Lago d'Iseo, display this class of scenery in perfection. Those who have not visited Monte Generoso have still to see the most *beautiful* of all sub-Alpine views.

Alpine Passes.—No part of the Alps is more interesting, either from a picturesque or from an historical point of view, than the passable gaps or notches in the ridge of the great chain, and in the minor mountain buttresses branching from it, whereby this colossal wall of mountains may be scaled, and a direct passage and communication maintained between northern and southern Europe, as well as between one valley and another. It has been through these depressions that the great tide of population has poured since the earliest times; from these outlets have issued the barbarian swarms which so

often desolated, and at last annihilated, the Roman Empire. There are more than fifty of these passes over the Swiss portion of the Alpine chain alone, or immediately communicating with the Swiss frontier¹.

In seeking a passage over the Alps, the most obvious course was to find out the valleys which penetrate farthest into the great chain, to follow the rivers to their sources, and then to take the lowest traversable part in order to descend on the opposite side. The variety and sudden transitions presented by such a route are highly interesting. In the course of one day's journey the traveller passes in succession from one stretch of valley to another by a steep ascent and defile, from the climate of summer to winter, through spring. The alteration in the productions keeps pace with that of the temperature. Leaving behind him stubble-fields, whence the corn has been removed and housed, he comes to fields yet yellow and waving in the ear; a few miles farther and the crop is still green; yet higher, and corn refuses to grow. Before quitting the region of corn he enters one of dark, apparently interminable forests of pine and larch, clothing the mountain-sides in a sober vestment. Above this the haymakers are collecting the short grass, the only produce which the ground will yield. Yet the stranger must not suppose that all is barrenness even at this elevation. It seems as though Nature were determined to make one last effort at the confines of the region of vegetation. From beneath the snow-bed, and on the very verge of the glacier, the profusion of flowers, their great variety and surpassing beauty, are exceedingly surprising. Some of the greatest ornaments of our gardens, here born to blush unseen,—gentians, violets, anemones, and hare-bells, intermixed with bushes of the red rhododendron, the loveliest production of the Alps, scattered over the velvet turf, give it the appearance of a carpet of richest pattern. The insect world is not less abundant and varied,—thousands of winged creatures are seen hovering over the flowers, enjoying their short existence, for the summer at these elevations lasts but for three or four weeks: a premature winter soon cuts short this brief season of animal and vegetable activity. Above this region of spring, with its gush of waters, its young herbage and vivid greensward, its hum of insects just burst forth, and its natural flower-beds glittering with rain-drops, that of winter in Lapland or Siberia succeeds. The traveller may form an idea of the height he has reached by observing the vegetation. Vines disappear at 2000 feet, generally sooner; oak-trees and wheat at 3000 feet; beeches and barley at 4000 to 5000 feet; pines and firs at 6000 to 7000 feet. Above 9000 feet flowering plants are very rare, but up to 11,000 feet they are found in sunny crevices. Above 11,000 feet a few blackened lichens alone preserve the semblance of vegetable life. It must of course be understood that in favourable situations these limits will be exceeded; in unfavourable situations they will not be reached. At

¹ The late Mr. Brockedon carefully illustrated them, both with pencil and pen, in his beautiful work entitled 'The Passes of the Alps,' 2 vols. 4to. Their history has not yet been fully written in England. See the 'Jahrbuch für Schweizerische Geschichte' (Höhr, Zürich), 1878-9 (articles by Oehlmann) and 1890 (article by Berger on alleged Roman passes in the Grisons); L. Vaccarone's 'Le Vie delle Alpi Occidentali' (Turin, 1884); and 'Jahrbücher' of the Swiss Alpine Club, vols. 19, 20, 21 (articles by Dübi).

the summit of a high pass and amongst the glaciers the rarefied air is often icy cold, and exercise and quick motion are necessary to keep up the circulation of the blood. The agreeable murmur of falling water, which has hitherto accompanied the traveller incessantly, here ceases,—all is solitude and silence, interrupted only by the shrill whistle of the marmot, or the hoarse cawing of an ill-omened raven. The ptarmigan starts up from among the broken rocks on the verge of the snow-field at the traveller's approach, and the Lämmergeier (the condor of the Alps), disturbed in his repast on the carcase of a sheep or cow, may sometimes be seen soaring upwards in a succession of corkscrew sweeps till he gains the ridge of the Alps and then disappears.

Such are the remarkable gradations which the stranger encounters in the course of a few hours, on a single pass of the Alps; but the most striking change of all is that from the region of snow and ice on the top of the mountain, to the sunny clime and rich vegetation of Italy, which await the traveller at the south foot of the chain.

The works of Nature, however, will not entirely occupy the attention and wonder of the wanderer in such a pass; at least a share will be demanded for admiration of the works of man. The great highways, passable for carriages, over the high Alps, are, indeed, most surprising monuments of human skill and enterprise in surmounting what would appear, at first sight, to be intended by Nature as insurmountable. These proud constructions of art thread the valleys, cross the channels of rivers on long causeways, skirt the edge of the precipice, with walls of rock towering over them, and torrents thundering below. Where the steep and hard surface of the cliff has not left an inch of space for a goat to climb along, they are conducted upon high terraces of solid masonry, or through a notch blasted by gunpowder in the wall of rock. In many instances a projecting buttress of the mountain has blocked up all passage for ages, saying, 'Thus far and no farther: ' the skill of the modern engineer has pierced through this a tunnel or gallery; and the difficulty is vanquished, without the least change in the level of the road.

Sometimes an impediment is eluded by throwing bridges over a dizzy gorge, and shifting the road from side to side, frequently two or three times within the space of half a mile. Often the road reaches a spot down which the winter avalanches take their habitual course, sweeping everything before them, and which, even in summer, appears reeking and dripping with the lingering fragments of snow. Will not so irresistible an antagonist arrest the course of this frail undertaking of man? Not even the avalanche;—in such a situation the road either buries itself in subterranean galleries, driven through the mountain, or is sheltered by massive arcades of masonry, sometimes half a mile or three-quarters of a mile long. Over these the avalanche glides harmlessly, and is turned into the depths below.

Every opportunity is seized of gaining, by easy ascents, a higher level for the road; at length comes the main ascent, the central ridge, to be surmounted only by hard climbing. This is overcome by a succession of zigzag terraces, called *tournequets* or *giravolte*, connected together by wide curves, to allow carriages to turn easily and rapidly.

So skilful is their construction, with such easy bends and so gradual a slope, that on most of the great Alpine roads the drivers, *with horses accustomed to the road*, trot down at a rapid pace. Sometimes as many as fifty of these zigzags succeed one another without interruption; and the traveller, as he passes backwards and forwards, hovering over the valley, is as though suspended to a pendulum, and swinging to and fro. The road itself has a most singular appearance, twisted about like an uncoiled rope or a ribbon unwound.

The travelling-carriage descends sometimes rapidly and without interruption for hours. A drag of tempered iron is quickly worn down, in that time, as thin as the blade of a knife, so great is the friction; and it is usual to substitute for the iron drag a wooden sabot, formed of the section of a fir-tree, with a groove cut in the centre to admit the wheel.

The winter's snow usually falls upon the Alpine passes more than 5000 feet high about the second week in October (sometimes earlier), and continues till the first or second week in June. Yet even after this, the passage across the neck or Col, as it is called, is not stopped, except for a few days, until the snow can be cleared away. On some of the minor passes, indeed, traversed by a mere rough footpath or bridle-path, the traffic is much increased after the fall of snow, which, by filling up depressions and smoothing the way, permits the transport of heavy merchandise on sledges, which move easily over the surface as soon as it is hardened.

Along the lines of the great carriage-roads strong houses are erected at intervals, called *Maisons de Refuge*, *Case di Ricóvero*, occupied by persons called *Cantonniers*, who are employed in mending the road and keeping it free from snow, and are also paid to assist travellers in danger during snow-storms.

As near as possible to the summit of the pass, a *Hospice* is frequently erected, often occupied by a band of charitable priests, as in the case of the Great and Little St. Bernard, the Simplon, Mt. Cenis, &c. The direction of the road across the summit of the ridge is marked by a line of tall poles, which project above the snow, and, from being painted black, are easily recognized. Bells are rung in tempestuous weather, when the *tourmente* is raging and the mist and falling snow hide the landmarks, that the sound may aid when the sight fails.

The morning after a fall of snow labourers and peasants are assembled from all sides to shovel it off the road. Where it is not very deep, it is cleared away by a snow-plough, drawn by six or eight oxen. As the winter advances and fresh falls occur, the snow accumulates, and the road near the summit of a pass presents the singular aspect of a path or lane cut between walls of snow sometimes ten or twenty feet high. Carriages are taken off their wheels and fastened upon sledges; ropes are attached to the roof, which are held by six or eight sturdy peasants running along on each side, to prevent the vehicle upsetting and rolling over the slippery ice down a precipice. More commonly, however, travellers are transferred to light narrow one-horse sledges, each carrying two passengers, by which communication is kept up, except during storms, when no living

animal can withstand the fury of the elements. In this manner very high passes are crossed in the depth of winter with little risk. The spring is a season during which far greater danger is to be apprehended, from the avalanches which then fall.

The Swiss are essentially a road-making nation, and had good roads when those of continental Europe generally were still execrable. They bestow an amount of care and expense in avoiding hills and steep declivities which should make an Englishman ashamed of the state of things in the hilly parts of England.

The first carriage-road over the Alps was that over the Col de Tenda constructed between 1779 and 1782 by Victor Amadeus III of Savoy. The Simplon was converted into a military highway by Napoleon in 1800-5. In the Middle Ages travellers either rode or were carried in litters, and all commerce was carried on by means of mules or pack-horses. The Mont Genève, the two St. Bernards, the Mont Cenis, the St. Gotthard, the Julier and Bernina, and the Brenner, were then the principal routes. Most amusing accounts of their passage of the Simplon in the 17th century have been left us by Lassels in his 'Voyage of Italy,' and Evelyn in his well-known 'Diary.' In earlier times the Gries, Albrun, Moro, and St. Théodule were used for purposes of commerce.

The following are the principal carriage-passes over the Alpine watershed now in use in the part of the Alps comprised in this volume:—the Col de Tenda, Col de l'Argentière, Mont Genève, Mont Cenis, Little St. Bernard, Simplon, St. Gotthard, Lukmanier, San Bernardino, Splügen, Maloja, Bernina. The Col du Lautaret, the Brünig, Furka, and Oberalp; the Flüela, Albula, and Julier, in Canton Graubünden, and the Aprica and Giogo di Castellone, in the Bergamasque Alps, are fine roads crossing lateral ridges. The recently constructed road over the Col du Galibier (8721 feet), between the Lautaret road and St. Michel de Maurienne leading from Dauphiné to Savoy, surpasses in height all other roads in Europe except the Stelvio (9042 feet, new Austrian survey): next in order come the Furka (7993 feet), and Flüela (7891 feet).

As yet railways pierce the Alps described in this work by two tunnels only, the Mont Cenis (1857-1871), and the St. Gotthard (1872-1881). Plans have been made for piercing the Simplon, Gemmi, and Splügen as well, while a tunnel is projected under the Breithorn which will bring Lauterbrunnen and Visp within six hours of each other by rail. The old tunnels under the Col de la Traversette (1475-1480) and the Col de Tenda (18th century, completed 1883) are still in use, and one has recently been made under the Col du Galibier, the object in each case being to avoid the exposed summit ridges.

The most frequented, or finest, mule-passes are the Col delle Finestre, in the Maritime Alps, the Col de la Croix, the Col de l'Agello, the Col d'Iseran, the Col de Lauzon, the Col de la Seigne, and Col de Balme, near Mont Blanc, the Great St. Bernard¹, the Augstbord Pass from the Turtmann Thal to St. Niklaus, the Rawyl, Gemmi, Wengern Alp, Great Scheideck, and Grimsel, in the Bernese Alps, the Joch

¹ The carriage road over the Great St. Bernard is being rapidly pushed on, and light carriages have already been taken across.

Pass, near Engelberg, the Klausen, near Altdorf, the Gries Pass, in the Lepontine Alps, the Muretto and Canciano, in the Bernina group.

Among the most famous glacier-passes are the Brèche de la Meije and Col du Sélé, in Dauphiné, the Col du Géant, those forming the so-called 'High-level Route' from Chamonix to Zermatt, the Lysjoch, the Col d'Hérens, the St. Théodule, Alphubel, and Weissthor, near Zermatt; the Tschingel, the Mönch Joch, the Strahleck, and the Oberaarjoch, in the Bernese Oberland; the Sandgrat, near the Tödi; and the Sella Pass in the Bernina group.

Alpine Gorges and Valleys.—Especially deserving of notice are some of the avenues leading up to these passes; in many instances mere cracks or fissures, cleaving the mountains to the depth of two or three thousand feet.

The *Schyn Pass* and *Via Mala* are two of the finest scenes of this kind among the Alps. As valleys shut in by towering precipitous mountains, the La Bérarde valley, the Lauterbrunnen valley, the Gasterenthal near Kandersteg, and Val Bavona in Canton Ticino, are without rivals. The gorges of the Via Mala, the Schyn, the Lukmanier in the Grisons; of Schöllenen; of Gondo; of the Via Mala Bergamasca, in Val di Scalve; of Val Verzasca and Val Canobbina, near Lago Maggiore; and of Val Mastallone, near Varallo, deserve mention. The gorges of Pfäfers, of Trient, and of the Gouffre de Bousseraille in Val Tournanche, are singular narrow fissures.

Beautiful *Swiss Valleys* are the Vale of Hasli (Meiringen), the Simmenthal, the Vale of Sarnen, the Kanderthal, the Prättigau, the valleys of Gruyères, and Ormonts—all distinguished for their quiet pastoral character, and the softness and luxuriance of their verdure—'the rock-embosomed lawns, and snow-fed streams,' spoken of by Shelley. And here it may be remarked that the traveller in Switzerland must not suppose that beauty of scenery is confined to the High Alps: the undulating country between the Alps and Jura, which, though still greatly elevated above the sea, may be called the Lowlands, abounds in unobtrusive beauties—hills tufted with wood, from which picturesque rocks project at intervals, slopes bursting with rills, and meadows which, by the aid of copious irrigation, yield three crops of grass a year, presenting at all seasons a carpet of the liveliest verdure, and of a texture like velvet;—such are the beauties of these lowland scenes. The frequent hedge-rows, the gardens before the cottages, and the neatness of the dwellings—the irregular, winding roads, free from the straight monotony and everlasting avenues of France and Germany—remind one frequently of England. There are, besides, in the Jura, many scenes of grandeur; such especially are presented by the Val Moutiers, between Bâle and Bienne; the pass of Klus, at the foot of the Ober-Hauenstein; and the Lac de Joux.

The most beautiful valleys of the Savoy and Italian Alps are referred to in the Preface to the second portion of this work.

§ 12. GLACIERS¹.

Glaciers (Germ. *Gletscher*: Ital. *Ghiacciaio*) are amongst the most remarkable objects in nature: to them Alpine scenery owes much of its strangeness and sublimity. Glaciers may be described as streams of ice fed by the snow which falls above the summer snow level. Their size and length depend mainly on the extent of their snowy reservoirs, and on the amount of snow that falls on them. 'Glaciation is primarily dependent on distribution of moisture and temperature.' Where long troughs lie under the snowy peaks at a comparatively high elevation, the glaciers attain greater dimensions than where deep valleys abut on the snowy chain, for every foot of descent increases the ablation of the ice.

The snow which falls upon the summits of the high Alps is at first a dry and loose powder. The action of the sun by day and of frost by night gradually converts this into a granular mass, as the minute particles are aggregated together in irregular roundish grains. In this state the entire mass appears white and opaque, but the separate grains are transparent. In the course of successive years, as one layer accumulates over another, pressure begins to act on the lower portions. The separate grains being brought into contact adhere together, until the whole becomes seemingly solid, but in reality granular, ice. The accumulation of snow, partly transformed into ice, in the upper regions, may be many hundreds of feet in thickness, and the pressure on the undermost part is therefore enormously great. The glacier ice yields to this pressure, and is gradually forced downwards on the slopes of the mountain into the hollows which afford the easiest channels for its descent. The upper part is called in German *Firn*, in French *Névé*, the term *Glacier* (*Gletscher*) being confined to the lower limbs of more solid ice. The *Firn*, or *Névé*, is a region of complete desolation; no animal intrudes upon it save the chamois, and only the scantiest lichens appear on the rocks around it. The *Firn* occurs only at a height where the snow which falls in the winter does not entirely disappear in the course of the following year; while that which falls on the lower glacier is almost always melted in the course of the summer, and never combines with the ice².

¹ The best information respecting glaciers is to be found in Professor Forbes's 'Travels in the Alps,' already alluded to, in Agassiz's 'Études' and 'Recherches sur les Glaciers,' Tyndal's 'Glaciers of the Alps,' and 'Forms of Water,' and Forbes's 'Occasional Papers on the Theory of Glaciers.' A complete résumé of glacier theories is contained in Dr. A. Heim's admirable handbook to the whole subject, 'Handbuch der Gletscherkunde,' (Zürich, 1885), of which a full summary is given in vol. xii of the 'Alpine Journal.' Local names for glaciers—in Tyrol, Ferner; in Carinthia, Käs; in the Grisons, Vadret; in part of Italy, Vedretto; in the Valais, Biegno; in Piedmont, Ruize or Roesa (whence Monte Rosa); in the Pyrenées, Serneille.

² A serious error is conveyed by the common expression, 'the line of perpetual snow,' or, 'where snow never melts.' There is no spot on the Alps where snow does not melt under the influence of a summer sun at mid-day. It melts even on the top of Mont Blanc; but there, and on the other summits of the high Alps, the duration of the sun's heat is so short, that very little is melted during the year, and, for the same reason, there is very little moisture in the air, consequently very little snow can fall, the greater part of which is carried to a lower level by the storms which often rage round the mountain tops. What is called 'the snow line' does not depend on elevation alone, but on all the circumstances which affect the quantity of snow that falls during a year, and the quantity that melts during the

The glaciers of the Swiss Alps are estimated at 471 (of which 138 are over $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length and 333 between that and 3 miles), and the surface covered by them at about 710 square miles. The great Aletsch Glacier is 15 miles long, and covers 50 square miles. The Unteraar glacier is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the Gorner and Viescher glaciers each $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. Glaciers vary from a few square acres to miles in extent, covering, in some instances, whole districts, filling up entirely the elevated hollows and basins between the peaks and ridges of the Alps, and sending forth arms and branches into the inhabited valleys, below the region of forests, and even below the level at which corn will grow. The Lower Grindelwald Glacier has descended to 3225 feet above the sea; the Chamonix Glaciers to 3658 feet. These are the lowest points reached by Alpine ice in recent times.

It is such offshoots of the glacier as these that are presented to the view of the traveller from the villages of Chamonix, Zermatt, and Grindelwald. These, however, are, as it were, but the skirts and fringes of that vast everlasting drapery of ice which clothes all the upper region of the Alps. These fields or tracts of uninterrupted glacier have been called 'Seas of Ice' (Mers de Glace, Eismeere), and there are six such among the central and south-western Alps, which merit especial mention; that in the Dauphiné Alps, that in the French and Italian Graian Alps, that round Mont Blanc, that extending from Mont Vélan to Monte Rosa, that round Piz Bernina in Canton Graubünden, and that of the Bernese Oberland round the Finsteraarhorn, this latter covering 137 square miles. Extensive glaciers are found also in the St. Gotthard, Lepontine, and Glarus Alps. In Switzerland twelve cantons have no glaciers at all, while 5 (Unterwalden, Vaud, S. Gall, Schwyz, and Appenzell) have only 13 square miles between them. The rest rank as follows, as regards the area of the glaciers within their limits:—Valais (375 square miles), Grisons (139 square miles), Bern ($111\frac{1}{4}$ square miles), Uri ($44\frac{1}{2}$ square miles), Glarus (14 square miles), and Ticino ($13\frac{1}{4}$ square miles).

The greatest thickness of the glaciers has been commonly estimated at between 600 and 800 ft. The greatest depth of the Mer de Glace, on the N. flank of Mont Blanc, is estimated by Forbes at 350 feet: De Saussure had calculated it at 600 feet. Agassiz assures us that there are holes on the Unteraar glacier 853 feet deep at least, while he estimates that in certain places the depth may be even 1509 feet.

Notwithstanding their great extent and solidity, the glaciers are undergoing a perpetual process of destruction and renovation. The lower portions descending into the valleys are gradually dissolved by the increased temperature which prevails at so low a level. The summer sun, aided by warm wind, acts upon the surface, so that, in the middle of the day, it abounds in pools, and is traversed by rills of water.

same period. It is the limit at which the quantity melted in the year exactly equals the quantity that has fallen. Independent of a certain amount of variation from one season to another, it varies with the latitude, with the exposure to certain winds, and even on the two sides of the same mountain, being generally higher on the S. side than the N. The snow will likewise rest longer, and extend lower down, upon a mountain of granite than upon one of limestone, in proportion as the two rocks are good or bad conductors of heat, and this is the case even in contiguous mountains, members of the same chain. Prof. Heim estimates the line of perpetual snow in the Central Alps as varying from 9259 to 9023 ft.

The cause of the movement of glaciers has been much discussed and variously explained. De Saussure supposed that it proceeds from their weight alone, and that they slide down the inclined surface of the valleys, aided by the ice melting below, in contact with the earth. Others believed that the descent was caused by dilatation of the glacier, in consequence of the water that penetrates the mass of ice alternately thawing and freezing. The theory of their motion now generally accepted by scientific men is that of Professor J. D. Forbes, modified in some respects by the subsequent researches of Professor Tyndall¹. Without adverting to disputed points, which are discussed in their works, it may be said that by the pressure of its own enormous weight the accumulated snow of the higher regions is converted into glacier-ice and moved downwards. It is plastic so far as it yields to pressure, moulding itself to the form of the channel through which it moves, but it cannot be stretched: with tension it breaks, and thus crevasses are formed. The centre of the ice stream moves quicker than the sides, which are retarded by the friction of the rocks, &c., and, for the same reason, the top moves faster than the bottom. The rate of progression varies very much in different glaciers according to the slope and the mass of ice. Opposite the Montenvers the quickest moving part travels in summer about 30 inches a day, in winter 16 inches.

The surface of the mountain, which forms the bed of a glacier, however hard, is subjected to an extraordinary process of grinding and polishing from the ice constantly passing over it. The harder fragments of rock, such as granite and quartz, interposed between the glacier and the mountain, act like diamonds on glass, and scratch deep and long grooves. The site of ancient glaciers, which have now entirely disappeared, may still be discovered by the furrows left behind them on the rocks. These furrows and the rounded polished surfaces (*roches moutonnées*) are very remarkable above Guttannen on the Grimsel road. The motion of a glacier may be admirably observed, where the foot of the glacier, being on a surface of rock, marks its advance or retrogression daily by the heaps of rubbish it pushes forwards, whilst on the rocks above may be seen the moraine of former years when the glacier was larger.

The nature of the upper surface of the ice depends partly upon that of the ground on which it rests: where it is even, or nearly so, the ice is smooth and level; but whenever the supporting surface becomes slanting or uneven, the glacier begins to split and gape in all directions. As it descends a steep declivity or precipice, as in the Upper glacier of Grindelwald, the entire mass (forming what is called an 'icefall') is cleft by deep and wide fissures, which generally intersect each other, leaving crags, obelisks, and towers of ice (called 'séracs') of the most fantastic shapes, varying in height from 20 to 80 feet. Being unequally melted by the wind and sun, they are continually changing their form and crumbling away. After the steep slopes are passed, these *aiguilles* and obelisks of ice, being pressed together at the bottom of the descent, close up, and, as soon as

¹ See, for an account of various theories, 'Alpine Journal,' vol. iv. p. 411; vol. xii. pp. 232 sqq. See also Croll, 'Climate and Time,' p. 495.

the mountain-bed below them is level, the surface of the glacier again becomes nearly smooth and compact.

The *Crevasses* (Schründe); or fissures, which traverse the upper portion of the glacier (those at the base of steep snow slopes lying on the mountain side are known by the special name of 'Bergschründe'), before it becomes entirely fractured and disrupted, run in a transverse direction, rarely extending quite across the ice-field, but narrowing out at the extremities, so that, when they gape too wide to leap across, they may generally be turned by following them to their termination. These rents and fissures are the chief source of danger to those who cross the glaciers. In the upper regions the crevasses are concealed by a treacherous coating of snow; and many a bold chamois-hunter has found a grave in their depths. Ebel mentions an instance of a shepherd, in 1790, who, in driving his flock over the Lower Grindelwald glacier to a high pasturage, had the misfortune to tumble into one of these clefts. He fell in the vicinity of a torrent which flowed under the glacier, and, by following up its bed under the ice, succeeded in regaining the surface with a broken arm. The man's name was Christian Bohren: he was living in 1849, and acted as guide to the Upper glacier of Grindelwald. More melancholy was the fate, in 1821, of M. Mouron, a Vevey pasteur: he was engaged in making some scientific researches upon the same glacier, and was in the act of leaning over to examine a *moulin* (a well-shaped aperture in the ice, formed by the action of a stream of water), when the staff on which he rested gave way; he was precipitated to the bottom, and his lifeless body was not recovered for some days. It may be hoped that the attention often directed to this subject by fatal accidents may induce travellers to adopt the precautions already urged in § 6.

The crevasses exhibit in perfection the beautiful *azure blue* colour of the glacier; the cause of which has not been satisfactorily accounted for. It is the same tint of ultramarine which the Rhone exhibits at Geneva, after leaving all its impurities behind it in the lake; and travellers have observed the same beautiful tint in footmarks and holes made in fresh-fallen snow, not more than a foot deep, among the high Alps.

The traveller who has only *read* of glaciers is often disappointed at the first sight of them, by the appearance of their surface, which is rough, tossed about in hillocks and gullies, and, except when covered with fresh-fallen snow, or at very great heights, has none of the purity which might be expected from fields of ice. On the contrary, it usually exhibits a surface of dirty white, soiled with mud, and often covered with stones and gravel. Such beds of stone, dirt, and rubbish are common to most glaciers, and when accumulated in continuous masses, are called *Moraines*, running along the glacier in parallel lines at the sides (called *lateral* Moraines, German *Gandecken*); or in the middle (*medial* Moraines, in German *Guffer*), and *terminal* or end Moraines. They are formed in the following manner:—The edges of the glacier receive the fragments of rock detached from the mountains by the destructive agency of moisture and frost; but as the glacier itself is constantly descending, this fallen rubbish goes along with it, increased from behind by the *débris* of each succeeding winter, so that

it forms a nearly uninterrupted line from the top of the ice-field to the bottom, thus forming a lateral moraine. Wherever the glacier from one valley meets that of another, the moraines from the two unite and form one, running down the centre of the united glacier instead of along its margin, as before, thus forming a medial moraine. Such a confluence of moraines is well seen on the Unteraar glacier (Route 27); while upon the great Gorner glacier descending from Monte Rosa six or eight may be seen running side by side, each traceable to its origin by the nature of the rocks composing it (Route 127).

‘The moraines remain upon the surface of the glacier, and, unless after a very long or very uneven course, they are not dissipated or ingulfed. On the contrary, the largest stones attain a conspicuous pre-eminence; the heaviest moraine, far from indenting the surface of the ice, or sinking amongst its substance, rides upon an icy ridge as an excrescence, which gives to it the character of a colossal back-bone of the glacier, or sometimes appears like a noble causeway, fit, indeed, for giants, stretching away for leagues over monotonous ice, with a breadth of some hundreds of feet, and raised from 50 to 80 feet above its general level. Almost every stone, however, rests upon ice; the mound is not a mound of débris, as it might at first appear.’—*Forbes*.

The *terminal moraines* are heaped up often to a height of 80 or 100 feet, and sometimes much higher: the moraines in the Allée Blanche and on the glacier of Blaitière at Chamonix must be 500 or 600 feet high. Not unfrequently there are 3 or 4 such ridges, one behind the other, like so many lines of intrenchment. The broken stones, sand, and mud, mixed with shattered fragments of ice, of which they are composed, have an unsightly appearance, being perfectly barren of vegetation; but each heap is, as it were, a geological cabinet, containing specimens of all the neighbouring mountains. The glacier, indeed, has a natural tendency to purge itself from impurities, and whatever happens to fall upon it is gradually discharged in this manner. It likewise exerts great mechanical force, and, like a vast millstone, grinds down not only the rock which composes its channel, but all the fragments interposed between it and the rock; forming, in the end, a sort of stone meal. The extent of the moraine, which is really an easily accessible geological museum, depends on the character of the strata of the mountains around the glacier: where they are of granite, or other hard rock, not easily decomposed by the weather, the moraine is of small extent; and it is largest where the boundary rocks are of brittle limestone and fissile slate. The researches of Swiss naturalists (Agassiz and Charpentier) have discovered extensive moraines, not only in the lower part of the Valais, but even on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, at a height of not more than 200 or 300 feet above it; indicating that, during some anterior condition of our planet, the valley of the Rhone was occupied by glaciers, in situations at present 40 or 50 miles distant from the nearest existing ice-field, and 3000 or 4000 feet below it. The existence of boulder-stones, so common on the Jura and elsewhere, is now generally attributed to glaciers, the boulders having been carried as moraine to their present position¹.

¹ See an interesting paper on the Ancient Glaciers of Switzerland and North Wales, by Professor Ramsay, in ‘Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers’ (1st series); also published separately.

A singular circumstance occurs when a single large mass of rock has fallen upon the glacier; the shade and protection from the sun's rays afforded by the stone prevent the ice on which it rests from melting, and, while the surface around is gradually lowered, it remains supported on a pedestal or table, like a mushroom on a stalk, often attaining a height of several feet; at length the stone falls off the pillar and the process recommences. The Aar and Aletsch glaciers furnish fine examples of these 'Glacier Tables,' as they are called. The surface of the glacier has been ascertained to lose 3 feet by melting in as many weeks of fine weather. An exactly opposite phenomenon occurs when a small stone, not more than an inch thick (or a leaf, or an insect), rests upon the ice. As it absorbs the sun's rays with greater rapidity than ice, not merely its surface but its entire substance is warmed through, and instead of protecting it melts the ice below it, and gradually sinks, forming a hole to a considerable depth, and generally a pool of water, of which the traveller is often glad to avail himself: these little pools are generally frozen over at night, and form natural compasses, as a little rim of ice generally remains throughout the day on the N. side.

The phenomenon of Red Snow, which at one time was treated with incredulity, is not uncommon among the High Alps, and is due to the presence of a minute plant belonging to a group of fresh-water *Algae*, and now known by the name of *Chlamydococcus* (*Haematococcus*) *nivalis*. In the state of germination it imparts a pale carmine tint to the snow: this increases, as the plant comes to maturity, to a deep crimson blush, which gradually fades, and, as the plant decays, becomes a black dust or mould. By collecting some of the coloured snow in a bottle, and pouring it on a sheet of paper, the form of the plant may be discovered with a microscope, as soon as the water has evaporated.

The most careless observer can hardly fail to be struck by the evident traces of the oscillations of the Alpine glaciers. The period of their greatest extent is marked by the gigantic moraines of the North Italian plain, particularly remarkable round the mouth of Val d'Aosta and at the foot of Lago di Garda. Within the historical period we find no record of any such extension of the ice, nor, since the Great St. Bernard and some other high passes were constantly used in Roman times, does there seem much ground for the generally held belief in a diminution of the average total amount of ice in the Alps during the past 2000 years. The glaciers would appear, however, to have certain secular periods of advance and retreat; but their uniformity is broken by numerous exceptions. Thus, for instance, from 1850 to 1860, the Zermatt glaciers continued to advance, while those of Chamonix and the Oberland were in rapid retreat. The causes, alike of the secular oscillations and of their exceptions, have not yet been satisfactorily ascertained. The former are bound up with the general meteorological conditions of our planet, and a recent writer has endeavoured to trace a connection between their periods and those of sun-spots; the latter are probably connected with the relative severity of the winter, the heat of the summer, and the local snow-falls, which in many years vary greatly in different

portions of the chain. In support of these suggestions, it should be noted that during the period of the first advance of the glaciers of which we have any record, the Lake of Constance was three times frozen over. During the latter half of the 16th century there was a continuous progress of the ice, which made a great impression on the Swiss mind, and gave rise to an exaggerated belief as to the small extent of the glaciers at an earlier date, and as to lost passes. It has been shown that if many passes fell into disuse, it was quite as much from the decline of enterprise as from the growth of the ice. Simler's 'De Alpibus Commentarius,' first published in 1574, contains a description of snow-travelling, which shows that alpenstocks (*baculi Alpini*), crampons, snow-spectacles (*vitrea conspicilia*), and the rope, were well known and frequently used. Throughout the 17th century the ice seems to have remained comparatively stationary. From 1703 to 1723 it advanced. In 1750 the glaciers were again at their smallest. Towards the close of the century they were advancing, and in 1816-20 attained their maximum. In 1850-60 they were in great beauty, and had pushed far downwards. Between 1860-80 they lost ground with great rapidity, throughout the Alps. In the basin of the Rhone alone the revision of the Swiss survey in 1880 showed that one-twentieth of the whole surface covered by ice 27 years previously had been laid bare. The Chamonix Glaciers and many others in the western and central Alps have in the last few years remained stationary or begun to advance (the rapid recent advance of the Bossons and Upper Grindelwald glaciers being particularly noteworthy), and it appears probable that the glacier system of the Alps is again entering on a period of increase¹.

Professors Agassiz, Forbes, and Tyndall have made interesting experiments and observations upon the movement and rate of progress of the glaciers; but Hugi was the first observer who attempted to measure their advance. In 1827 the latter noted the position of numerous loose blocks lying on the surface of the Unteraar glacier relatively to the fixed rocks at its sides. He also measured the glacier and erected signal-posts on it. In 1836 he found everything altered: many of the loose blocks had moved off and entirely disappeared, along with the ice that supported them. A hut, which he had hastily erected to shelter himself and his companions, had advanced 2184 feet. A mass of granite, containing 26,000 cubic feet, originally buried under the snow of the nevé, which had become converted into glacier, had not only been raised to the surface, but was elevated above it, in the air, upon two pedestals, or pillars, of ice; so that a large party might have found shelter under it. A signal-post, attached to a mass of granite, had not only made as great an advance as the hut, but the distance between it and the hut had been increased 760 feet by the advance of the glacier. In 1839 M. Agassiz found that Hugi's cabin had advanced 4400 feet from the position it originally occupied, when first built in 1827; and in 1840 it was 200 feet lower. Hugi's observations on the Unteraar glacier give as its rate of motion 240 feet per annum.

¹ See for further statistics an article in 'Petermann's Mittheilungen' (vol. xxiv. No. x.) for October, 1878, by Professor H. Fritz, and Prof. Forel's valuable papers on the 'Variations Périodiques des Glaciers des Alpes,' in recent volumes of the 'Echo des Alpes,' and 'Jahrbuch des Schweizer Alpenclub.'

In August 1884 three fragments of the great boulder which formed the upper part of the hut on the Unteraar glacier, built and used by Desor during his researches (1840-3), were discovered. Its position in 1844, when it broke up, and had the date 1844 marked on it in red paint, was accurately determined, and it was found 40 years later at a distance of 2958 yards (nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles) farther down the glacier, indicating an average advance of the glacier of about 74 yards or 222 feet a year. The observations of Professors Forbes and Tyndall have ascertained the daily motion of the ice on the Mer de Glace at Chamonix, and proved that it proceeds regularly, not by fits and starts, but accelerated in speed by thaws and retarded by frosts, and that the motion is different in different parts of the glacier. The advance of the ice-field of the Mer de Glace is calculated at between 600 and 700 feet yearly, or nearly 2 feet a day. The most recent and elaborate measurements of glacier oscillations have been carried out on the Rhone Glacier.

The 'veined structure' of glacier ice was long since observed. The walls of a crevasse are often found to be built up of alternate parallel layers of white and blue ice. The white ice is the least compact and easily crumbles. Professor Tyndall has shown, by conclusive experiments and observations, that these veins are the result of pressure. They are only seen where the glacier has been subjected to severe lateral pressure.

It is highly interesting to consider how important a service the glaciers perform in the economy of nature. These dead and chilly fields of ice, which prolong the reign of winter throughout the year, are, in reality, the source of life and the springs of vegetation. They are the locked-up reservoirs, the sealed fountains, from which the vast rivers traversing the great continents of our globe are sustained. The summer heat, which dries up other sources of water, first opens out their bountiful supplies. When the rivers of the plain begin to shrink and dwindle within their parched beds, the torrents of the Alps, fed by melting snow and glaciers, rush down from the mountains and supply the deficiency; and, at that season (July and August), the rivers and lakes of Switzerland are fullest.

During the whole summer, the traveller who visits the glaciers by day hears the torrents rustling and running below him at the bottom of the azure clefts. These plenteous rills gushing forth from their sub-glacial beds, are generally all collected in one stream, at the foot of the glacier, which, in consequence, is eaten away into a vast dome-shaped arch, sometimes 100 ft. high, gradually increasing until the constant thaw weakens its support, and it gives way and falls in with a crash. Such caverns of ice are seen in great perfection, in some years, at the source of the Arveyron, in the valley of Chamonix, and in the glaciers of Grindelwald. The streams issuing from glaciers are distinguished by their turbid dirty-white or milky colour, due to the fine stone dust which they carry down. The waters collected by the melting of the ice from all parts of the surface of a glacier often accumulate into torrents, which, at length, precipitate themselves with a thundering noise into a hole or fissure, often of very great depth, called a *Moulin*. This is formed whenever a stream encounters a crack

in the glacier. The fall of the water scoops a vertical shaft which moves onward with the ice until the surface cracks again in the same place, when the operation is repeated. The most accessible glaciers are those of Grindelwald, Chamonix, Zermatt, and Pontresina. The Great Aletsch Glacier has, since the building of mountain inns in its vicinity, been much visited.

The following striking passage from Professor Forbes's 'Travels in the Alps,' p. 387, will form a good conclusion to this account of glaciers:—'Poets and philosophers have delighted to compare the course of human life to that of a river; perhaps a still apter simile might be found in the history of a glacier. Heaven-descended in its origin, it yet takes its mould and conformation from the hidden womb of the mountains which brought it forth. At first soft and ductile, it acquires a character and firmness of its own, as an inevitable destiny urges it on its onward career. Jostled and constrained by the crosses and inequalities of its prescribed path, hedged in by impassable barriers which fix limits to its movements, it yields groaning to its fate, and still travels forward seamed with the scars of many a conflict with opposing obstacles. All this while, although wasting, it is renewed by an unseen power,—it evaporates, but is not consumed. On its surface it bears the spoils which, during the progress of existence, it has made its own;—often weighty burdens devoid of beauty or value—at times precious masses, sparkling with gems or with ore. Having at length attained its greatest width and extension, commanding admiration by its beauty and power, waste predominates over supply, the vital springs begin to fail; it stoops into an attitude of decrepitude;—it drops the burdens, one by one, which it had borne so proudly aloft,—its dissolution is inevitable. But as it is resolved into its elements, it takes all at once a new, and livelier, and disembarrassed form;—from the wreck of its members it arises "another, yet the same";—a noble, full-bodied, arrowy stream, which leaps rejoicing over the obstacles which before had stayed its progress, and hastens through fertile valleys towards a freer existence, and a final union in the ocean with the boundless and the infinite.'

§ 13. ALPINE RIVERS, LAKES, AND WATERFALLS.

Rivers.—The Central Alps give birth to some of the greatest streams of Europe. The Rhone, the Rhine, and the Reuss have their origin in the St. Gotthard group. The Aar is fed by the great ice-fields of the Bernese Oberland. The Inn flows from the glaciers of the Bernina, the Tosa from that of the Gries. The Po rises under Monte Viso.

Lakes.—Lakes are very numerous in Switzerland, and add to Alpine scenery a charm which is not found in the, in some respects, more sublime landscapes of the Caucasus or Himalaya. The largest (those marked with an asterisk being only partly Swiss) are *Geneva (223 sq. m.), *Constance (208 sq. m.), Neuchâtel (92 sq. m.), *Maggiore (83 sq. m.), Lucerne (44 sq. m.), Zürich (34 sq. m.), *Lugano (19½ sq. m.), Thun (18½ sq. m.), Biemme (16 sq. m.), Zug (15 sq. m.), Brienz

(11½ sq. m.), Morat (10½ sq. m.), and Wallenstadt (9 sq. m.). The highest are Brienz (1851 ft.) and Thun (1837 ft.): the deepest, Zug (1321½ ft.), and Maggiore (1230 ft.). The most remarkable are the Lake of Lucerne, which exhibits both beauty and stern grandeur; Wallenstadt, Thun, and Brienz; the Lake of Geneva, or Lac Léman, distinguished for its great extent and diversified character, at one end bold and mountainous, at the other soft and smiling: so that it occupies an intermediate rank between the Swiss and Italian Lakes. The latter, that is to say, Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Orta, Iseo, and Garda, may be included in an Alpine tour. Their character is soft and smiling; blessed with a southern climate, their thickets are groves of orange, olive, myrtle, and pomegranate; and their habitations villas and palaces. There are also, scattered about the Alpine chain, many high tarns, such as the Dauben See on the Gemmi, and the lakes on the St. Gotthard. The most important lakes of this class are those of the Upper Engadine. Of lakes formed on or close to glaciers, the Märjelen See, on the bank of the Great Aletsch Glacier, and the Oeschinen See, at the foot of the Blümlis Alp, are the most remarkable.

By some geologists the formation of even the largest lake-basins in the Alpine regions has been ascribed to the erosive action of ice during the time of the greatest extension of the ancient glaciers. Owing to the nature of the rock or to local circumstances causing the ice to excavate basins are supposed to have been produced in certain parts of valleys and not in others. This theory was advocated by Prof. Ramsay ('Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.' xviii. 185) and has since then gained numerous supporters. Several geologists, however, no less familiar with mountains, as Mr. Ball, Mr. W. Mathews, and Prof. Bonney, consider that the theory is not applicable to the greater Alpine lakes. The last-named has pointed out difficulties in its application in the above Journal (xxix. 382; xxx. 474). Prof. Heim (pp. 389-392, 401) considers that 'among all the valley and lake-forming agents, glaciers play a very subordinate part in comparison with flowing water, so that glaciation is equivalent to relative cessation of valley and lake-formation. A glacier is less a chisel or a plough than a cargo loader and export agent of débris. It is a freight sledge, whilst the ordinary torrent is a wild raftsmen and sawyer.'

Waterfalls.—The attempt to fix an order of precedence for Alpine waterfalls is not likely to meet with general approval, because much of the interest connected with them depends on the seasons and the weather, as well as on the taste of the spectator. Waterfalls, which in spring or after rains are magnificent spectacles, are reduced at the close of a dry summer to insignificant dribblets. In Switzerland, waterfalls of some pretension are as numerous as blackberries. The traveller, after a time, is *pestered* by them, and will hardly turn his head to look at a fall which, if it were in England, would make the fortune of a watering-place. There is a certain similarity in all falls of water; and when the curiosity has been satisfied by the sight of three or four, they cease to be appreciated except as features in a landscape. It may therefore be useful to specify a few which are worth seeing for their own sake.

The Falls of the Rhine, at Schaffhausen, deserve the first rank, from the volume of water; but they are rather a cataract than a cascade, and want height (nearly 100 ft.).

Falls of the Tosa, in the Val Formazza: remarkable for their volume of water, great height (469 ft.), and fan-like form.

Falls of the Aar, at Handeck, combine a graceful shoot with considerable elevation (151 ft.), and a grand situation.

The Staubbach, or Dust Fall, near Lauterbrunnen (1001 ft.): a thread or scarf of water, so thin that it is dispersed into spray before it reaches the ground; beautiful, however, from its height and graceful wavings.

Schmadribach, wild and impetuous, at the head of the valley of Lauterbrunnen.

Giessbach, a series of cascades in a pine-wood, on the lake of Brienz.

Fall of Salanfe (called Pissevache or Vernayaz), a simple outpour, 200 ft. high, near Martigny.

Reichenbach Falls, with both beauty and dash, near Meiringen.

Fall of the Madesimo, remarkable for height (853 ft.), on the Splügen.

Stäubi, a grand fall on the Klausen pass.

Falls of the Reuss at the Devil's Bridge.

Fall of the Sandbach above the lower Sand Alp, Canton Glarus. This fall would rank high for grandeur were it easier to see it from a favourable point of view.

Saut du Doubs (89 ft.) near Le Locle.

Fall at Turtmann.

Fall of the Ordlegna torrent near Vico Soprano.

Fall of the Inn, below the Lake of St. Moritz.

Falls of the Serio, at the head of Val Seriana.

Most of these waterfalls are in the track of travellers. Others, worthy to rank with any but the first four, are to be seen in remote districts.

§ 14. LANDSLIPS, AVALANCHES, SNOW-STORMS, FLOODS.

Landslips.—These catastrophes are sometimes included under the heading of avalanches. They arise when, owing to the decay of the rock or the excessive saturation of the soil after heavy rains, great masses of the mountain-side break away and fall, carrying down ruin on all below them. The site of a downfall of this nature is seen in the Illgraben, above Sierre in the Rhone valley. The most famous historical instances of such a calamity are the destruction of Plurs in 1618, the fall of one of the peaks of the Diablerets in 1714, and the fall of the Rossberg, celebrated by Byron, in 1806. In 1877 a large portion of a mountain, near the Little St. Bernard and above Ste Foy in the Tarentaise, gave way. The ruin was not sudden, but went on for weeks. The clouds of dust which rose from the débris were seen by travellers on Mont Blanc. In 1881 a large part of the village of Elm in Canton Glarus was destroyed by a fall of rock.

Avalanches (Germ. *Lawinen*¹) are those accumulations of snow which precipitate themselves from the mountains, either by their own weight or by the loosening effect of the sun's heat, into the valleys below, sweeping everything before them, and causing, at times, great destruction of life and property. The fearful crash which accompanies their descent is often heard at a distance of several leagues.

The natives of the Alps distinguish between several different kinds of avalanches. The *Staublawinen* (dust avalanches) are formed of loose fresh-fallen snow, heaped up by the wind early in the winter, before it has begun to melt or combine together. Such a mass, when it reaches the edge of a cliff or declivity, tumbles from point to point, increasing in quantity as well as in impetus every instant, and spreading itself over a wide extent of surface. It descends with prodigious rapidity, and has been known to rush down a distance of 10 miles from the point whence it was first detached; not only descending one side of a valley, but also ascending the opposite hill by the velocity acquired in its fall, overwhelming and laying prostrate a whole forest of firs in its descent, and breaking down another forest on the opposite side, so as to lay the heads of the trees up the hill in its ascent. *Slide-avalanches* (*Schleichlawinen* or *Schlüpfen*) slip down from inclined surfaces often without disturbance of the surface, and it is only when they begin to roll over and bound that they become *Schlag-* or *Grundlawinen*.

Another kind of avalanche, the *Grundlawine*, occurs in spring, during the months of April and May, when the sun becomes powerful, and the snow thaws rapidly under its influence. They fall constantly from different parts of the mountains, at different hours in the day, accordingly as each part is reached by the sun: from the E. side between 10 and 12, from the S. side between 12 and 2, and later in the day from the W. and N. This species is more dangerous in its effects, from the snow being clammy and adhesive, and partly converted into ice by the pressure of the fall. Any object buried by it can only be dug out by the most arduous labour. Men or cattle overwhelmed by the *Staublawine* can extricate themselves by their own exertions; or, at any rate, from the snow being less compact, may breathe for some hours through the interstices. In the case of the *Grundlawine*, the sufferers are usually either crushed or suffocated, and are, at any rate, so entangled that they can only be rescued by the aid of others. Such avalanches falling upon a mountain-stream, in a narrow gorge, are often hollowed out from beneath by the action of the water, until it has forced a passage under them; and they sometimes remain for the whole summer, serving as a bridge, over which men and cattle may pass.

The avalanches have usually a fixed time for descending, and an habitual channel down which they slide, which may be known by its

¹ Littré derives this term from the mediaeval Latin word 'advallare' (going down to the valley) which in its present form in French 'aval' means 'to swallow,' though the expression 'en aval' ('below,' as opposed to 'en amont,' ad montem, 'above') shows a trace of the original signification. Possibly the Latin 'labi' (to slip) may have also influenced the formation of 'avalanche,' which has certainly no connection with the German word 'lau' (tepid), taken to refer to the melting which occasions them. The Latin name is 'labina.' See the discussions (many extracts from old writers given) in the *Alpine Journal*, vol. v. 346-9, vi. 99.

being worn perfectly smooth, sometimes even appearing polished, and by the heap of débris at its base. The peasants, in some situations, await with impatience the fall of the regular avalanches, as a symptom of the spring having fairly set in, and of the danger being over. In some places the lower end of a glacier falls at long intervals of years and displays an avalanche on the hugest scale. The Bies glacier above Randa, the Giétroz glacier in the Val de Bagnes, and that on the side of the Altels, are examples.

Danger arises from avalanches either by their falling unexpectedly, while persons are traversing spots known to be exposed to them, or else (and this is the more fearful source of catastrophes) when an unusual accumulation of snow is raised by the wind, or when the severity of the season causes the avalanche to desert its usual bed, and the whole mass descends upon cultivated spots, houses, or even villages. There are certain valleys among the Alps in which scarcely any spot is totally exempt from the possible occurrence of such a calamity, though some are naturally more exposed than others. The Val Bedretto in Canton Tessin, the Meienthal in Canton Uri, and many others, are thus dreadfully exposed. To guard as much as possible against accidents, very large and massive dykes of masonry, like the projecting bastions of a fortification, are, in such situations, built against the hill-side, behind churches, houses, and other buildings, with an angle pointing upwards, in order to break and turn aside the snow. In some valleys great care is bestowed on the preservation of the forests clothing their sides, as the best protection of the district below them from such calamities. These may truly be regarded as sacred groves; and no one is allowed to cut down timber within them, under pain of a legal penalty. Yet they not unfrequently show the inefficiency even of such protection against so fearful an engine of destruction. Whole forests are at times cut down and laid prostrate by the avalanche. The tallest stems, fit to make masts for a first-rate man-of-war, are snapped asunder like a bit of wax, and the barkless and branchless stumps and relics of the forest remain for years like a stubble-field to tell of what has happened.

A mournful catalogue of catastrophes, which have occurred in Switzerland, and have been recorded by history, from avalanches, might be made out if necessary; but it will suffice to mention one or two instances.

In 1720 an avalanche killed, in Obergestelen (Valais), 84 men and 400 head of cattle, and destroyed 120 houses. The same year 40 individuals perished at Brieg, and 23 on the Great St. Bernard, from a similar cause.

In 1749 the village of Ruèras, in the Tavetsch Thal, was carried away by an avalanche; 100 men were overwhelmed by it, 60 of whom were dug out alive; and several of the houses, though removed to some distance from the original site, were so little shaken that persons sleeping within them were not awakened.

In 1808, after a snow-storm of three days' continuance, an enormous avalanche detached itself from the top of the precipices above Trons, in the valley of the Vorder Rhein; it crossed the valley and destroyed a wood and some chalets on the opposite Alp; recoiling, with the

force it had acquired, to the side from which it had come, it did fresh mischief there, and finally reached Trous, and buried many of its houses to the roof in snow.

In 1827 the greater part of the village of Biel, in the Upper Valais, was crushed beneath a tremendous avalanche, which ran down a ravine, nearly two leagues long, before it reached the village.

One of the most remarkable phenomena attending the avalanche is the blast of air which accompanies it, and which, like what is called the wind of a cannon-ball, extends its destructive influence to a considerable distance on each side of the actual line taken by the falling mass. It has all the effect of a blast of gunpowder: sometimes forest trees, growing near the sides of the channel down which the snow passes, are uprooted and laid prostrate, without having been touched by it. In this way the village of Randa, in the Visp-Thal, lost many of its houses by the blast of a mass of glacier, which fell in 1819. The E. spire of the convent of Disentis was thrown down by the gust of an avalanche which fell more than a quarter of a mile off.

Travellers visiting the Alps between the months of June and October are little exposed to danger from avalanches, except immediately after a snow-storm; and, when compelled to start at such times, they should pay implicit obedience to the advice of the guides. It is a common saying, that there is a risk of avalanches as long as the burden of snow continues on the boughs of the fir-trees, and while the naturally sharp angles of the distant mountains continue to look rounded.

It is different with those who travel from necessity in the spring, and before the annual avalanches have fallen. Muleteers, carriers, and such persons, use great caution in traversing exposed parts of the road, and with these they are well acquainted. They proceed in parties, in single file, at a little distance from one another, in order that if the snow should sweep one off, the others may be ready to render assistance.

The avalanches, seen and heard by summer tourists on the sides of Mont Blanc and the Jungfrau, are of a different kind from those described above, being caused only by the rupture of a portion of the glaciers, which give way under the influence of a mid-day sun, and of certain winds, during the summer and autumn, when other avalanches, generally speaking, have ceased to fall. They differ also in this respect, that, for the most part, they do no harm, since they fall on uncultivable and uninhabited spots. It is more by the roar which accompanies them, which, awakening echoes among the Alps, sounds very like thunder, than by the appearance which they present, which is simply that of a waterfall, that they realise what is usually expected of avalanches. Still they are worth seeing, and will much enhance the interest of a visit to the Wengern Alp, the Crammont (on the S. side of Mont Blanc), or the borders of the Mer de Glace; especially if the spectator will bear in mind the distance at which he is placed from the objects which he sees and hears, and will consider that, at each roar, hundreds of tons of solid ice are broken off from the parent glacier, and in tumbling many hundred feet are shattered to atoms and ground to powder.

The **Snow-storms**, *Tourmentes*, or *Guxen*, which occur on the Alps, are much dreaded by the chamois-hunter, the shepherd, and those most accustomed to the High Alps : how much more formidable must they be to the inexperienced traveller ! They consist of furious and tempestuous winds, somewhat of the nature of a whirlwind, which occur on the exposed promontories and the summit-ridges, and in the elevated gorges of the Alps, either accompanied by snow, or filling the air with that recently fallen, while the flakes are still dry, tossing them about like powder or dust. In an instant the atmosphere is filled with snow ; earth, sky, mountain, abyss, and landmark of every kind, are obliterated from view, as though a curtain were let down on all sides of the wanderer. All traces of path, or of the footsteps of preceding travellers, are at once effaced, and the poles planted to mark the direction of the road are frequently overturned. In some places the gusts sweep the rock bare of snow, heaping it up in others, perhaps across the path, to a height of 20 ft. or more, barring all passage, and driving the wayfarer to despair. At every step he fears to plunge into an abyss, or sink overhead in the snow. Large parties of men and animals have been overwhelmed by the snow-wreaths on the St. Gotthard, where they sometimes attain a height of 40 or 50 ft. These tempests are accompanied almost every year by loss of life ; and, though of less frequent occurrence in summer than in winter and spring, are one reason why it is dangerous for inexperienced travellers to attempt to cross remote and elevated passes without a guide.

The guides and persons residing near the mountain-passes, from the appearance of the sky, and other weather signs known to them, can generally foresee the occurrence of *tourmentes*, and can tell when the fall of avalanches is to be apprehended.

Floods.—In most of the Swiss valleys traces are to be seen of terrible floods, which have from time to time poured down from the mountains and devastated tracts of land more or less large. These floods usually occur at the melting of the snow in spring, but may happen at any time of year when, either from excessive rain, or from the too rapid melting of the snow, or from the bursting of a dam formed by fallen ice, a mountain torrent swells beyond its usual proportions, and carries down stones, earth, huge rocks, and trees, sweeping everything before it till it reaches the valley, when it spreads out, often covering acres of fertile land with rubbish, and ruining the land for ever. There is hardly a year in which some part of Switzerland does not suffer from this cause. A flood in the autumn of 1852 converted the valley of the Rhone below Martigny into a lake, and covered hundreds of acres of land with rubbish, which in 1856 remained untouched and uncultivated. The flood on the same day carried away all the bridges but one in the valley of Chamonix : whilst, above Sallanches, the river left its bed, and cut out a channel 30 or 40 feet wide, and 6 or 8 feet deep, through the fertile land and down to the bare rock. Great floods are described in Route 56 and Route 136. The upper part of the valley of the Rhone has been much damaged by floods, and traces of great floods may be seen in the valley of the Rhine and in the

vale of Sarnen, and, in fact, in nearly every valley. Those who have once seen the recent effects of a flood will soon detect them continually, though the grass and bushes in a few years conceal the traces from those who do not know where to look for them.

§ 15. ALPINE FAUNA AND FLORA.

Wild animal life is not abundant in the Alps: it is rather conspicuous by its absence; and nothing can be imagined more lonely and lifeless than those mountain solitudes from which man and his herds are absent. Near the mountain-top a herd of chamois are occasionally seen, fixed like statues, or galloping across the ice; lower down the marmot's whistle is heard, the croak of the raven, and in the woods the merry 'curr' of the nutcracker; perhaps the chough wheels overhead, the squirrel, or black salamander, crosses the path; but, as a rule, few living things are met with. The list of Swiss animals, however, includes several quadrupeds, and some interesting birds, as may be seen in a visit to Stauffer's museum at Lucerne. Among quadrupeds are the following: The *Brown Bear*, now confined to Tyrol and parts of the Engadine and Trentino, where the creeping-fir (*Pinus pumilio*) shelters it most effectually. The *Lynx*, a most destructive animal but very rare. The *Wild Cat*. The *Wolf*, found principally in the Jura and the Maritime Alps. The *Steinbock*, *Bouquetin* or wild goat (*Capra Ibex*), preserved in the Italian mountains round Cogne by the King of Italy (extinct in Switzerland) (see Route 146), the *Chamois* (*Rupicapra Tragus*),¹ the *Fox*, *Badger*, *Otter*, brown and blue *Hare*, *Squirrel*, &c. The *Marmot* (*Arctomys marmota*) enlivens the wastes of rock and coarse grass immediately under the snowfields, and is abundant though persecuted. His shrill whistle announces the approach of a traveller, who, if he be quick, may see the little animal scuttling away to his hole. When undisturbed, 'they take up their position on some flat piece of rock, exposed to the sun, where they bask and play, scratching and combing themselves.' About the middle of October the marmot retires to his winter quarters, a chamber well lined with moss and hay, and, rolling himself into a ball, goes to sleep for six months. Another and much smaller rodent, the *Arvicola nivalis*, lives at a still greater height than the marmot, in oases of rock and herbage amidst the mountain-ice.

Of Alpine birds the *Lämmergeier*, or Lamb Vulture, is the monarch of the Alps, with wings sometimes 9 feet span; the *Raven* (*Corvus corax*) will sweep on a lonely height in circles round the traveller's head; the *Chough* with a red bill, and the *Alpine Chough* with a yellow bill, frequent the peaks. The *Nutcracker* feeds on the pine-cones and fills the woods with its cheerful though harsh note, sounding like 'crack' and at times like 'curr.' There is the *Ptarmigan* near the snows, the *Jay* and *Blackcock* in the forests; and, among smaller birds, the white-breasted *Swift*, *Alpine Accentor*, *Redstart*, *Snow Finch*, *Pastor*, and *Wall Creeper* (*Tichodroma muraria*). The last is a beautiful little bird, with wings of crimson and black.

¹ The standard book on the natural history of the Chamois is 'Die Gemse,' by F. C. Keller (Klagenfurt, 1887. 12 shillings).

Of reptiles there is the *Alpine Frog*, with orange belly, said to be very good eating; and the slimy black lizard called *Salamander*. Snakes are not very common.

The Alpine *flora*, of such various soils and climates, is necessarily most abundant and diversified, but is past its prime in the travelling season of August. It is seen to perfection in early June, before the cattle have gone up to the mountain pastures, but when the carpet is spread for them, and flowers by myriads seem to elbow the lingering snow-wreaths from the ground. In July many mountain sides are belted with dense masses of the greater *Gentian*, or ablaze with the *Alpenrose* (*Rhododendron hirsutum* and *ferrugineum*), which may be called the national flower of Switzerland, as the Blue-Bell is of Scotland. The *Edelweiss* (*Gnaphalium leontopodium*) is another special favourite, like the Alpenrose a theme of the poet, and associated with many a pathetic legend. It is the emblem of purity, and is given by the Tyrolese youth to his affianced bride. In August the well-watered rich green meadows are covered with the lilac *Lily* (*Crocus autumnalis*), and the Alps up to the snow-line spangled by the deep-blue star of the smaller *Gentian*.

For further details on the subject of this section, see Friedrich von Tschudi's 'Thierleben der Alpenwelt' (originally published in 1853, and has passed through many editions since), Bonney's 'Alpine Regions,' Morell's 'Scientific Guide to Switzerland,' J. C. Weber's 'Die Alpen-Pflanzen Deutschlands und der Schweiz,' Seboth's 'Alpine Plants painted from Nature' (4 vols. 1886), A. Hartinger's 'Atlas der Alpenflora,' Dr. Von Dalla Torre's work translated by A. W. Bennett, and entitled, 'The Tourist's Guide to the Flora of the Alps (1886), A. Gremli's 'Excursionsflora für die Schweiz' (6th edition, 1889), and Christ's 'Das Pflanzenleben der Schweiz' (1879.)

§ 16. AREA, POPULATION, TOWNS, ARMY, EDUCATION, COSTUMES, RIFLE-MATCHES, WRESTLING.

Area and Population.—Switzerland covers 15,981 square miles, of which roughly speaking $\frac{3}{4}$ drain into the basin of the Rhine (including the Aar), $\frac{1}{6}$ into that of the Rhone, $\frac{1}{12}$ into that of the Po, and $\frac{1}{22}$ into that of the Inn. Of this area, 1144.3 square miles (71.6 per cent.) are classed as 'productive' (forests covering 2978 square miles, and vineyards 117.7 square miles). The rest, 4537.5 square miles (28.4 per cent.), is 'unproductive,' glaciers occupying 709.9 square miles, lakes, 535.1 square miles, railways, rivers, streams, and rocks, 3229.7, square miles, and towns, villages, and buildings, 62.4. The cantons of the Grisons, Berne, and Valais take up 7459.7 square miles (or nearly one-half) of the total area of Switzerland; while if Vaud, Ticino and St. Gall are added to them, the area occupied by these six cantons is 10,571.7 square miles, or very nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the country.

This area is distributed over four great river basins—Rhine 11,166 square miles, Rhone 2717 square miles, Po 1358 square miles, and Inn 721 square miles. The loftiest point in Switzerland is the summit of Monte Rosa, 15,217 feet (*not* the Dom as is commonly said); the lowest is on the shores of Lago Maggiore, 646 feet.

On the 1st December, 1888, its population was 2,933,334, divided into 636,190 households and 3052 communes. Of these 1,724,869 (58.8 per cent.) were Protestants, 1,189,662 (40.5 per cent.) Roman Catholics, 8384 (.4 per cent.) Jews, the proportion of whom has doubled since 1860, and the rest of other religions or none. The number of households was 636,190, as against 607,725 in 1880. Of the total population 238,062 were foreigners (as against 211,035 in 1880), while of the grand total, 51.4 per cent. were women, 48.6 men. In point of language, 2,092,479 (71.3 per cent.) persons were German-speaking, 637,710 (21.8 per cent.) French-speaking, 156,482 (5.3 per cent.) Italian-speaking, and 38,875 (1.3 per cent.) Romonsch-speaking.

The general result of the census of 1888 may be summed up thus. There is an increase in numbers of 87,232 since 1880, the Protestants have increased nearly twice as fast as the Roman Catholics, and the number of French-speaking persons faster in proportion than the German-speaking, that of Italian-speaking persons having diminished much more than that of Romonsch-speaking people which has only sunk slightly. Finally it may be pointed out that according to the last published statistics (having any pretensions to be based on official sources) of the Old Catholics in Switzerland, they numbered but 41,794 persons, a great fall on preceding estimates.

Besides the Bishop of Bethlehem (the abbot of St. Maurice holds this see *ex officio*) and the Old Catholic bishop (resident at Berne), there are now 5 diocesan Roman Catholic bishops in Switzerland, Sion, Lausanne and Geneva (resident at Friburg), St. Gall, Chur, Basel, and Lugano (resident at Soleure). These sees date—Sion from 4th century, Lausanne from 6th century, St. Gall from 1824 (then separated from the 6th century see of Constance, and finally erected 1845), Chur from the 5th century, and Basel from the 4th century. There is no one Established Church in Switzerland: but there may be one or more in any canton. So the Protestants are alone 'established' in Appenzell Ausser Rhoden, they and the Roman Catholics in 6, the Roman Catholics alone in 9, the Protestants and Old Catholics in 3, both and the Roman Catholics in 5 cantons or half cantons, all three as well as the Jews in Neuchâtel. In Vaud, Geneva and Neuchâtel there are Free Protestant Churches (*églises libres*), as well as the 'established' ones (*églises nationales*).

The most populous towns are Zürich (91,222), Bâle (74,247), Geneva (72,779), Berne (47,151), Lausanne (34,049), St. Gall (27,824), and Lucerne (20,570).

On the subject of the *moral condition of the Swiss*, and of their character as a nation, there is much variety of opinion. The Swiss with whom the ordinary traveller comes into contact, especially the German portion of them, are often either polyglot waiters, grasping landlords, or slow-witted and churlish peasants. This disposes the superficial traveller to dislike and to take very little interest in the people amongst whom he is travelling; he has also perhaps heard something of their time-serving, their love of money, and their readiness to fight for any paymaster in former times, while he knows little of the most interesting portions of Swiss history, and is absolutely ignorant of the nature of the Swiss constitution. Looked at as

a nation, the Swiss are deserving of our study and admiration, as the heirs of a freedom which has, like our own, been handed down from father to son through many centuries. The late Mr. Grote, the historian of Greece, in the preface to his admirable Letters on Switzerland wrote: 'The inhabitants of the twenty-two cantons are interesting, on every ground, to the general intelligent public of Europe. But to one whose studies lie in the contemplation and interpretation of historical phenomena, they are especially instructive—partly from the many specialities and differences of race, language, religion, civilization, wealth, habits, &c., which distinguish one part of the population from another, comprising between the Rhine and the Alps a miniature of all Europe, and exhibiting the fifteenth century in immediate juxta-position with the nineteenth—partly from the free and unrepressed action of the people, which brings out such distinctive attributes in full relief and contrast. To myself in particular they present an additional ground of interest from a certain political analogy (nowhere else to be found in Europe) with those who prominently occupy my thoughts, and on the history of whom I am engaged—the ancient Greeks.' The late Mr. E. A. Freeman, in the opening chapter of his small work on the 'Growth of the English Constitution,' has called attention to the fact that in the meetings of the Landsgemeinden of Uri, Unterwalden, Appenzell, and Glarus (those of Schwyz and Zug having been abolished in 1848) the tourist may see before his eyes the oldest form of Teutonic government, as it was practised by our own forefathers in the days of Tacitus.

Army.—There is *no regular army* in Switzerland, nor, with the exception of a Federal Staff (5 members, besides the Commander-in-Chief who is named by the Federal Assembly), is there any one who makes the army his exclusive profession. Every able-bodied Swiss is, however, a soldier, and liable to military service between the ages of 20 and 44, according to the existing system. On attaining the age of 20, every able-bodied Swiss youth (having undergone a gymnastic training from the age of 10), becomes a member of the first branch of the Swiss army or *Auszug* (élite) and serves 45 days that year, and 16 days every other year (125 days altogether) until he has attained the age of 32. At that time he passes into the *Landwehr*, in which he remains till he has completed his 44th year, being called out for 9 days every 4 years (officers of all arms have to serve in the Auszug 15 years, and after till 48 years of age in the Landwehr—cavalry privates and non-commissioned officers, 10 years only). Those in employment of the State, besides pastors, hospital officials, railway and steamboat men, are exempt from military service. All others who are for physical or other reasons (in 1888, 47 per cent. of the recruits) not admitted into the Auszug and Landwehr, pay, from 20-32 years of age, a special tax of 6 francs a head plus a further amount dependent on their means (1 fr. 50 c. per 1000 francs of capital, or 100 francs of income), and from 32 to 44 half this tax, which is in no case to exceed 3000 francs. All exempt persons (not absolutely unfit for physical reasons), however, from the age of 17 to that of 50, and others from 44 to 50 years

(officers up to 55 years of age), form part of the *Landsturm* (or Reserve), destined for purely local defence. On January 1, 1890, the numbers of the Swiss army were: Auszug, 126,144, Landwehr, 80,796, Landsturm, 268,555 men, in all 475,495 men. The army (which is divided into 8 territorial divisions) is under the control of, armed, and paid by, the Federal government acting through the cantonal governments, and since Jan. 1, 1890, the Federal government has exclusive rights in the matter of military justice. In 1890 the cost to the Federal government of the military system was estimated at £1,700,000, as against £1,150,000 receipts. Many new fortifications have been lately constructed on the Western and Southern frontiers.

Education.—By the Federal Constitution of 1874, the cantons are entrusted with *primary education*, which is, however, compulsory and gratuitous, while no public school is to be restricted to any one religious sect, religious instruction being thus left at the discretion of the cantons. Hence the arrangements vary in each canton. Attendance is compulsory from the age of 6 or 7 to the age of 15, but many cantons have ‘continuation schools.’ According to the statistics of 1888–9, there were 8,341 primary schools, with 475,012 scholars, and 9,151 teachers ($\frac{2}{3}$ male), the educational budget amounting to nearly 19 million francs (£760,000). The best test of the efficiency of the education is considered to be the results of the literary examination of the military recruits of the year, of whom 19 per cent. in 1887, 17 per cent. in 1888 and 1889 failed to pass, the city of Bâle (3 per cent.), Thurgau (4), Schaffhausen (7), and Nidwalden (9) doing best, and Valais (37), Uri (36), Appenzell Inner Rhoden (36), and Ticino (30) coming at the bottom of the list for 1889.

There is also ample provision for *secondary education*, 457 schools with 1373 teachers, the total cost being rather over 4 million francs (£160,000). There are normal schools for the training of teachers in 11 cantons and many technical schools. The 1874 Federal Constitution provided for the creation of a *Federal University*, but this has not been done, though the Federal Polytechnic School (opened 1855) at Zürich supplies excellent scientific education, having, in 1888, 580 pupils (of whom 354 foreigners), and a grand total since its foundation of 16,017. There are 6 *Universities* in Switzerland—Bâle (founded 1460), Zürich (1833), Berne (1834), Geneva (1873), and the newly founded ones of Friburg (1889—‘International Catholic’), and Lausanne (1891—formerly an Academy), besides 1 Academy (Neuchâtel). In 1888–9 2545 students (including 630 foreigners), chiefly in medicine (928) and philosophy (896), attended these institutions (excluding Friburg, which only began work in the autumn of that year), Zürich having 604 and Neuchâtel 112. Theology was most studied at Bâle (114), law at Berne (139), medicine at Zürich, ‘philosophy’ (*i.e.* science and letters) at Geneva. There is also a law school at Sion, besides 2 theological colleges and 5 seminaries for candidates for the priesthood.

A full account of education of all grades in Switzerland will be found in the *Jahrbuch des Unterrichtswesens in der Schweiz*. 1889 (Zürich, 1891, 4 francs).

Costumes distinguishing the people of each canton, and in some

districts of each valley, were nearly universal before 1830. They are now disappearing, but may still be seen in the Bernese Oberland, the Valais, &c., and the women in many cantons have peculiar head-dresses. The men are usually attired in brown undyed homespun cloth.

The Swiss mountaineers are skilful marksmen at short ranges with the rifle, and, like their neighbours the Tyrolese, meet constantly to practise and engage in trials of skill. There are clubs or societies in almost every valley and parish, and constant matches between them; besides which, every year, a *grand Federal Rifle Match* is held near one or other of the large towns, at which all the best shots from the whole of Switzerland meet to contend for a prize. The late Lord Vernon gained the *first* prize at the Federal Match held at Bâle, 1849.

Annual *contests in wrestling* also (called *Schwingfeste*) are held in different parts of Switzerland. The cantons which distinguish themselves for skill in this and other athletic exercises are Berne, Appenzell, and Unterwalden.

§ 17. CHALETS AND PASTURAGES, RANZ DES VACHES, SWISS HUSBANDRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE.

From the mountainous nature of Switzerland and its high elevation, the greater part of the surface, more than 1800 feet above the sea, which is not bare rock, is pasture-land. The wealth of the people, like that of the patriarchs of old, in a great measure lies in cattle and their produce, on which account the pastoral life of the Swiss deserves some attention. The bright verdure of the meadows which adorn the valleys of Switzerland is one of the distinguishing features of the country; and the music of the cow-bells, borne along by the breeze, is one of the sweetest sounds that greet the traveller's ear.

The Alps, or mountain-pasturages (for that is the meaning of the word Alp in Switzerland and Tyrol) are in fact common land, on which the inhabitants of the neighbouring town or village have the right of pasturing a certain number of cattle, the regulations as to which are often very curious. In Switzerland, there are three sorts. (1) 'Voralpen'—pastures just above the village, used in spring, (2) those for cows—the most numerous class, and (3) those for goats, these last being the highest. In the Italian Alps the lower pastures are known as *monti* or *primesti*, the higher are the *alpi*. In the German Alps the latter word ('alp'), in the French Alps the former ('montagne') is used generally for mountain pasturages. There are 4559 'Alps' in Switzerland, of which 2488 wholly and 80 in part are owned by private persons, the rest belonging to the communes (1527 wholly, 80 in part), 453 to associations and 11 to the State. In point of extent those of Neuchâtel, Berne and the Grisons stand far above the rest; in point of productiveness, Berne, Grisons and Vaud head the list. The number of 'Stösse' (see § 21) into which these 4559 Alps are divided is 270,389, and the total capital value of the Alps in Switzerland is estimated at rather over 77 million francs (over £3,000,000).

'In the spring, as soon as the snow has disappeared, and the young grass sprouts up, the cattle are sent from the villages up to the first

and lower pastures. Should a certain portion of these be exhausted, they change their quarters to another part of the mountain. Here they stay till about the 10th or 12th of June, when the cattle are driven to the middle range of pastures. That portion of the herds intended for a summer campaign on the highest Alps remain here till the beginning of July, and on the 4th of that month generally ascend to them; return to the middle range of pastures about 7 or 8 weeks afterwards, spend there about 14 days or 3 weeks, to eat the aftergrass; and finally return to the valleys about the 10th or 11th of October, where they remain in the vicinity of the villages till driven by the snow and tempests of winter into the stables.

‘That portion of the cattle, on the other hand, which are not destined to pass the summer on the higher Alps, and are necessary for the supply of the village with milk and butter, descend from the middle pastures on the 4th of July into the valley, and consume the grass upon the pasturage belonging to the commune, till the winter drives them under shelter. The very highest Alpine pasturages are never occupied more than 3 or 4 weeks at the furthest.’—*Latrobe*. The tourist in the higher Alps continually meets the flocks and herds migrating from one pasture to another, or to the valley below.

Sometimes the owners of the cattle repair in person to the Alps, and pass the summer among them along with their families, superintending the herdsmen, and assisting in the manufacture of cheese; and in some parts there are whole villages inhabited only temporarily; but in general only a sufficient number of men to attend to the herds and to make the cheeses remain with the cattle, in which case the cows or goats belonging to each owner are tried twice a-year, *i.e.* the amount of milk produced in a day or two by each is ascertained; then at the end of the season the cheese made is divided among the owners in the proportions indicated by the trial. The best cheeses are made upon pastures 3000 feet above the sea-level, in the vales of Simme and Saanen (Gruyères) and in the Emmenthal. The best cows there yield, in summer, between 20 lbs. and 40 lbs. of milk daily, and each cow produces, by the end of the season of 4 months, on an average, 2 cwt. of cheese.

The life of the cowherd (Fr. *vacher*, Germ. *Senn*) is by no means such an existence of pleasure as romances in general, and that of Rousseau in particular, have represented it. His labours are dirty, arduous, and constant; he has to collect 80 or 90 cows twice a-day to be milked, to look after stragglers, to make the cheese, and keep all the utensils employed in the process in the most perfect state of cleanliness. The cowherd has generally, as assistants, a man (*Zusen*), who acts as a carrier to the low country, and a lad (*Kuhbub*). In some parts the herdsmen live for several months almost entirely on milk and cheese, not eating 10 lbs. of bread or potatoes in the time. The cattle are frequently enticed home at milking-time by the offer of salt, which they relish highly, and which is considered very wholesome for them. The allowance for a cow is 4 or 5 lbs. in a quarter of a year. The *Stoss* is an extent of pasture sufficient for the maintenance of 1 cow, or 2 colts, swine or young bulls, 4 or 5 calves, or sheep, or $\frac{1}{2}$ a horse, for all these animals are driven up to the ‘Alps.’ Goats go up to the highest and

scantiest pastures : and, together with sheep are sometimes left to themselves for weeks in some remote spot to seek food, so that not unfrequently the shepherd on paying them one of his periodical visits can only discover their whereabouts with some trouble.

The *Chalet* (German *Sennhütte*) in which the herdsman resides is literally a log-hut, formed of trunks of pines, notched at the extremities so as to fit into one another at the angles of the building, where they cross : it has a low flat roof, weighted with stones to keep fast the shingle-roof and prevent its being blown away by the wind. A building of this kind is rarely air-tight or water-tight. The interior is usually blackened with smoke and sometimes dirty, boasting of scarcely any furniture, except, perhaps, a table and rude bench, and the apparatus of the dairy, including a huge caldron for heating the milk. A truss of hay, in a loft above, or in a corner of the hut, serves the inmates for a bed. The ground around the hut on the outside is usually cut up by the feet of the cattle, and the heaps of mud and dung render it difficult to approach the door.

Some *Chalets* are mere sheds or barns in which the hay is housed until the winter, when it is conveyed over the snow in sledges down to the villages below. A pastoral Swiss valley is usually speckled over with chalets, giving it the appearance, to a stranger, of being much more populous than it is in reality, though a dwelling house is not properly called a chalet : in the Simmenthal alone there are said to be 10,000 chalets of this kind. This large number is necessary, because everything—goats, sheep, cattle, horses, and food—must be put under cover for some months during the snow.

The herdsmen shift their habitations from the lower to the upper pasturages, as their cattle ascend and descend the Alps, at different seasons, and they sometimes have two or three places of temporary abode. The experienced traveller is careful to inquire beforehand what chalets are occupied ; otherwise when in search of repose or refreshment, after a long day's journey, he is liable to the disappointment, on approaching what he conceives to be a human habitation, of finding that it is a mere hay-barn, or else a deserted chalet ; and he may learn, with much mortification, that he has still some tedious miles to trudge before he can reach the first permanently occupied dwelling. What an agreeable contrast to reach a well-appointed chalet of the better sort, where delicious milk cooled in the mountain stream, fresh butter, bread, and cheese, are spread out on a clean napkin before the hungry and tired stranger !

Ranz des Vaches.—It is not uncommon to find the Ranz des Vaches spoken of, by persons unacquainted with Switzerland and the Alps, as a single air, whereas it is a class of melodies prevailing among and peculiar to the Alpine valleys. Almost every valley has an air of its own. Those of Appenzell and the Gruyères country are the most celebrated. Their effect in producing home-sickness in the heart of the Swiss mountaineer, when heard in a distant land, and the prohibition of this music in the Swiss regiments formerly in the service of France, on account of the number of desertions occasioned by it, are stories often repeated, and probably founded on fact.

These national melodies are particularly wild in their character, yet full of melody; the choruses consist of a few remarkably shrill notes, uttered with a peculiar falsetto intonation in the throat, called *jodeln*. They originate in the practice of the shepherds on the Alps, of communicating with one another at the distance of a mile or more, by pitching the voice high. The Ranz des Vaches (Germ. *Kuhreihen*), literally *cow-call*, derives its name from the summons of the herdsman to his cattle at milking-time. From the wide Alpine pastures the cows come marching home, in obedience to the voice, or the notes of the *Alphorn*, a simple tube of wood, wound round with bark, five or six feet long, admitting of but slight modulation, yet very melodious when caught up and prolonged by the mountain echoes. Even at the present day in some of the remoter districts, from which the ancient simplicity of manners is not altogether banished, the Alphorn is still used as a means of communicating between two distant Alps, and even supplies, on the higher pastures, where no church is near, the place of the vesper-bell. The cow-herd, posted on the highest crest, as soon as the sun has set, pours forth the first four or five notes of the Psalm, 'Praise God the Lord'; the same notes are repeated from distant Alps, and all within hearing, uncovering their heads and bending their knees, repeat their evening orison, after which the cattle are penned in their stalls and the men betake themselves to rest.

A word may be said on *Swiss Husbandry* to draw the attention of such persons as take an interest in the subject, to one or two practices peculiar to the country. The system of irrigation is carried to a very great extent and perfection; streams from the mountain torrents are sometimes led for miles, even from one valley into another, and turned over the meadows by means of trenches and sluices. The drainings of dunghills, cow-houses, and pigsties are not allowed to run to waste, but are carefully collected in a vat by the farmer, and at the fit moment carried out in carts to the fields, and ladled over them, very much to their benefit, and to the equal disgust of the olfactory nerves of all who pass; the air, far and near, being filled with this truly Swiss fragrance. The industry of the people and their struggles for subsistence, in some of the high valleys, are truly wonderful. The grain-crops are wretched, but the grass is sweet and good. (See § 11.) In the best and lowest pasturages they get three crops a year. The cattle feed on the high mountains during the summer, and are supported in chalets by the hay of the valley during the long winter. An Englishman accustomed to buy everything can hardly realise the domestic economy of a Swiss peasant. He has his patches of wheat, of potatoes, of barley, of hemp, of flax, and, if possible, of vines; his own cows, his own goats, his own sheep. On the produce of his own land and flocks he feeds; his clothes are of homespun, from the wool of his sheep; his linen and the dresses of the women of his family are made from his own flax or hemp, frequently woven by the women of his own family. The timber he requires for his house or for firing is supplied from the land of the commune or parish, either for nothing, in virtue of his rights as a member of the commune (in which is vested the ownership of the

'common lands' or 'Allmend'—of which there are 3052 in Switzerland)—or for a very small sum. What little money he requires is derived from the sale of cheese, or possibly from his services as a guide. The interior economy of a Swiss village is very interesting: it is only by ingenious contrivances for saving labour and by amazing industry that it is possible for the inhabitants to maintain themselves in such a climate.

Trade and Commerce.—But though husbandry and pasture—both intimately connected with, and depending on the Swiss system of 'Allmends' or land held in common for various purposes—employ the greater part of the population, there are some flourishing industries in the country as well. The chief are cotton-spinning, including embroidery (St. Gall, Appenzell, and Zürich), silk-weaving (Zürich and Bâle), watchmaking (Berne and Neuchâtel), manufacture of machines (Zürich, Berne, and St. Gall) and straw-plaiting (Aargau). It has been calculated that together with the cheese and milk industry, these six branches of trade employed one-sixth of the artisans in Switzerland, and constituted three-fourths of the value of the total exports. Less important are manufacture of tobacco (Aargau and Vaud), shoemaking (Soleure), flax-spinning (Berne), manufacture of jewellery (Geneva), and of musical boxes (Vaud), wood-carving (Berne), and, last but not least, wine (Vaud, Ticino, Zürich, Aargau).

In 1889 Switzerland exported goods to the value of £28,000,000, and imported goods to the value of £38,000,000, the former having increased since 1885 by £2,000,000, the latter by £8,000,000. Roughly speaking, food and raw materials were the chief part of the imports and manufactured articles of the exports. Germany and France were the best customers of Switzerland; next Italy; then Great Britain and Austria close together; then the United States of America.

§ 18. GOITRE AND CRETINISM¹.

'Quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus?'—*Juvenal.*

Goitre is a swelling in the front of the neck (of the thyroid gland, or the parts adjoining), which increases with the growth of the individual, until, in some cases, it attains an enormous size, and becomes 'a hideous wallet of flesh,' to use the words of Shakspeare, hanging pendulous down to the breast. It is not, however, attended with pain, and generally seems to be more unsightly to the spectator than inconvenient or hateful to the bearer; but there are instances in which its increase is so enormous that the individual, unable to support his burden, crawls along the ground under it. On the N. of the Alps women appear to be the principal sufferers from this complaint, and in the Valais scarcely a woman is free from it, and it is said that those who have no swelling are laughed at and called

¹ Crétin is said to be derived from Chrétien, because of the mediæval belief that God particularly protects these afflicted persons, but it much more probably comes from a Romansch word 'cretina,' meaning a miserable person.

goose-necked. At Domo d'Ossola it seems more prevalent among the men. Val d'Aosta is its principal seat.

Various theories have been resorted to, to account for goitre: some have attributed it to the use of water derived from melting snow; others, to the habit of carrying heavy weights on the head; others, again, to filthy habits; while a fourth theory derives it from the nature of the soil, the confined air of deep valleys, or the use of spring water impregnated with calcareous matter.

As the goitre occurs in Derbyshire, the Lake District, Yorkshire (especially at Settle, in the limestone district of Craven), Notts, Somerset, Surrey, Hants, &c., where no permanent snow exists, and no rivers spring from glaciers—also in Sumatra, and in parts of South America, where snow is unknown—it is evident that the first cause assigned is not the true one; as for the second and third, they would equally tend to produce goitre in the London porters, and in the inhabitants of the purlieus of St. Giles's. Goitre is found only in certain valleys; nor, when it does occur, does it exist throughout the valley. It appears in one spot; higher up it is unknown, and in another situation, a mile or two distant, perhaps it is again prevalent. A curious example of this is afforded by the valley leading up to the Great St. Bernard. Goitre is unknown above Liddes; abounds at Vichères, 315 feet lower down; and is almost universal at Orsières, 1778 feet farther down: had the disease depended upon the glacier water, it would, of course, be more prevalent near the glaciers, and in the upper part of the valley.

On the annexation of Savoy to France, the question of goitre was seriously taken up by the Government, on account of the number of the exemptions from military service claimed in consequence of this malady. The conclusion arrived at was that the deformity was produced by drinking tainted or naturally impure water. Consequently, steps were taken, by analysing wells to point out which should be avoided, by cleansing villages, and by dosing the school-children with lozenges containing iodine. 'It is said that out of 5000 goitrous children who were so treated, in the course of eight years, 2000 were cured, and the condition of 2000 others was improved; and that the number of cures would have been greater had not the parents opposed the care of the Government, in order to preserve the privilege of exemption from military service¹.'

Cretinism, which frequently occurs in the same localities as goitre, is a more serious malady, inasmuch as it affects the mind. The crétin is an idiot of the worst sort, deformed in body as well as mind. His countenance is misshapen as well as vacant; his head is disproportionately large; his limbs are stunted or crippled; he cannot articulate his words with distinctness; and there is scarcely any work which he is capable of executing. He spends his days basking in the sun, and from its warmth appears to derive great gratification. When a stranger appears, he becomes a clamorous and importunate beggar, assailing him with a ceaseless chattering; and the traveller is commonly glad to be rid of his hideous presence at the expense of a few centimes. Crétins, however, are now somewhat

¹ 'Bollettino del Club Alpino Italiano,' No. 13, 1869, quoted in Mr. E. Whymper's 'Scrambles,' chap. XVI. p. 303. See also the remarks on Cretinism in the same chapter.

diminished in number, and some of the worst are confined, so that the traveller is not pestered by them as he used to be.

The causes of cretinism are still obscure; but there is little doubt that intermarriage must be counted as a principal agent in the continuation of this terrible curse.

§ 19. LAKE-DWELLINGS.

Pfahlbauten—Constructions lacustrines.—A short account of these curious relics of the ancient inhabitants of Switzerland forms a natural preface to an historical sketch of the country.

The Lake of Zürich was, in the hard winter of 1853-4, very low. Near Obermeilen the inhabitants took advantage of this circumstance to enclose a part of the lake. In so doing, they found in the mud heads of piles, stag-horns, stone implements, and other pieces of handiwork. This induced further researches, and the result has been most remarkable. Undoubted traces have been discovered of a large population living on the shallow borders of the lakes, both in Switzerland and in North Italy. The habitations in some places stood on piles, as in the Eastern Archipelago; in other places, on artificial islands, like the Irish crannoges. From such habitations many things would naturally fall or be thrown into the water, and have thus been more or less preserved in the mud. In fact, an incredible quantity and variety of objects have been found and described—stone-axes and stone-knives in great numbers, bone pins and needles, string, cloth, bread, corn, rude pottery, bones of wild and of domestic animals, personal ornaments, fishing implements; in fact, enough to give a tolerable notion of the life and habits of the ancient inhabitants.

The number of these lake villages is very great; between twenty and thirty have been discovered in the Lake of Geneva, and upwards of forty in that of Neuchâtel.

They are probably to be found in every lake and peat-moss in Switzerland; and it is remarkable that on the great lakes they are usually opposite to the existing villages on the shore.

The most worthy of notice, perhaps, are at *Moosseedorf*, near Berne; *Robenhausen*, or the lake of Pfäffikon, where the settlement seems to have been burnt twice, and each time rebuilt; *Wangen*, on the Untersee, where there must have been a manufactory of stone tools; *Nidau*, near Bienne; *Wanwyl*, near Sursee; *Zug*; *Concise*, on the lake of Neuchâtel, &c.

The age of these dwellings has been the subject of much controversy. In some are discovered objects in iron and bronze, and pieces of Roman workmanship. In most places, however, stone takes the place of iron and bronze, probably indicating a higher antiquity. The latest may well have been in existence when Caesar crossed the Alps, and the oldest may be two thousand years older. No theory to explain why the habitations were so built has as yet obtained general admission.

Collections of the objects found are to be seen at the public museums at Neuchâtel and at Berne, also at Constance and Zürich.

The late M. Desor of Neuchâtel had, and Col. Schwab, at Bienne, has, also good collections.

The principal works on the subject are : Lyell's 'Antiquity of Man' ; Lubbock, 'Prehistoric Times' ; Oswald Heer, 'The Primæval World of Switzerland' (a translation from the well-known 'Die Urwelt der Schweiz') ; Troyon, 'Habitations lacustres' ; Desor, 'Constructions lacustrines' ; and Keller, 'Lake Dwellings.' The last has been translated into English, and is a most complete record of the discoveries up to the time when it was published.

There is not much to be seen at most of the places where the objects have been found ; but, in 1875, the Lake of Bienne was lowered several feet. In doing this the piles of the old villages were brought to view, but would probably not long support the exposure to the air. Photographs were taken, and may be seen at the Museum in Berne.

§ 20. HISTORICAL SKETCH¹.

The dwellers in the lake villages described in the last section were probably of Celtic race. It is uncertain whether they had disappeared before the Roman Conquest. The two principal tribes whom the Romans found in possession of the country were the Raeti and the Helvetii, the former of obscure origin, but most probably Celtic. The latter, a Celtic race, after inflicting some serious reverses on the Roman arms, were subdued by Julius Caesar, B. C. 58. Augustus carried on the work of conquest, and in B. C. 5 was able to erect on the trophy at Turbia an inscription, preserved for us by Pliny, recording the complete subjugation of all the Alpine tribes from sea to sea. They were absorbed into the Roman Empire, their country was traversed in every direction by Roman roads and prosperous towns—Aventicum (Avenches), Augusta Rauricorum (Kaiser-Augst), Vindonissa (Königsfelden, near Brugg in Aargau), arose at the foot of the mountains. Roman rule and order was maintained for 300 years. As the Empire grew weak, Helvetia was overrun by hordes of Alamanni (A. D. 406) and Burgundians (A. D. 443). Their limits may be roughly traced in the present division of languages between the German and French (or, as the present inhabitants prefer to call them, Romance) Cantons.

Under the domination of the Frank kings of the Merovingian dynasty, order was restored to the country, and Christianity was preached, chiefly by Celtic monks from Ireland, St. Gallus, St. Columbanus, and others (7th cent.). Great monasteries arose at St. Maurice (6th cent.), Disentis (7th cent.), Pfäfers (8th cent.), St. Gallen (8th cent.), and Einsiedeln (10th cent.), which became centres of progress and learning, where the monks at once preserved the precious remains of antiquity, and taught improved methods of agriculture. The Roman roads were again used : 'xenodocheia,' or hospices, afforded shelter to the traveller, who had nothing as yet to fear from the Saracenic

¹ For a list of authorities, see *ante*, § 9. In the following section Swiss towns are spoken of by their historical names in place of the corrupt French forms, which have unhappily become naturalised in England, and have consequently been retained in other parts of this work.

brigands, who made their appearance in the tenth century; so that at this period the Alps were a far less formidable barrier than in the Middle Ages.

Modern Switzerland formed part of the empire of Charles the Great. Even the mountain fastnesses of Uri were civilised and prosperous, so that Lewis the German granted them in 853 to one of his daughters, the abbess of Zürich. At the break up of the Carolingian Empire, what is now East Switzerland fell to the eastern, West Switzerland to the western Frankish kingdom. In 888 Count Rudolf founded the kingdom of Transjurane Burgundy, including all Switzerland W. of the Reuss; and this territory, which, with the kingdom of Provence (founded 879) added to it in 933, constituted the kingdom of Arles, became in 1032, partly by bequest partly by conquest, part of the Empire. But in this outlying region the real power was in the hands of a number of petty nobles and wealthy abbots, of whom the counts of Züringen were chief. When the last of this race died (A.D. 1218), the dignity of imperial bailiff was given now to one, now to another of the local counts. Meantime the towns were rapidly growing in power: Zürich, Basel, and Bern were free imperial cities. Berne offered an asylum to all who fled from the tyranny of the great neighbouring nobles.

In 1273 Rudolf of Habsburg was raised to the Imperial throne. Himself a noble of the region which is now Aargau, he had bought all the rights of the younger line of his house in the Forest districts, and in 1291 from the abbey of Murbach, the town of Lucerne and other possessions in Unterwalden. He recognised the liberties of Uri only, and the union in his person of the character of Emperor, Count of the Zürichgau and landowner in the Forest districts points on to a confusion of the different rights he enjoyed over them.

Hence on August 1, 1291, a fortnight after his death, Uri and Schwyz (which had in 1231 and 1240 respectively acquired the privilege of *Reichsfreiheit*, or immediate dependence on the Empire), and Unterwalden, fearing the encroachments of the House of Austria, formed a perpetual alliance to maintain their several local rights and privileges. Profiting by the quarrel between Adolf of Nassau, the 'Rex Romanorum,' and Albert of Austria, they induced the former to ratify their charters in 1297. Adolf was slain in battle, and Albert did not ratify his charters, but while maintaining the rights of his family, did not enforce them by violent means. In 1308, the year of the alleged conspiracy of the Grütli, Albert appears from the contemporary authorities to have been on particularly good terms with the Confederates, and soon after Uri formally declared itself 'a good friend of the Duke of Austria.' In 1309 King Henry VII (Henry of Luxemburg) confirmed the charters of Uri and Schwyz, and gave Unterwalden a charter confirming all privileges previously conferred by his predecessors. As Unterwalden had enjoyed no such privileges before the effect was to place it in the same position as Uri and Schwyz—i.e. grant it the *Reichsfreiheit*. Henry also appointed a single imperial bailiff for the three districts, thus cementing their union. On Henry's death a struggle for the imperial power took place between Lewis of Bavaria and Frederick of Austria. The latter

prince, unable to retain his feudal rights in the Three Districts peaceably, had recourse to arms. The Confederates, on the other hand, fought not against the imperial authority, which they never dreamt of renouncing, but against a local lord who held that he had been unjustly deprived of his rights by the Emperor. The result was the famous battle of Morgarten, 15th November, 1315, in which the chivalry of Austria suffered utter defeat at the hands of the Swiss footmen. In the following year Lewis, as Emperor, formally declared the Dukes of Austria stripped of all their rights over the Drei Länder.

Such is the true story of the first assertion of Swiss independence.

The picturesque legends which have made of the first years of the fourteenth century the heroic period of Swiss history, the story of Tell and Gessler, and of the meeting at the Grütli, have been reluctantly abandoned by all serious historical students. They were unknown to the contemporary chroniclers, and first appear in a work of the end of the fifteenth century, the 'White Book of Sarnen.'

In 1339 the citizens of Bern, under Rudolf of Erlach, completely defeated at Laupen a combination of nobles, and secured the independence of their town. Between 1332 and 1353 the three humble mountain cantons were reinforced by the accession of Luzern, Zürich, Glarus, Zug, and Bern. In 1386 and 1388 the disastrous routs of Sempach and Näfels put an end to Duke Leopold of Austria's hope of making himself master of the eight Confederates.

Intestine quarrels now broke out in the Confederation, certain members of which had won (1415) the Aargau from the Habsburgs, while others had made attempts (not successful till 1440) to secure the Val Leventina and a footing in Lombardy—the beginnings of the bad system by which free states ruled and ruled harshly other districts which they had deprived of their liberties. Between 1440 and 1450 a fierce war, arising out of the disputed inheritance of the Counts of Toggenburg, was waged between Zürich and the other Confederates. The French came to the aid of Zürich, and in the bloody combat of St. Jakob, near Basel (1444), the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XI., was taught to respect Swiss valour. He was not slow to profit by the lesson, and thenceforth used his best endeavours to entangle his dangerous rival, Charles of Burgundy, with such stubborn foes. That ambitious prince, anxious to reconstitute the old kingdom of Burgundy, readily turned his arms against the 'Schwyzers,' as the confederates now began to be popularly styled. He was disgracefully defeated in the three battles of Grandson and Morat (1476), and Nancy (1477). In 1481 at Stanz, after a violent altercation between the city and mountain cantons, which threatened to break up the Confederation, and was appeased by the influence of Niklaus von der Flüe, Solothurn and Friburg were added to the state, and a fresh league was made between the united cantons. But common danger again proved a more effectual guarantee of concord than any number of good resolves recorded in solemn parchments. In 1499 the Swiss had to defend their allies, the Three Leagues in Raetia, and their own liberties against the Emperor Maximilian I. They were completely victorious. The Emperor freed the League from the

jurisdiction of the Imperial Chamber, and from this time dates the practical independence of the Confederation, though it was not legally recognised till 1648. Basel, Schaffhausen and Appenzell were now admitted into the Confederation, which received no further increase until 1798, and thus consisted of thirteen cantons, all lying within the Rhine (including the Aar) basin. In fact the key to Swiss political history before the Revolution of 1798 is the purely German-speaking character of the Confederation, to which were tacked on in various degrees of subjection or alliance certain Italian, French, and Romansch-speaking districts, which did not till 1798–1814 become full members of a hitherto purely German-speaking Confederation. At this time (1499), Valais, St. Gallen, Neuchâtel, Mühlhausen, and the Three Leagues of Raetia were in alliance with the Confederates. The Swiss, respected abroad, were at leisure to follow at home the pursuits of peace. Swiss baths had become places of resort and expense for health- and pleasure-seekers. The schools, which had existed since Charles the Great's time at Zürich, and the university founded at Basel, 1460, became the rivals of the old monasteries as seats of learning and research. In these, medical science was studied, and the connection of medicine with herbs led to the first mountain exploration, while the spirit of physical inquiry fostered conduced to a general questioning of Nature. The story of the ascent of Pilatus in 1555 illustrates admirably the change which about this time came over the national intelligence.

Unfortunately the martial spirit which had been roused by the necessities of self-defence, found vent in mercenary service abroad. The battle of Marignano (1515) was the most famous though most disastrous of the many combats in the wars of Italy in which the Swiss were engaged, but they had acquired by cession from the Duke of Milan (1512) as the reward of their bravery, or rather, perhaps, of their treachery, the Italian districts which they still hold. But the country was demoralised. 'The common people in town and country were drawn away from honest labour, to idleness, lewdness, and warlike undertakings, and reckless and abandoned habits prevailed everywhere.'

The sixteenth century was a time of internal troubles. On one side of the country, Zwingli at Zürich, on the other, Calvin at Geneva, led the revolt against Rome, which took political shape in the 'Christian League' of Bern and Zürich. The Roman Church found an earnest and formidable champion in St. Carlo Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, the great Catholic reformer and leader of the Counter-Reformation, who in 1586 was successful in uniting the seven Catholic cantons in the Golden or Borromeo League.

During this and the succeeding century the religious discords consequent on the Reformation, threatened to undermine the foundations of the state. Bern, Zürich, Basel, and Schaffhausen had adopted the reformed religion; Appenzell and Glarus were divided; Luzern, Schwyz, Uri, Unterwalden, Zug, Friburg and Solothurn adhered to the old faith. Geneva, shaking off, with the aid of Friburg and Bern, the supremacy of the Counts of Savoy, though not yet a member of the Confederation, threw her influence on the side of the Reformers.

Bern and Friburg conquered the Pays de Vaud (1536). At the close of the period of the Reformation, Switzerland was divided into two religious leagues, holding separate Diets, the Catholics at Luzern, the Protestants at Aarau. The Protestant cantons allied themselves with France, the Catholic with Spain and Rome.

It was not until the close of the Thirty Years' War, in 1648, that the absolute independence of Switzerland was formally recognised by the Emperor in the Peace of Westphalia.

The troubles of the times were added to in 1653 by a revolt of the peasants (whom the Free Cantons retained in a state of serfdom), which was put down with great slaughter.

After numerous disputes and wars, the religious contest culminated in two religious wars (1656 and 1712) in which 150,000 men are said to have been brought into the field. The decisive Protestant victory of Villmergen was followed by the Peace of Aarau (1712), which established religious parity between the cantons. From this time up to the French Revolution, Switzerland, though the field of constant disputes and squabbles between parties, was free from internal wars.

During this time and the preceding period of civil war the democratical character of many of the cantons had been impaired. Bern, Solothurn, Luzern, and Friburg were controlled by close oligarchies of a few powerful local families. In some cantons (e.g. Zürich, Basel, Schaffhausen) the rulers were the trade guilds. In the rural cantons alone, the ancient and simple institutions continued to flourish.

The French Revolution found Switzerland rife with the elements of disorder. In many of the large towns, and in several of the cantons the popular liberties had been abridged to the advantage of small oligarchies. The neighbouring, but still independent, city of Geneva first caught flame from the fires lighted at Paris in 1789. The democratic party which had been put down by violence, triumphed, and executions and proscriptions marked its revenge. Within the Confederation troubles soon broke out, fomented by French emissaries. From intrigues the French Republic proceeded to violence. Mühlhausen and Bienne were annexed to France, and in 1798 a French army marched on Bern, which opened its gates. The conquerors declared the old Confederation dissolved, and decreed in its place an Helvetic Republic after the French model, the old subject districts being now raised to a political equality with their old masters. It was received sullenly by the lowland states and cities. But the mountain cantons, Schwyz, Uri, Unterwalden, Zug, Glarus and Appenzell, were not disposed to exchange their immemorial rights for any work of French constitution-mongers. They attacked the French with a fury worthy of the days of Sempach. Defeated, they submitted only to rise again, exasperated at fresh interferences with their ancient customs. Unterwalden resisted to the uttermost, men, women and children joining in the desperate final combat. The French general and army rendered themselves infamous in history by their cruelties. All who bore arms were put to the sword, the town of Stanz was given to the flames, and the whole district was abandoned to pillage and massacre.

For the next few years, while the armies of Austria, Russia, and France fought and perished among their mountains, the Swiss, stunned by the crash of arms, looked on with indifference. After the Peace of Amiens (1802) the French garrisons were withdrawn; anarchy followed, for the new constitution, which substituted a centralized state for the old loose Confederation of thirteen cantons, or the new collection of twenty-three administrative districts, satisfied no party. In 1803, Napoleon, now First Consul, intervened. A commission of Swiss delegates assembled at Paris under his supervision, and framed a new constitution, known as 'The Act of Mediation,' which revived, to a certain extent, the old cantonal constitutions. At this time six new cantons, Graubünden, St. Gallen, Aargau, Thurgau, Ticino, and Vaud, were added to the Confederation, which thus consisted of nineteen members and henceforth the name 'Die Schweiz,' already in popular use, supplanted in formal documents the original title of 'Upper League of High Germany.'

No work of Napoleon could hope for any respect from the Congress of Vienna. The wave of reaction which passed over Europe rose into Switzerland. The towns seized the opportunity to reclaim their old privileges; the patricians and the oligarchies resumed their former sway. In 1815 the 'Federal Pact' was signed at Zürich, adding Geneva, Valais, and Neuchâtel to the number of the Cantons, now raised to twenty-two. By the treaty of Paris, at the end of the year, the neutrality and independence of Switzerland within its present limits, were guaranteed by all the great European Powers.

A period of great material prosperity now opened for Switzerland, which has continued to the present day. In the previous century, Rousseau had preached the beauties of mountain scenery, De Saussure and Bourrit had rendered the Montagne Maudite of past ages 'the famous Mont Blanc,' and, in consequence of their writings, Gibbon had found his retreat invaded by an army of 'visitors to the glaciers.' But the Napoleonic wars stopped travellers. When peace again opened the Continent to our countrymen, they invaded it in increased numbers and with greater energy. Byron's powerful verse aided to establish the popularity of the Lake of Geneva and the Alps. The new roads Napoleon had made across the mountains were largely used, and their construction incited the Swiss to imitate them elsewhere. The whole country was thrown open, and each travelling-carriage, as it rolled through, left behind it a deposit of foreign gold. The Swiss found it no longer necessary to take service under foreign princes, in order to obtain opportunities for gain or even pillage.

The country was prosperous, but it was not contented. The reaction of 1815 was an impotent attempt to dam the stream of progress, and it was only a question of a few years when the barrier should give way. In 1830 the popular feeling became too strong to be resisted: the oligarchies had to yield, and the cantonal constitutions were roughly but peaceably revised in a democratic sense.

In 1833, an attempt to revise the 'Federal Pact' was defeated by the Catholic and aristocratic cantons. In 1839, the reactionary party triumphed in Zürich; in 1843, the aristocrats obtained the upper hand in Valais. In 1844, Luzern, having admitted the Jesuits to con-

trol public education, was attacked by bodies of franc-tireurs belonging to the opposite party. She repulsed them with loss, and, to protect herself from further violence, turned, in defiance of the Federal Pact, her alliance with six other cantons into an armed confederation, known in history as the *Sonderbund*, or Separate League. After some hesitation, the Federal Diet, in 1847, determined to dissolve by force of arms the illegal combination of the Catholic cantons. The Federal army, under the command of General Dufour (well-known to every Swiss traveller as the head of the survey which has produced the most beautiful and accurate of Ordnance maps), numbered 100,000. The Catholics could only bring half that number into the field, and the struggle was happily short (3 weeks).

The time had now come for a revision of the Federal Pact. A new constitution, which, with certain modifications, is still in force, was framed. It converted the Confederation from a *Staatenbund*, i. e. a mere treaty alliance of neighbours, to a *Bundestaat*—a single state, each of whose members retains a certain amount of independence. The supreme legislative power is vested in a *Federal Assembly*, which meets yearly, consisting of two bodies—the Nationalrath, or National Council, and the Ständerath, or Council of States. To the former every 20,000 or fraction over 10,000 citizens elect (in ‘Federal circles,’ now fifty-two in number) a member (in 1890 it consisted of 147 members); to the latter each canton sends two members, the half cantons one apiece (i. e. 44 in all). Elections for the Nationalrath are triennial. Those to the Ständerath are held variously every year, every second, or every third year, and the deputies are elected in some cantons by the Grand Council, in others by universal suffrage. No Federal law can be made without the concurrence of both bodies. They retain in their own hands the power of peace and war, of making treaties, and of regulating the coinage, but are not allowed to keep up a standing army.

The Executive power is given to a council of seven members, known as the *Bundesrath*, and elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. Its president is the head of the state, but is merely a chairman, and has no special authority. The *Supreme Court of Justice* is elected by the Federal Assembly, and consists of nine (so altered in 1874 from eleven in 1848) judges, with nine deputy-judges, holding office for three years. It determines all disputes between the Cantons, or between the Cantons or individuals and the State. It sits at Lausanne.

The Federal authority is strengthened by a provision that no canton may maintain a force of more than 300 men, or make separate alliances with another canton or with a foreign state. Every Swiss at the age of 20 is liable to conscription, has a vote for the Federal Assembly, and is eligible as a member of it. The order of Jesuits is forbidden to have any establishments in the Republic. All forms of Christian worship are free. Freedom of the press and the right of petition are guaranteed. In 1857 Neuchâtel was finally given up by Prussia after many negotiations.

After an attempt in 1872, defeated by the jealousy in the ‘Suisse Romande’ of a centralising policy, a revised Constitution was, in 1874,

approved by a majority of the Cantons and of the people, in accordance with the provision by which no revision could take effect without a direct appeal to the nation. Its effect was, on the one hand, to tighten the Federal bond at the expense of the separate Cantons by introducing greater uniformity in the military and the educational systems; on the other, to increase the power of the people at the expense of the Federal Assembly, by providing that, on the demand of 30,000 citizens (or 8 cantons), any law passed by the Assembly must be submitted for ratification or rejection to the popular vote. (In pursuance of this *Referendum*, out of 144 Federal Bills presented 1874-1890, 22 only have been submitted to a popular vote, 13 of these being met by a popular veto.) By a further provision 50,000 citizens can demand to have a revision of the Constitution submitted to the popular vote, and this popular right is to be extended, for in April, 1891, the Federal Assembly approved a proposal that 50,000 citizens should have the power (*Initiative*) to *compel* the Federal Assembly to consider the revision of any clause in the Federal Constitution (with liberty to propose a draft clause) the proposed alteration to be later submitted to a popular vote.

The penalty of death had been abolished for some years in Switzerland, but in 1879, owing to the increase of violent crime, it was decided by a small majority of the popular vote to leave to each Canton the power to re-enact it, but though several cantons have done so, it has not up to the end of 1890 been acted on in any single case.

In 1889 the annual Federal income amounted to £2,620,000 and the expenditure to £2,578,000. The budget for 1890 is estimated at £2,900,000 receipts, and £3,420,000 expenditure, including £106,000 interest on the National Debt, and £1,700,000 on the army.

Switzerland, after a period of unexampled commercial prosperity, has lately suffered much from the effects of over-speculation. Many large hotels were closed, or sold at an immense loss, by their first owners; railroads paid decreasing dividends, or none at all; and the Corporations of large towns found difficulty in meeting their liabilities.

The Kulturkampf, or struggle against the Roman Catholics which began after the Vatican Council (1870), was ended by a truce in 1878, but the resolve of the Radical majority in the Federal Assembly (which has never elected even one Roman Catholic a member of the Federal Council) to share its power with no other party has caused it to stir up religious passions in Ticino (particularly in the Revolution of Sept. 1890) and has led to a union of all other parties against them, who, relying on the conservative instincts of the people, bring about by means of the *Referendum* the rejection of Radical bills, and are agitating for the election of the Federal Council by a direct popular vote.

LIST OF CANTONS.

Date of entrance into the Con- federation.	Cantons.	Extent in square miles.	Population in 1888.	Language by Persons ¹ .			Religions.	
				German.	French.	Italian.	Roman Catholics.	Protes- tants.
1291	Uri	415.4	17285	17042	20	200	16892	378
1291	Schwyz	350.7	50378	49897	114	330	49289	1097
1291	Unterwalden . . .	195.4	27556	26798	41	698	27096	457
1332	Luzern (Lucerne)	579.4	135722	134631	453	511	127533	7939
1351	Zürich	665.9	339056	333346	2024	2112	40402	294236
1352	Glarus	266.8	33794	33421	48	213	7790	25935
1352	Zug	92.3	23123	22834	122	132	21696	1394
1353	Bern	2659.8	539305	451951	85552	1295	68246	468120
1481	Friburg	644.4	119529	37315	81808	382	100524	18869
1481	Solothurn	302.5	85709	84298	1218	135	63539	21898
1501	Basel (Bâle) . . .	175.9	136380	133213	2366	496	35363	99173
1501	Schaffhausen . . .	113.5	37876	37599	141	85	4813	32887
1513	Appenzell	161.9	67106	66673	97	284	16708	50252
1803	St. Gallen	779.5	229367	226836	475	1513	135796	92705
1803	Graubünden,	2774.0	96235	44271	239	13957	43320	52842
1803	Aargau [Grisons ²	542.0	193834	193106	451	177	85962	106414
1803	Thurgau	381.4	105121	104447	202	302	30337	74282
1803	Ticino (Tessin) . .	1088.0	126946	1942	241	124777	125622	1079
1803	Vaud	1244.3	251297	25011	219624	3636	22428	227475
1815	Vallais	2025.9	101837	32271	68616	915	100925	865
1815	Neuchâtel	311.8	109037	22782	84357	1544	12639	95040
1815	Geneva	107.8	106738	12795	89501	2788	52692	51532
	Total	15981	2933334	2092479	637710	156482	1189662	1724869

¹ The Language and Religions columns contain the numbers as calculated on the basis of the provisional result of the census, 2,933,612. The recently issued final figures for the 5 columns are respectively 2,083,097; 634,613; 155,130; 1,183,828 (including 41794 'Old Catholics,' their own estimate, as they are not specially distinguished in the official census), and 1,716,548. There are 8069 Jews. The *Communes* in Switzerland number 3185, and the households 637,835.

² The number of the Romansch-speaking population in Switzerland is 38,357, of whom almost all are in Graubünden.

§ 21. GLOSSARY.

The following are some common words and names.

Abendglühen—Evening sunset-glow.
Aiguille—Needle-like rock, generally of granite. In Ital. *Uja*: in the French Graian Alps, *Ouille*.
Allmend—Land held in common whether arable or pasture, meadow or forest.

Alp—A summer pasturage, the name of which is often given to a peak above, never the name of a peak itself.
Alpenglühien—Glow of the Alps at sunrise or sunset.
Alpi—In the Italian Alps, the upper

- pastures as distinguished from the lower known as *Monti*.
- Arête*—Ridge, Cumberland Edge.
- Arolla*—Name of the *Pinus cembra* in Piedmont and Valais. In German Switzerland, *Arven*.
- Bach*—Brook.
- Balm*—German for a small cave used by shepherds. *Beaume* or *Balme* in French.
- Bannwald*—A forest wherein it is forbidden to cut down trees, generally in order to secure protection against avalanches. When a district is in *Bann* it means that chamois-hunting is there forbidden.
- Bergschrund*—A crevasse, like a moat, at the foot of a snow-slope. It is the crack formed where the névé in downward movement touches the more level snow and ice at the foot of the slope. It is often 20 to 50 ft. wide and of very great depth.
- Caire*—A rocky peak, Maritime Alps.
- Casera*—A large chalet in the Lombard Alps.
- Calotte*—Cap.
- Camoscio*— } Italian names for the
Camozza— } chamois.
- Canale*—A valley in the Italian Alps.
- Chalet*—A summer residence of herdsmen and cattle, improperly applied to any wooden house by travellers. The word ought not to be written with a circumflex on the a.
- Chiesa*—See *Eglise*.
- Clapier* (*Geröll*)—Slope of loose broken stones, the Cumberland screes.
- Cluse*—Defile.
- Colma*—Top, height: an Italian word = *Kulm*, in German.
- Combe*—Side valley.
- Commune* (*Gemeinde* in German)—A civil parish, or the inhabitants of a civil parish owning lands in common. *It is well to remember that the name of the commune is often given in ordinary language to the chief*
- village in it, which may not be* (though it generally is) *the one where the inn is to be found.*
- Couloir*—A steep gully, on the side of a peak or ridge.
- Crevasse*—A rent or fissure intersecting a glacier, and produced by the motion of the ice. German, *Schrund*.
- Eck*—Corner.
- Eglise* (French Alps) (Italian *Chiesa*, the 'church town' of Cornwall). The hamlet or group of houses in a valley in which stands the parish church, and in which the inn is generally to be found.
- Enge*—Narrow place.
- Etret*—A narrow defile.
- Ferner*—Glacier-clad chain.
- Firn*—The higher region of a glacier, where the snow is passing into ice. In Fr. *Nevé*.
- Flüh*—Cliff.
- Forca* — }
Forcletta — } Fork—common name
Forclaz — } for passes which
Furca — } resemble a forked
Furka — } opening or furrow.
- Frazione* (Italian Alps)—Outlying hamlet of a larger village.
- Gau*—District or bailiwick.
- Gemeinde*—See *Commune*.
- Gemse*—German for chamois.
- Geröll* (*Clapier*)—Bed of loose stones. Screes.
- Gestad* — }
Staad — } Landing-place or har-
Stad — } bour.
- Glacière*—Cave containing ice. In old Swiss books the névés are called *Glacières*, as distinguished from the 'Glaciers' which descend into the valleys.
- Graben*—A chasm or ravine down which stones fall: *tobel* is a ravine on a larger scale.
- Grat*—Ridge.
- Hübel*— }
Hügel— } Hill, hillock.
- Isola*—Village between two streams.

Joch—Yoke. Hence mountain pass.

Jodeln—To shout in a falsetto, like Swiss cowherds.

Kuhrecht—See *Stoss*.

Landsgemeinde, the same as Commune, particularly large ones in rural districts, hence also the assembly of the members of such a district.

Lauine or *Lawine*—Avalanche.

Lauze—Piedmontese and Dauphiné *patois* for slate.

Lei (or *Lex*)—An enclosed pasture, found in the words *Aléfroide*, *La Lex Blanche*, and *Pigne de l'Allée*.

Lücke—Gap in a ridge = *Limmi* in *Gadmenthal* = *Fenêtre* or *Brèche* in the French Alps.

Malga—Herdsman's hut in the Lombard Alps.

Mandron—A chalet in the E. Alps, classical *Mandra*.

Margaria—Shepherd's hut and fold in the Maritime Alps, whence the manure is carried in autumn to the valley.

Margum—A small chalet in the Engadine.

Mayen—Chalet specially if on the lowest pasturages or 'Voralpen.' A Valais term.

Montets—Common name for an ascent in a defile.—*Les Montets*.

Moulin—Well-like aperture in a glacier, caused by the action of water.

Nachglühen—Afterglow of the Alps.

Nant—A stream.

Nevé—See *Firn*.

Ouille—Aiguille : used in the French Graian Alps.

Palü (Romansch)—A swamp.

Parei—Savoyard *patois* for a wall of rock = *paroi*, in French.

Peigne— }
Pigne— } Comb or crest.

Piz—A peak.

Reuse, *Roesa*, *Ruize*. Piedmontese for glacier, hence *Monte Rosa*

(called *Monts des Roeses* or *Mont Roesa* in MS. of XVIII. century) *Ruitor* and *Roisebanque*.

Rua—Hamlet in Piedmontese Alps.

Scharte—A notch in a rocky ridge.

Scheideck—Ridge, separating valleys ; literally dividing edge, from *scheiden* to divide, and *Eck*, corner.

Schrund—Gulf, crevasse.

Senn—*Vacher*—Cowherd.

Sérac—Tower of a glacier ice-fall, ice-castle : name derived from a thin cheese which splits into rectangular pieces.

Staffel—*Unter Staffel* is a chalet on the pasturage used first, *Ober Staffel*, one on a pasturage, which being higher, can only be used later in the height of summer.

Steinbock—German for the ibex. *Bouquetin* (Fr.). *Stambecco* (Ital.).

Stoss—One of the shares into which a pasture, 'Alp,' is divided according to the number of the cows it can support during the summer.

Stunde—One hour's walk or a league.

Tines—*Les Tines*. Common name for a defile.

Tobel—See *Graben*.

Tritt—Step.

Uja—Aiguille : used in the Italian Graian Alps.

Vastera—A pasture. (Maritime Alps.)

Voralpen—The lowest pasturages owned and used in common.

Wand—Wall of rock.

Weil, *Weiler* or *Wyl*—Hamlet of a larger village.

Wildheu—Hay procured from lofty patches of grass, which belong to no one, and from which, therefore, fodder can be procured by the poorer inhabitants.

Za, *Zan*, or *Cia*—A pasture belonging to the Commune ; frequent in the Pennine Alps ; according to Professor Ascoli the same word as the Latin *campus*.

§ 22. ABBREVIATIONS, &c., EMPLOYED IN THE HANDBOOK.

The points of the compass (not magnetic) are marked by the letters N. S. E. W.

(*rt.*) right, (*l.*) left,—applied to the banks of a river. The right bank is that which lies on the right hand of a person whose back is turned towards the source, or to the quarter from which the current descends.

Distances are, as far as possible, reduced to English miles; when miles are mentioned, they may be understood to be English, and feet to be English feet.

Where there is a railway, the distances at the head of the chapters are measured from the first station or terminus. On other roads the distances are sometimes measured from each place to the next place mentioned.

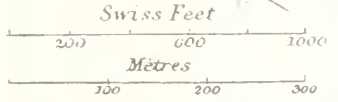
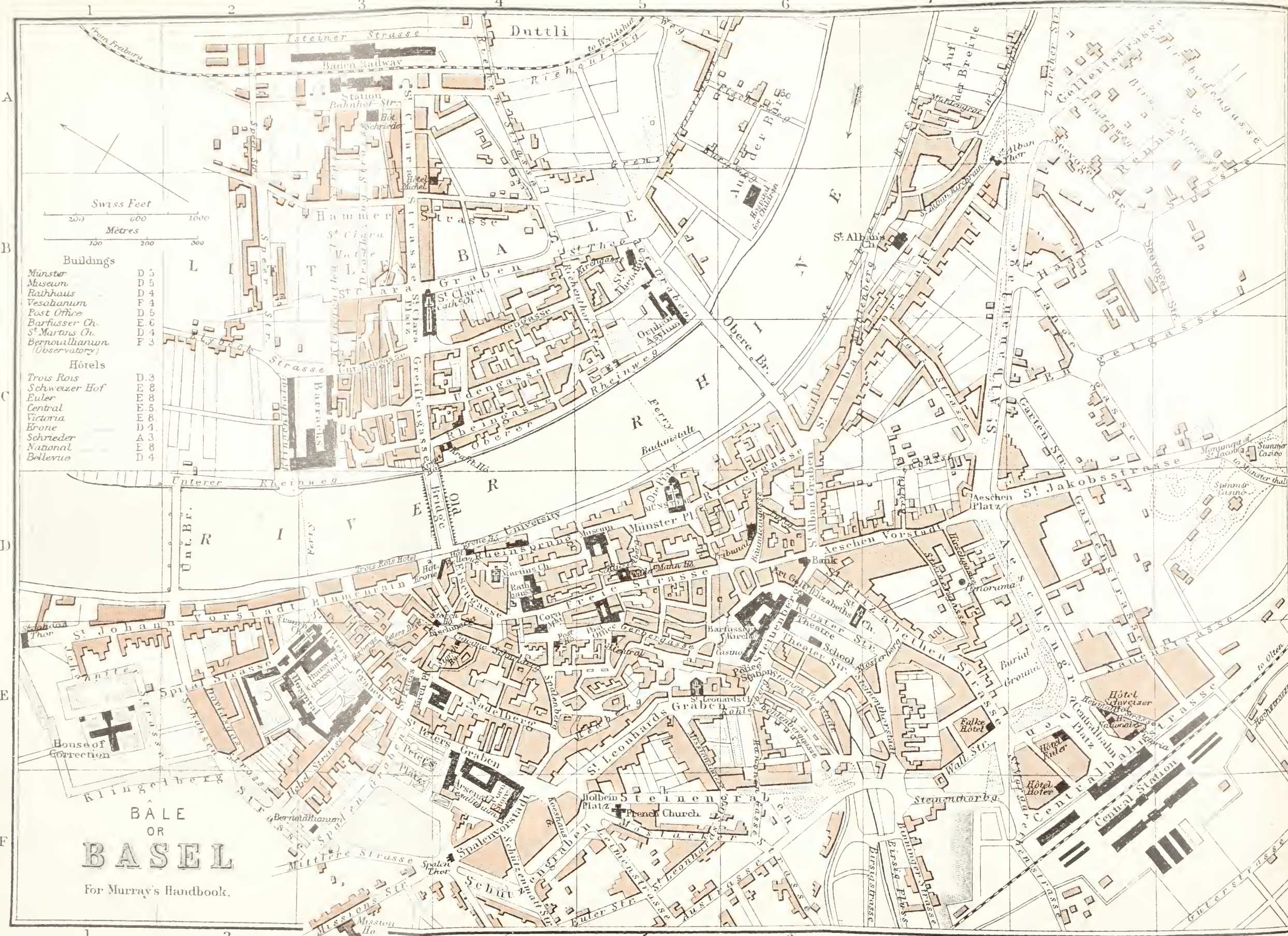
The names of Hotels and other practical information are placed in the Alphabetical Index after the name of every place. The best Hotels are placed first.

† Denotes a pier and landing-place for steamers.

In order to avoid repetition, the book commences with a chapter of preliminary information; and to facilitate reference to it, each division or paragraph is separately numbered.

Each Route is numbered with Arabic figures, corresponding with the figures attached to the Route on the Clue Map, which thus serves as an Index; at the same time that it presents a *tolerably* exact view of the great and minor roads of Switzerland.

Eng. Ch. means that there is an English Church at that place; Eng. Ch. S., that there is English Church Service there, in a *hôtel* or Swiss Church, on Sunday.



- Buildings**
- Münster D 5
 - Museum D 5
 - Rathhaus D 4
 - Vesitatorium D 4
 - Post Office D 5
 - Barfusser Ch. E 6
 - St. Martin Ch. E 4
 - Bernoullianum (Observatory) F 3
- Hôtels**
- Trois Rois D 3
 - Schwazer Hof E 8
 - Euler E 8
 - Central E 5
 - Victoria E 8
 - Erone D 4
 - Schrieder A 3
 - National E 6
 - Bellevue D 4

BALE
OR
BASEL

For Murray's Handbook.

SWITZERLAND

(WITHOUT THE PENNINE ALPS).

ROUTE 1.

BÂLE¹ TO BERNE, BY THE MÜNSTER-
TAL AND BIENNE—
RAILWAY.

BASEL or BÂLE (Germ., Basel ; Ital., Basilea).

Bâle is divided by the Rhine into Great Bâle on the l. bank and Little Bâle on the rt., connected by an old wooden bridge, 680 ft. long, partly on stone piers, as well as by 2 new iron bridges, also resting on stone piers. Great Bâle is situated on high, sloping banks, overlooking the Rhine, which rushes past in a full broad flood of a clear light green ; and the view from it is bounded by the hills of the Black Forest on the one side, of the Jura on the other. Its appearance is still that of an old German town. Great Bâle and Little Bâle, with a few miles of territory, form the half-canton called Basel-Stadt (Pop. 74,247). The city (816 ft.) played a great part in the Renaissance movement, and was the home of many great early printers, as well as of a host of merchant princes ; it is still the residence of many rich merchants, bankers, and families of ancient descent. It is one of the principal gates of Switzerland, and

has become of still greater importance since the Central Alpine line through the St. Gotthard has been completed, for through trs. now run in connection with this line from Bâle to all the chief cities on the Continent, the departure being a really curious sight. There are few towns better worth a short halt.

Starting from the old bridge and ascending a narrow street, the first turning l. from the bridge, we pass l. the very unpretending University, rt. the Museum (see below), and shortly reach

The **Münster** (open on Wedn. from 2 to 4, at other times 50 cents.) on the l. bank of the Rhine, at a height of 896 ft., which, distinguished by its 2 spires (about 206 ft. high and of the 14th-15th cents.) and by the deep red colour of the sandstone, is very picturesque and interesting. It was begun by the Emperor Henry II. in 1010, and consecrated 1019 ; but the oldest parts now existing are probably of the end of the 12th cent. It was mostly rebuilt in the 3rd quarter of the 14th cent., after the great earthquake in 1356.

The architecture is a mixture of the Romanesque and Pointed. The W. front, with its towers, its equestrian statues of St. George and St. Martin, and other almost grotesque carvings, is striking. The porch of St. Gallus in the N. transept, with figures of Christ in judgment, the

¹ Where the French forms of the names of Teutonic towns have been naturalised in England, they have been reluctantly retained.

Evangelists and John the Baptist, and a bas-relief of the wise and foolish virgins, was probably rebuilt after the great fire in 1185. The interior was restored 1853-6, apparently with care and fidelity. The large organ was built 1858. The pulpit (1486) is of one piece of stone, and an elaborate piece of work. The *Choir*, with its 4 remarkable columns, is raised to make room for the crypt. In the choir were held the public meetings of the Council of Bâle. It contains the tomb (robbed of its contents of all kinds in 1510 and 1770) of the Empress Anne (d. 1281), wife of Rudolf of Habsburg, and round the nave, on the N. side, are many others of noble and royal persons; also one or two quaint stone carvings let into the wall, particularly one of St. Vincent. Against a pillar opposite the *Font* (1465) is the *monument of Erasmus* (d. 1536). (Neither the crypt, whence the tombs have been removed, nor the Barfüsser Kirche are at present open to the public.) A staircase leads out of the choir into the Chapter-house, or *Conciliumssaal*, in which meetings of the committees of the Council of Bâle were held between 1431 and 1449. It is a low room, with 4 Gothic windows, and remarkable, not only from an historical point of view, but as being quite unaltered since the day of the Council, except the restored ceiling. It is now part of the Mediæval Museum, and contains the six remaining fresco fragments of the original Dance of Death painted on the walls of the Dominican Church in 1409, in remembrance of the plague. The Dance of Death has been attributed without cause to Holbein, since it existed at the time of the Council of Bâle, at least 50 years before his birth. Underneath the Conciliumssaal is the *Chapel of St. Nicholas*, in which many military curiosities are preserved, also most of the pictures and objects which were removed from the church at the recent restoration. Also the *Lällerkönig*, a head which, until 1839,

was in a window of the tower at the head of the bridge, and was made to put out its tongue and roll its eyes in derision of the inhabitants of Klein Basel. The inhabitants of Klein Basel are said to have put up on their side, in revenge, a figure making an indecent gesture of contempt.

The Mediæval Museum (adm. 50 cents. to this and the Conciliumssaal), greatly augmented within the last few years, and now the finest of its kind in Switzerland, is contained in the buildings adjoining the Münster as well as in the Conciliumssaal. It contains some very curious specimens of goldsmiths' work, tapestry hangings, musical instruments, and other objects worth a visit. The following deserve special attention—a silver embroidered banner, given by Pope Julius II. (1515) to the Bâlois; some old church-plate—part of the Domschatz—a silver cup of open work is the oldest piece (13th cent.); St. Anne with the Virgin and Child; and a relic-box with reliefs, 13th cent.; a suit of chain-mail, once gilt, with plate-mail beneath it, worn by Charles the Bold at the battle of Nancy.

On the S. side of the Church are extensive and picturesque *Cloisters* (of which the portion abutting against the church is of the 12th cent., that towards the Rhine of the 14th-15th cents.)—a succession of quadrangles and open halls—which, with the space they enclose, served for centuries as a burial-place for the rich burghers, and are filled with their monuments; among which are those of the three Reformers, Ecolampadius (Hausschein), Grynæus, and Meyer, and that of the great Hebraist Buxtorf. The cloisters extend to the verge of the hill overlooking the river. They may have been the favourite resort of Erasmus.

Behind the Münster is a *Terrace*, called **Die Pfalz**, 67 ft. above the river, commanding a beautiful view over the Rhine, the town, and the

Black Forest hills, among them the Blauen. Close to it is the Club called *Lesegesellschaft*, with a library of 30,000 books.

Returning towards the bridge, we come to the

Museum (Picture gallery open Sun. 10-12.30, Wed. 2-4; collection of engravings Thurs. 2-5; at other times 50 cents. adm. Nat. Hist. collections open every day with fee. Library, week days 10-12). The most interesting of its contents are a collection of *Paintings and Drawings by the younger Holbein*—formed chiefly by his friend Boniface Amerbach, whose portrait is one of Holbein's masterpieces. *Obs.* the Passion of Christ, in 8 compartments, full of life, but harsh in colour; also 8 sepia drawings of the same subject;—a Dead Christ, formerly in the Münster; a Last Supper; Holbein's Wife and Children, with countenances full of grief (1526); portraits of Erasmus, of Froben the printer (excellent), of a Mlle. von Offenburg, inscribed 'Lais Corinthiaca' (very good); of the same lady as Venus with Cupid; 2 representations of a School, painted 1517, as a sign for a schoolmaster's door in the town of Bâle; Holbein's table: a table painted in his youth with scenes from the life of a Swiss burgher family. Here also are portraits of Luther and his wife, by *L. Cranach*; and of Zwingli; also the following works—the Baptist preaching, *Breughel*; Street Musicians, *Honthorst*; Man's Portrait, *Sir A. More*; Madonna, Child, and Saints, *L. Mazzolini*; Adoration of the Shepherds, *Mabuse*; and good pictures by *Calame* and *Vautier*.

Among **Holbein's Drawings** are his own portrait—a work of the very highest excellence; heads of the family Meyer—a beautiful pen-and-ink drawing, sketched for the celebrated picture now in the Dresden Gallery; original sketch for the picture of the family of Sir Thomas More—the names of the different personages are written on their dresses; 5

sketches for the frescoes which formerly decorated the Rathhaus in Bâle, with one or two fragments of the frescoes themselves; sketches in ink for glass windows, for the sheaths of daggers, for the organ in the Münster; the Costumes of Bâle; &c. &c. Holbein¹ was born at Augsburg in 1494 or 95, and removed 1520 to Bâle: his circumstances were by no means prosperous; he was even reduced to work as a house-painter. Erasmus, writing from Bâle a letter of introduction for the painter to one of his friends, complains that 'hic frigent artes,' and the want of encouragement drove Holbein to seek his fortune in England, 1526, where he met with high patronage, and died of the plague in 1543. His native city showed its esteem for his talents by granting him a salary of 50 gulden per an., and by making him a citizen and member of the Painters' Guild.

A copy of the 'Praise of Folly,' with illustrations by *Holbein*, and also autographs of Luther, Melancthon, Erasmus, and Zwingli, are exhibited in cases.

Among other things deserving notice are the bronzes, pottery, coins, &c., from Augst, site of the Roman *Augusta Rauricorum*, 7 m. from Bâle.

The **Library** contains 20,000 volumes—among them, the Acts of the Council of Bâle, 3 vols., with chains attached to the binding, 5000 MSS. (many important), of which there is a catalogue, and a few of the books of Erasmus.

The **University** of Bâle, in a poor building, nearly opposite the Museum, was founded 1460, by Pope Pius II.: it enjoyed a high reputation under Erasmus, and numbered among its professors in more recent times the mathematicians, *Euler* and *Bernouilli*, who were natives of Bâle. *Schönbein*, the discoverer of gun-cotton and of ozone, was a professor. Vesalius, the

¹ See Kugler's *Handbook of Painting*, vol. ii., German School.

anatomist, lectured there in 1543. In the spring session of 1891 it had 426 students, the largest faculty being the philosophical. Near the Spahlenthor 2 new buildings for scientific purposes have been erected—the *Bernouillianum* (astronomy, physics, and chemistry), and the *Vesalianum* (anatomy and physiology).

Returning to the main street, the Eisengasse, at the old bridge, and ascending it, we pass on the rt. the *Fischmarkt*, a small square with Gothic fountain, and turning l. reach the Market-place and

Rathhaus (Town-hall), a late Gothic building (1504-1519). The exterior is painted. The frieze displays the emblazoned shields of the original cantons. The armorial bearing of Canton Bâle is said to represent the case of a cross-bow. On the old staircase open rt. some ancient and almost unaltered rooms now employed as offices, and l. the Great Council-Room (*Stadtrathssaal*), ornamented on the walls and roof with humorous reliefs carved in wood by *Mat. Giger* (1609), and by painted windows bearing the coats of the 13 old Swiss cantons, with supporters. At the foot of the stairs is a statue (1580) of Munatius Plancus, the founder, according to tradition, of Bâle and of the Roman colony of Augst.

Passing through the Market-place we enter the Freie Strasse in which, rt., is the **Post Office**, a very ancient building, formerly the custom-house, with a new and handsome front. Passing through it, and observing the back, we see opposite, up a courtyard, the *Schmiede Zunft*, or Smiths' Hall. In the same street is another old hall, the *Safran Zunft*; and in the town many other halls of the guilds (or *Zünfte*), dating usually from the 16th cent., and almost unaltered or restored. The interiors are worth a visit, especially the *Schlüssel Zunft* in the Freie Strasse, and the attendants are glad to show them for a small payment.

Not far off towards the S. of the town is the fountain called **Spahlenbrunnen**, with the figure of a bagpiper, copied from a design of Holbein or Albert Dürer, and of elegant workmanship. Beyond this is the *Spahlenthor*, i. e. *St. Paulusthor* (1370), which retains its advanced work or *Barbican*, similar to those which formerly existed at York, and, with its double portcullis and two flanking towers, is particularly picturesque. The town was surrounded with regular fortifications of early date, which since 1850 have been mostly levelled and converted into streets. The Alban Thor, at the E. end, and the St. Johann Thor at the W. end of the town, still stand, and gardens have been laid out around them.

St. Elisabeth is a modern Gothic church of some interest. **St. Leonard's Churchyard** and cloister are very quiet and pretty. **Bernouilli** is buried in *St. Peter's Ch.* **Colampadius** first preached the Reformation in *St. Martin's Ch.*, the oldest parish church in the city.

Erasmus resided in the house **Zur Luft**, No. 18, *Bäumleingasse*, and Froben printed in it one of the first Bibles. The building called *Kirschgarten* was erected by the father of the distinguished African traveller, *Burchhardt*, who was born here.

There is a handsome **Hospital** (324 beds), the palace of the Margraves of Baden with additional buildings. The **Theatre** was built in 1875.

Down to 1798 the clocks of Bâle went an hour in advance of those in other Swiss towns. This singular custom, according to one tradition, arose from a conspiracy to open the gates to an enemy at midnight having been defeated by the clock striking 1 instead of 12. According to another account, the clocks were put on at the time of the Council, in consequence of the unpunctual habits of the Fathers.

Since the Reformation, Bâle has been regarded as the stronghold of Methodism in Switzerland. It possesses many well-endowed religious benevolent societies and institutions. The Protestant Missionary and Bible Society has its head-quarters here. Attached to it is the School for Missionaries (founded 1815) at *St. Christophona*, 6 m. from Bâle.

Like many other Swiss towns, Bâle is much indebted to the liberality of its citizens, who continually bestow gifts and legacies for the public benefit. The Münster has been restored, and the Museum built and endowed by private means alone.

There is very good trout and grayling **fishing** in the Birs, and also in the Wiese, about 3 m. from Bâle, on the rt. bank of the Rhine.

Affenthaler, *Klingelberger*, and *Markgräfler*, are three good Baden wines, grown on the W. slopes of the Black Forest. Bâle *Leckerli* is a ginger cake.

History. — The first building known to history on the site of Bâle was a Roman fort erected A.D. 374 by the Emperor Valentinian, from whose sojourn the city takes its name, from a Greek word signifying 'the imperial residence.' After the destruction of the neighbouring town of Augusta Rauricorum in the 5th cent. by the Alamanni, the bishop (see founded 4th cent.) fixed his seat beside the old fortress. A town grew up under the walls of his palace, and, despite numerous calamities from sword, earthquakes, and pestilence, rapidly increased in importance. Its bishops were ranked by Charles the Great among his great nobles. They became Princes of the Holy Roman Empire, while their city later became a Free Imperial City. Its history throughout the middle ages consists chiefly of struggles between the bishops and the townspeople (who became organised into trade guilds in the 13th cent.), in which the latter gained ground, from the 14th cent., when the burghers

greatly increased their powers. The Black Death (1348) is said to have carried off many people, so that the fresco of the Dance of Death represented a stern reality. In 1356 an earthquake destroyed most of the buildings and houses. Those left standing were attacked by fire, and so utter was the ruin of the city that it was proposed to rebuild it on a new site. From 1431-49 the Council of Bâle sat; and one of the prelates who attended it, afterwards Pope Pius II., has left us a description of the new city and its citizens. In 1460 the University was founded by a bull of the same Pope, on the model of that of Bologna. In 1501 the town joined the Swiss Confederation. The bishop retired to Porrentruy in 1525, where he remained till 1792, finally settling in 1828 at Soleure. The town was finally freed from episcopal rule in 1585, enjoyed great prosperity, and was the seat of much commercial and intellectual activity. Holbein, Erasmus, and the Reformer *Æcolampadius* were among its citizens.

During the 17th cent. the governing trade-guild oligarchy ruled with a tight hand, and a prolonged struggle ensued between the lower classes and their oppressors. By the beginning of the 18th cent. the population had decreased by one-half. After the close of the Napoleonic wars Basel-Stadt (the city, Bâle-Ville) arrogated to itself a permanent majority of three to two members in the Great Council. Basel-Landschaft (the rural district, Bâle-Campagne) waited its opportunity, and in 1831 revolted. The Basel-Stadt troops were defeated in a rash attack on Liestal, and the Diet decreed the separation of the two disputants (1832). The citizens declined to see their ancient power thus curtailed, and marched against their country neighbours. They were severely defeated. The Federal army now intervened in overwhelming force, and the separation of Basel-Stadt and Basel-Landschaft into two in-

dependent half-cantons was finally carried into effect in 1833. Each half-canton sends an independent member to the Ständerath in place of the whole canton returning two.¹

Owing to its position at the junction of the various lines converging on Switzerland, Bâle has, since 1850, grown rapidly in wealth and population. Its manufactories turn out yearly a vast amount of silk ribbons, which, introduced from Italy in 1570, is now the chief industry, and in 1883 employed, with kindred industries, 7505 persons. Its growth has, as usual, been effected at the sacrifice of much of its picturesqueness; the old walls are gone, and the charm of the solitary bridge has been interfered with by two modern rivals. The interior of the old city still, however, retains its former character, and the view from the Cathedral terrace cannot easily be destroyed.

Environs.—Among spots worth a visit are the *Zoological Garden* and *St. Margarethen* (superb view over the town and neighbourhood), *Lange Erlen* (a large park), *Schauenburg* (castle), and the beautiful ruins of the *Castle of Röteln* in the *Wiesenthal*. 10 min. from the Central Rly. Station, at the end of the *St. Jakobsstrasse*, a monumental group by the sculptor Schölth was erected 1872 to the memory of the Swiss who fell in the *Battle of St. Jakob*, 1444. (Rte. 3.)

¹ The history and buildings of Bâle, which is the second largest town in Switzerland, are of such importance that we may be allowed to name here certain recent books relating thereto. For general history, Boos' *Geschichte* (1877); for constitutional history, Heusler's *Verfassungsgeschichte* (1860); for general antiquarian matters, Stocker's *Basler Stadtbilder* (1890), are the great authorities, while Fechter's essay in the work entitled *Basel im 14. Jahrhundert* (1856) is an admirable monograph on the topography of the city before and after the great earthquake of 1356. More special works are Burckhardt - Biedermann (*Augusta Rauricorum*), Laroche (*Architectural History of the Münster*), Burckhardt und Wackernagel (*Rathhaus*), Vischer und Thommen (*University 1460-1632*), Geering (*Guilds and Industrial Development*).

On the Val de Moutier road, near Dornach, 4 m. are **Arlesheim**, residence of the bishops of Bâle between 1678 and 1792; and the *English gardens* of the *Château of Birseck*.

About 3 m. from the town, just within the German frontier, is **Hünigen**, once a strong fortress, afterwards a great establishment for pisciculture.

The salt-works of **Schweizerhalle** are 3 m. S.E. of the town on the l. bank of the Rhine. They were established by the Baron von Glenck of Gotha, who began a series of borings in 1821 to reach the salt-bed which extends below the Cantons of Aargau, Schaffhausen, Berne, and even Valais. He was successful in 1836. The new **Birsigthal Railway** (narrow gauge) leads in 50 min. to *Flühen* (8½ m.) at the foot of the *Blauen* (a pleasant little ascent in the *Jurarange*), and not far from the ruins of the fort of *Lanskron*, and from *Mariastein*, a Benedictine abbey (founded in the 12th cent. and secularised in 1874), formerly the most frequented pilgrimage place in Switzerland after *Einsiedeln*.

Augst (Rte. 5); site of a Roman town (7 m. from Bâle), is a little further up the Rhine), 1½ m. from *Pratteln*, a stat. on the rly.

BÂLE TO BERNE, BY THE VAL DE MOUTIER.

Eng. m.	
24¼	• Delémont Junct.
47¼	• Sonceboz Junct.
56	• Bienne Junct.
77¼	• Berne

This finely engineered line will be taken by those who wish to see something of the beauties of the Val de Moutier, though it is much longer than the direct line by Olten (3 hrs., see Rtes. 3 and 4). With stoppages at the different junctions, the journey takes at least 4 hrs.

The valley of the Birs, commonly called the **Val de Moutier** (*Münsterthal*, in Germ.), through which this beautiful line passes, is one of the most romantic in the Jura. It consists of a series of narrow and rocky defiles, alternating with open basins, covered with black forests above, and verdant meadows below, enlivened by villages, mills, and forges. A road was originally carried through the Val de Moutier by the Romans, to keep up the communication between Aventicum (Rte. 46), the Helvetian capital, and Augst (Rte. 5), their great fortified outpost on the Rhine.

On leaving Bâle the road and rail pass the scene of the memorable fight of **St. Jakob** (Rte. 3).

4 m. farther (on the opposite bank of the Birs, is another battle-field—that of *Dornach*—where the Swiss gained a victory over a much larger Austrian force in 1499, during the Swabian war. The bone-house, near the Capuchin convent, is filled with skulls gathered from the field. In the ch. of Dornach *Maupertuis* the mathematician (d. at Bâle 1759) is buried. A monument, set up to his memory by his friend Bernouilli, was destroyed by the curé of the village, who was in the habit of repairing his kitchen floor with slabs from the churchyard. It has been replaced by a fresh monument at the expense of Canton Soleure.

Beyond **Aesch** the railway passes in a tunnel beneath the restored **Castle of Angenstein**, and **l'Evêché**, that part (the Bernese Jura) of the Canton Berne which anciently belonged to the prince-bishop of Bâle, is entered; the valley contracts, and increases in picturesque beauty. **Zwingen** and its castle are passed, and l. a road by the Passwand to Balsthal and Olten.

16 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Laufen**.—A curious, old, and dirty walled village.

24 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Soyhière** (Germ. *Saugern*). Here is the division of languages :

part of the inhabitants speak German, part French.

A contracted pass, the rocks of which on the rt. are surmounted by a convent, leads into the open basin wherein stands

Delémont Junct. Stat. (Germ. *Delsberg*).—[From this a line of 18 m. branches off to **Porrentruy** (Germ. *Pruntrut*), the capital of the Bernese Jura, a town of 6509 Inhab., chiefly Catholics, and thence to Delle (French custom-house), whence it continues by Belfort to Paris and Calais. At the romantic village of **St. Ursanne** (a stat. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Delémont), there is a remarkable and picturesque 12th cent. church (with well-preserved sculptures and a cloister), which till 1792 was occupied by a college of secular canons: above it is the cavern formerly inhabited by the hermit Ursicinus (7th cent.), a follower of St. Columban, and the apostle of the district. The line passes through the Mont Terrible. The bishops of Bâle inhabited Porrentruy from 1525 to 1792.]

Fine view of the Jura and gorge of Moutier. The bishop-princes of Bâle had a palace here. In the neighbourhood of *Bellerive* many Celtic remains have been found, particularly at Creux Belin and Roche de Courroux, opposite Vorbourg.

[From Delémont to Tavannes there is a road, 13 m. along the valley of the *Sorne*, through **Bassecourt**. It passes the ironworks of *Undervelier* (2 hrs. 40 min.), built in a narrow gorge; then ascends through the gorge of *Pichoux*, in 2 hrs. to **Bellelay**, on a bleak table-land (3084 ft.). This was formerly a convent of Premonstratensian canons, built in 1136; it is now converted into an excellent brewery and a glass manufactory. Cheeses, called *têtes de moines*, are exported. Hence 1 hr. down to Tavannes.]

26 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Courrendlin** (Germ. *Renendorf*). Here we enter a defile higher, grander, and more wild than

any that have preceded it. This is, properly speaking, the commencement of the Val de Moutier. Precipices overhang the line, and forests of fir cover the mountains above. In the midst of the gorge are the iron furnaces and forges of Les Rondes, supplied with ore in the shape of small granulated red stones, varying from the size of a pea to that of a cherry. The rent by which the Jura has been cleft from top to bottom, so as to allow a passage for the Birs, exhibits marks of some great convulsion, by which the strata of limestone (Jurakalk) have been thrown into a nearly vertical position. The gorge terminates in another open basin, in the midst of which lies **Moutier Grandval Stat.**, or **Münster**, a village of 2346 Inhab., named from the collegiate (secular canons) church of St. Germanus on the height, founded in the 7th cent., though the present edifice dates from the early 12th cent. only, and is now fast falling to ruin. [There is a good char-road from Moutier to the *summit of the Weissenstein* (Rte. 2), a distance of 10 m. (3 hrs.) up hill nearly the whole way, but fit for the chars of the country, one of which, drawn by 2 horses, may be hired to go and return for 25 fr. It passes **Grandval** (*Grossau*) and **Gänsbrunnen**.]

At the upper end of the basin of Moutier the old road went through another defile, equally grand, at the bottom of which the Birs foams and rushes, overhung by perpendicular cliffs and funereal firs.

The railway passes (35½ m.) **Court**. The valley to the E. of Court, called Chaluat (Tschaywo), is inhabited by the descendants of the Anabaptists, expelled from Berne in 1708-11. They speak French, and are distinguished by their industry and simple manners.

38½ m. **Malleray**.

43 m. **Tavannes Stat.**, or *Dachs-felden* (= badger's field), 2500 ft.

[The carriage-road from Tavannes quits the valley, mounting a steep ascent, in the middle of which it passes under the singular archway in the solid rock, called

Pierre Pertuis (Pertusa = bored through), probably a natural opening (its old name was simply *Porta Petraea*) enlarged by one of the Roman *Duumvirs*. The partly defaced inscription on the N. side is read as follows:—

NV MINI AVGV
STORUM
VIA . FACTA . PER
M . DVR . . PATERNUM
II . VIR . COL . HELVET

‘In honour of the Cæsars this passage was made by M. Durmius Paternus, *Duumvir* of the Colony of the *Helvetii*’ (i. e. *Aventicum*). The archway is about 40 ft. high and 10 or 12 thick, and marked the boundary which separated the *Raurici*, whose territory extended to Bâle, from the *Sequani*. It was fortified by the Austrians in 1813. Here is the watershed, 2635 ft., dividing the streams of the Birs from those of the *Suze*.]

The railway passes through a tunnel, nearly a mile long, to

47¼ m. **Sonceboz Junct. Stat.** (Change of carriages for *Bienne*) in the Protestant and charming Val St. Imier (Germ. *Immerthal*). [Up it a rly. runs (18¾ m. in 1¼ hrs.) to *Chaux de Fonds* (Rte. 50). The engines on it are of a peculiar construction, in order to surmount the heavy gradients.] Many of the inhabitants, as in other villages of this neighbourhood, are employed in watch-making. [The *old* road to *Bienne* descends the valley, along the l. bank of the *Suze*, which forms several small cascades. The projecting rock of *Rondchâtel* was occupied in feudal times by a fort, and held by the powerful bishops of Bâle, to whom it gave the command of this pass. *The View* from the *old road* on the last slope of the

Jura; over Bienne and its lake, with St. Peter's Isle, and the district watered by the Aar, Emme, and Zihl, backed in clear weather by the snowy range of the Alps, from Mont Blanc to the Titlis, is exceedingly beautiful. On the bare limestone slope of the Jura, close to the road, are many granite boulders. (See *Introduction* § 12.)]

The line now follows the river to

51 m. **Reuchenette Stat.**, thence by two other tunnels into another valley, then by a lofty bridge over the foaming stream of the Suze (German, Scheuss). Soon after this is a fine view over the lake, and the line descends through rocks and by cuttings and tunnels, crossing the canal of the Scheuss to

56 m. **Bienne Junct. Stat.** (G. *Biel*)—an industrious town, and Junction Station of the Central and Jura-Simplon Rlys. (Pop. 15,407), prettily situated at the mouth of the valley of the Suze, at the foot of the Jura, here mantled with vines, and about half a mile from the end of the **Lake of Bienne** (Rte. 48). It is approached by several shady avenues. At Bienne is Col. Schwab's fine collection of objects from the Lake Dwellings. Bienne came into the possession of the bishops of Bâle in the 13th cent., but became a Free Imperial city in 1275. The citizens formed a perpetual alliance with Berne in 1352, for the defence of their liberties, in revenge for which the town was burnt by its liege lord. The Reformation further weakened the connection between the town and its ecclesiastical ruler, and long before the beginning of the 17th cent. his authority was nominal.

The entrance to the **Gorges of the Suze**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, between Bonjean, or Bötzingen, and Reuchenette, is 20 min. walk from Bienne (tramway to Bonjean), and they deserve a visit; a path has recently been constructed through them, for the maintenance of which each visitor pays 10 cents.

The low country near Bienne, known as 'Das Seeland' or 'Das grosse Moos,' in the triangle between the three lakes of Neuchâtel, Bienne, and Morat, was formerly subject to frequent inundations, and little better than a great swamp. Since 1868 it has been reclaimed under the direction of the engineer La Nicca, by a series of great engineering works, at a cost of 560,000*l.*, of which 200,000*l.* were contributed by the State. From Aarberg to the Lake of Bienne, and from the lake to Büren, two canals, each more than 5 m. long, have been cut. Through these the Aar now flows. All three lakes have been connected by canals and their surfaces lowered 7 ft.

[The **Chasseral** (or **Gestler**), one of the highest mountains of the Jura, may be ascended from Bienne. It is 5279 ft. above the sea. The view embraces Mont Blanc on the rt., the Bernese Alps, Pilatus, and the Rigi. There is a carriage-road as far as the village of Nods, about 3 hrs.; thence a footpath, in 2 hrs. to the top, where there is an *Inn*. You may descend to Neuveville on the lake and rly. viâ Nods (Rte. 48).]

From Bienne, rly. to **Neuchâtel** (Rte. 48), **Yverdon**, **Lausanne**, and **Geneva** (Rte. 49); also to **Soleure** and **Olten** (Rte. 2). Travellers from Neuchâtel or Berne are strongly recommended to choose the picturesque Val de Moutier route (see above) to Bâle, rather than the less interesting way through Soleure (Rte. 2).

The Rly. from Bienne to Brnee (6 trs. daily, 42 min. to 1 hr. 25 min.) crosses at Brügg Stat. the new bed of the Aar, which flows out of the Lake of Bienne at *Nidau*, the port of Bienne, with an old castle (Rte. 48). It next crosses the old bed of the Aar by a lattice-bridge 800 ft. long, near Busswyl Stat. (fine view on l.), and ascends its rt. bank to

63 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Lyss Junct. Stat.** Here

the direct line from Soleure to Morat, Lausanne, and Yverdon is crossed (see Rte. 46).

Then follow the Stations of Suberg, Schüpfen, and Münchenbuchsee. Close to the last named lies

Hofwyl, long well known as the agricultural and educational institution of the late M. de Fellenberg (d. 1844), the buildings of which are now used as a training college for school teachers. The surrounding district was little better than a bog when M. de Fellenberg settled here in 1799; but he gradually brought it into cultivation; and an English agriculturist, who had been sent abroad to investigate the state of farming on the Continent, reported that here alone he had seen really good ploughing.

73 m. **Zollikofen Junct. Stat.** Here the Central rly. from Olten (Rte. 4) falls in.

The rly. leaves on rt. the picturesque peninsula of **Enge**, nearly surrounded by the Aar. At **Tiefenau** a lofty *Road-bridge* of 3 arches, a noble structure, has been thrown over the river. Nearly opposite the N. extremity of the Enge lies **Reichenbach**, which belonged to Rudolph of Erlach, the hero of the battle of Laupen (1339), murdered here (1360) in his old age, by his son-in-law, Jost von Rudenz, with the very sword which he had wielded at that glorious victory. The assassin was pursued, as he fled from the scene of his crime, by the two bloodhounds of the aged warrior, which broke loose at their master's cries. They tracked the murderer's footsteps of their own accord, and after some hours returned with gore-stained lips, and nothing more was heard or known of Jost von Rudenz. Rudolph was buried at the neighbouring church of *Bremgarten*, where a stone in the N. wall of the chancel marks the spot.

The great bridge over the Aar (590 ft. long and 154 ft. high)

carries the rly. on the top, and the carriage-road on a lower story, into

Berne Terminus. (Rte. 24.)

ROUTE 2.

BÂLE TO OLTEN, SOLEURE, AND BIENNE, BY OENSINGEN—RAILWAY. — THE WEISSENSTEIN.

Eng. m.

	Olten
21 $\frac{3}{4}$	Soleure
38	Bienne

As far as Olten the rly. is described in Rte. 3. A new line of rly. was opened in 1876, avoiding Herzogenbuchsee. It follows the valley of the Dünneren to

11 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Oensingen Stat.** The rly. crosses a ridge into the valley of the Aar, and runs by

16 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Wangen Stat.** to

Soleure Junction (Germ. *Solothurn*), whence a short branch line leads in 13 m. to the Berne line at Burgdorf or Berthoud. Soleure, the capital of the canton, is prettily situated on the Aar, at the foot of the Jura range, 1407 ft. above the sea, and has 8462 Inhab. In the middle of the 17th cent. it was surrounded by fortifications of great extent, which took 60 years (1667–1727) to complete, and consumed vast sums of money. They are now removed for the most part. It is on the whole a dull town, with little trade and few manufactures, except of lenses and mathematical instruments. At the end of the principal street, approached by a flight of steps, flanked by fountains representing Moses striking the rock, and Gideon wringing the dew from the fleece, stands the

Minster of St. Ursus (the saint was a soldier of the Theban legion),

built (on the site of a church of the early 11th cent.) in the Florentine style, and finished, 1773, by Pisoni, of Ascona, in Tessin; it is distinguished by its size, and on the whole is handsome. In the Sacristy is a fine Missal of the 10th cent., a silver bust of St. Ursus (15th cent.), and a golden ciborium (1697), besides other curious objects.

The **Clock Tower** (Zeitglockenthurm) in the market-place bears a German inscription (a free translation of the Latin one cited below), which attributes its foundation to a period 500 years before Christ; it may owe its origin to the Burgundian kings of the 5th or 6th cent. It is square, and constructed of the most solid masonry, rough outside, originally without window or other opening, for 80 ft. If we are to believe the two Latin verses on the front of this building, Soleure is the most ancient city in N.W. Europe, except Trèves :

In Celtis nihil est Salodoro antiquius, unis

Exceptis Treveris, quorum ego dicta soror.

By the side of the clock are some quaint figures (1545). A king raises a sceptre at the striking of the hour, and at every quarter Death turns his glass.

The **Arsenal** (Zeughaus), a gable-fronted house (1580), not far from the Minster, contains the most extensive and curious collection of ancient armour in Switzerland. Here are shown numerous standards, taken by the Swiss in their victories over the Burgundians and Austrians, at Sempach, Morat, Grandson, and Nancy (bearing the portrait of Charles the Bold—with St. George and the Dragon). Some of these, in order to preserve them, have been fastened to pieces of coarse canvas; the yellow flag with the Imperial eagle was brought from Dornach. Among 800 suits of armour are many French and Burgundian. There are a few suits of chain-mail, and a great many of the commoner sort worn by serving-men or Landsknechte. More than 100 heads are

said to have fallen under an *executioner's sword* here preserved. Several specimens of wall-pieces, or long swivels, for the defence of a fortress, are curious. Some of the armour is for sale. On entering a room on the second floor the visitor may be astonished by an automaton soldier, who turns his head and presents arms as the door opens.

The **Museum**, in the Orphan Asylum (Waisenhaus), close to the bridge over the Aar, contains the finest collection of Jura fossils in existence—15,000 specimens, chiefly from quarries near Soleure. There are nearly thirty specimens of fossil turtles, rarely found elsewhere, together with teeth and palates of fish, and numerous fragments of saurians, derived from a formation which is believed to correspond with the Portland stone of England. The jaws of mammalia are said to come from the same locality (?). A set of specimens of the rocks of the Alps was collected in numerous journeys by Professor Hugi, a native of Soleure, to whom belongs the merit of forming and arranging this cabinet.

The **Art Union** (Kunstverein) possesses a Madonna, a genuine picture bearing the date and signature of the younger Holbein.

The Roman Catholic bishop of Bâle has lived at Soleure since the reorganisation of the diocese in 1828. The clergy are numerous and powerful, both in the town and canton. There are several convents, and a number of excellent secular schools and educational establishments.

Soleure was long the head-quarters for enlisting Swiss recruits in the foreign service of France (the French envoy to the Swiss Confederation resided in the town), Spain, the Pope, and Naples, in which countries a body-guard of Swiss was always maintained. The town of Soleure was (from 1218) a Free Imperial city, which had grown up round the Minster of St. Ursus

(founded 8th or 10th cent.), and from 1252 was ruled by the guilds, who then shook off the jurisdiction of the secular canons of the Minster. It had been long allied to Berne, when in 1481 it became, with the surrounding country, a Swiss canton. Until 1798 the government of Soleure was the closest and the worst in Switzerland. It was partially restored in 1814, but completely altered and rendered democratic in 1830, and has been since repeatedly modified. It is now an Ultramontane democracy, the inhabitants being very largely Roman Catholics.

Thaddeus Kosciusko, the Polish patriot, spent the last years of his life here; his house, where he died, 1817, is near the Post-office, No. 5, Bielerstrasse. His entrails were interred in the churchyard of Zuchwyl, 1 m. E. of Soleure, under a monument inscribed 'Viscera Thaddei Kosciusko.' His body was sent to Cracow, and buried in the Cathedral.

About 2 m. N.E. of Soleure lies the **Hermitage of St. Verena**, at the end of a pretty valley, which cuts through a hill between the town and the Jura range. It is about 1 m. from the Bâle gate to the entrance of this valley, which is hemmed in by rocks, embowered in trees, and traversed by a sparkling rivulet. A path which runs up it was originally formed by a French émigré, the Baron de Breteuil, who, at the outbreak of the Revolution, sought an asylum here. It winds through the wood, passing here and there a boulder stone which bears an inscription—one to *Gressly*, the geologist; another to *Glutz-Blotzheim*, the historian. The valley abounds in caves and grottoes, partly artificial, and at its further extremity, within a natural shelf of over-arching cliff, stands the little *Chapel of St. Verena*, and opposite to it, built against the rock, and approached by a flight of steps, one dedicated to St. Martin. The scene is very pretty.

The valley opens by a kind of portal on a rolling expanse of meadow, beyond which rises the craggy front of the Jura. A good path runs from the chapel to the Weissenstein, ascending by a limestone cleft up which the telegraph wire is carried. St. Verena was a pious maiden who accompanied the Theban legion, and, according to the legend, suffered severe temptation in this solitude, from the devil, who, on one occasion, was on the point of carrying her off, when she saved herself by clinging fast to the rock, where the hole made by her finger-nails still remains. On the way to the hermitage, near the village of St. Nicolas, are the *Wengistein*, one of the boulder stones so numerous on the flanks of the Jura, occupying a pretty point of view, and the *Château of Waldeck*, of which the old-fashioned gardens, laid out in terraces, are worth notice.

[**The Weissenstein.**—The most interesting excursion in the neighbourhood of Soleure is that to the hotel on the Weissenstein (8 m., 3 hrs.) (White rock, so named from its cliffs of limestone). There is a good carriage-road passing through the villages of Längendorf and Oberdorf, behind which it is carried up through a wood in a series of zig-zags. To the rt. of this road is a direct path by which pedestrians may reach the top easily in 2½ hrs. (guide or porter 5 fr.; 3 more if he is detained for the night); the path starts from the Hermitage of St. Verena, whence it is 2½ hrs. to the top.

The hotel was built in 1826 at the expense of the town, and occupies a beautiful and commanding position on the brow of the mountain, 4223 ft. above the sea, and in the midst of green slopes, which, stretching far away, afford the most delightful walking and riding. It is rented by the landlord of the Couronne at Soleure. The dairy is supplied by 60 cows, fed on the mountain, so that milk

and cream may be had in perfection.

In the summer invalids resort hither for the benefit of the fine air, or the 'cure de petit lait' (goats'-whey), which is recommended in certain complaints. But the greater number of visitors come for the view, remaining on the summit one night to enjoy the sunset and sunrise.

The **Röthe**, 4587 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s walk E., or the **Hasenmatt** (Hares' pasture; 4654 ft.), 2 hrs.' walk W. of the *Inn*, command magnificent *distant* prospects of the Alps. The great chain of snowy peaks is seen extending for 200 m., from the Säntis to Mont Blanc. Immediately in front rise the giants of the Bernese chain—the Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Mönch, Eiger, and Jungfrau. In the foreground, amidst a varied expanse of wooded hill and verdant dale, are the Lakes of Morat, Neuchâtel, and Bienne, while the silvery Aar, on which stands the town of Soleure, winds at the foot of the mountain. See **Keller's** panorama on the terrace of the hotel.

The path to Bienne, over the *Hasenmatt*, is a charming walk of 6 hours. The carriage-road to the Weissenstein from Soleure passes the hotel, and after mounting through a wood descends the opposite side, to Moutier Grandval (Rte. 1).]

Quitting Soleure, the railroad runs by the Aar, and along the S. base of the Jura. The *Inn* on the Weissenstein is for some time a conspicuous object.

On rt. lie the Baths of *Granges* (*Grenchen*), a large building.

Bötzingen (Bonjean), on the river Suze, has ironworks of repute.

Bienne Junct. (Rte. 1).

ROUTE 3.

BÂLE TO LUCERNE, BY OLTEN-RAILWAY.

Eng. m.	
9 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . . . Liestal
19 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . . . Läufelfingen
25	. . . . Olten
43 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . Sursee
59	. . . . Lucerne

8 trs. a day, in from 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

The Central Swiss Rly. starts from the S. side of Bâle, a mile from the old bridge, and traverses the Jura, through very beautiful scenery, to Olten; whence branches diverge to Berne and Bienne, Lucerne and Zürich. Take a seat on the rt.-hand side of the carriage.

The rly., on quitting Bâle, crosses the valley of the Birs on a lattice-bridge of 3 arches, a little N. of the battlefield of **St. Jakob**, where, on Aug. 26, 1444, 1500 Swiss had the boldness to attack, and the courage to withstand, a French army twentyfold more numerous, commanded by the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XI. According to the story only 10 of the Swiss escaped unwounded, and all but about 50 were left dead on the field, along with thrice their own number of foes. This almost incredible exploit spread abroad through Europe the fame of Swiss valour; and Louis, the Dauphin, wisely seeing that it was better to gain them as friends than to oppose them as enemies, courted their alliance. The Swiss themselves refer to the battle of St. Jakob as the Thermopylæ of their history. The vineyards near the field produce a red wine, called Schweizer Blut (Swiss blood). A little beyond this place the men of Bâle were in 1833 drawn into an ambushade by the men of Liestal and defeated with considerable slaughter. The rly. runs for some miles along the flat land of the Rhine valley, then leaving it, turns to the rt. up the valley of the little river Ergolz.

5 m. **Pratteln Junct. Stat.** Here the rly. to Zürich turns off to the l. (Rte. 5).

9¼ m. **Liestal Stat.** Liestal was always opposed to its connection with the town of Bâle, and was finally separated from it in 1833. It is an uninteresting place of 4927 Inhab., and since the separation has become the seat of government of Bâle Campagne (or Baseland), which includes 74 communes, with 62,133 Inhab. In the Council-room (Rathsstube) are curious paintings and sentences on the walls, and Charles the Bold's cup taken at Nancy. [From Liestal a quaint little rly. leads in 8¾ m. to **Waldenburg** on the road over the Ober Hauenstein, 3¼ m. beyond which is the beautifully situated and well-managed **Kurhaus Langenbrugg** on the crest of the range at a height of 2339 ft.]

The rly. now enters a mountain valley, and follows the curves of the stream. The scenery is very pretty; in the bottom are bright green meadows, dotted with white houses; on the sides of the hills fir and beech forests, and here and there above them limestone cliffs.

13½ m. **Sissach Stat.** Rt., or 7 m. S., at the foot of the *Bölchenfluh*, in a neighbourhood abounding in beautiful walks, are the *Baths of Eptingen*. The rly. now ascends by a gradient of 1 in 50, and several side valleys are crossed on bridges, the line constantly rising until it looks down upon the village of

16¼ m. **Sommerau Stat.**, beyond which is a tunnel nearly 1000 ft. long; l. rise the ruins of the Castle of *Homburg*, the scenery becoming wilder and more picturesque, and the mountains higher.

19¼ m. **Läufelfingen Sat.** Close to this the tunnel under the *Unter-Hauenstein* is entered. It is 1½ m. long, and was completed in 3 years: at one accident, in 1857, 52 men were buried alive. The tunnel is 1831 feet above the sea. [The old

carriage-road ascends to the head of the pass, 2264 ft., by a series of zig-zags, descending in a similar manner on the other side, and commands a *View* of the great chain of the Alps, which is lost to the traveller by the rly. Those who would not miss it should quit the train at *Läufelfingen*, walk or drive over the mountain and rejoin the rail at *Olten*.]

On emerging from the tunnel we enter the pretty valley of *Trimbach*; and commence a rapid descent, with distant view of the Appenzell mountains. Soon afterwards we open a wider valley, and, looking over *Olten*, obtain in clear weather the first glimpse of the snowy *Bernese Alps*. The rly. makes a curve of more than half a circle, and, crossing the river *Aar*, reaches

25 m. **Olten Junct. Stat.** Lines diverge hence in half a dozen directions, and the traveller must take care that he finds his way to the right tr. *Olten* is a town very prettily situated in the *Aar* valley and is said to be the Roman *Ullinum*. Pop. 4936. Here are the railway works of the Central Rly., and here the Swiss Alpine Club was founded on April 19, 1863. Omnibusses to *Frohburg*, a watering-place with whey baths on the summit of the *Hauenstein*, near the ruins of a castle (2766 ft.).

Railways.—To Zürich, by *Aarau* and *Baden*, 1¾ hr.; to *Bienne* by *Soleure*, 1¾ hr.; to *Berne*, 1 hr. 40 min. to 2¼ hrs.; to *Lucerne*, 1 hr. 10 min.

27¼ m. **Aarburg Stat.** A neat town of 2079 Inhab., almost entirely rebuilt since a conflagration in 1840. Its **Citadel** (built 1660), although it has bomb-proof casemates hewn out of the rock, serves only as a military store-house and prison, but it forms a picturesque object in the landscape. Outside the town is an extensive cotton factory, and a suspension wire bridge over the *Aar*.

Here the rail branches to *Berne* (Rte. 4), though the carriages are changed at *Olten*.

The Lucerne line leaves the Aar and enters a pretty vale, distinguished by its verdant pastures, and its substantial-looking houses, the walls of which are often covered with thin plates of wood overlapping each other like fishes' scales. Rt. and l. a varied outline of wooded heights, and the rocky front of the Jura.

30 m. **Zofingen Stat.** A cheerful-looking town with 4496 Inhab. and manufactures of silk and cotton. Its **Library** contains autograph letters of Swiss Reformers, a cabinet of coins and drawings by members of the Swiss Society of Artists. Near the *Schützenhaus* (shooting-house) are some magnificent lime-trees, in the branches of which a ball-room has been constructed. Zofingen is supposed to be the Roman *Tobinium*. Remains of the period have been turned up here, particularly the foundations of a villa, of which a mosaic pavement is still in good preservation. A fragment of the castle of *Reiden*, and a solitary tree perched on a rock beside it, become conspicuous before reaching

33 m. **Reiden Stat.** The Parsonage was originally a house of the Knights of Maita.

35 m. **Dagmersellen Stat.** The village was the birthplace of the sculptor *Kaiser*.

36½ m. **Nebikon Stat.**

39 m. **Wauwyl Stat.** Rt. the Bernese Alps and the little *Mauensee*, in which remains of *lake-dwellings* have been found; also the ruined castle of *Pasteln*.

43½ m. **Sursee Stat.** An old walled town, whose gate-towers still bear the double-headed eagle of Austria. The **Rathhaus** is much dilapidated, but a good specimen of the German-Burgundian style. The general outline resembles the old Tolbooth of Edinburgh. Sursee is 1 m. from the N. end of the *Lake of Sempach*, which has no pretensions to great beauty, but is pleasing, and interesting historically, as near the scene of the

Battle of Sempach (9 July, 1386)—the second of those great and surprising victories by which Swiss independence was established. It was fought on the E. shore, N.E. of the little town of Sempach. In 1806 a portion of the water of the lake was let off, in order to gain land; thus the lake is diminished in extent, and its form somewhat altered from what it was at the time of the battle. The rly. runs along its W. shore. View of *Pilatus* and *Rigi*.

46 m. **Nottwyl Stat.** At *Buttisholz*, a village about 3 m. W. of this Stat., and on the rt. of the road, may be seen a mound, called the *English barrow*, said to contain the bones of a number of Free Companions, who fell here in a fight, 1375. They were chiefly English, nicknamed *Guglers*, from their high-crowned caps of iron, and formed part of a numerous and splendidly equipped host, which had invaded Switzerland under *Ingelram de Coucy*, to claim the marriage-portion of his mother, Catherine, daughter of Duke Leopold of Austria. A band of 3000, whilst pillaging in this neighbourhood, were attacked and defeated by the sturdy peasants of *Entlebuch*, who rode back triumphant to their chalet homes on English steeds, and clad in the bright armour of their foes.

49 m. **Sempach Stat.** About 2 m. from rly. stat. is the town of

Sempach, and 2 m. farther a small chapel, erected (1387) to commemorate the victory of Sempach (1386), when Leopold of Austria (nephew of the Duke of the same name who had been defeated 71 years before at *Morgarten*) lost his life. The names of those who fell, both Austrians and Swiss, were inscribed on the walls, which also bear a rude fresco representation of the noble devotion of **Arnold of Winkelried**—

He of battle-martyrs chief!
Who, to recall his daunted peers,
For victory shaped an open space,
By gath'ring, with a wide embrace,
Into his single heart, a sheaf
Of fatal Austrian spears.—*Wordsworth*.

According to Tschudi's 'Chronicon Helveticum' (Tschudi died 1572), he was a knight of Unterwalden, who, observing all the efforts of the Swiss to break the ranks of their enemies foiled by their long lances, exclaimed, 'I will open a path to freedom: protect, dear comrades, my wife and children.' He then rushed forward, and gathering in his arms as many lances as he could grasp, buried them in his bosom. The Confederates were enabled to take advantage of the gap thus formed before the Austrian lancers had time to extricate their entangled weapons from his body. In order to oppose the Swiss, who fought on foot, many of the Austrian nobles had dismounted to form a serried phalanx; but the armour which rendered them almost invulnerable on horseback, and which, while they remained united and in close column, had formed so impenetrable a barrier to the attack of the Swiss, now that their ranks were broken, disabled them from coping with their light-armed and active foes. 676 nobles were slain, and more than 2000 common soldiers; while the entire force of the Swiss, who achieved this victory, is said not to have exceeded 1500 men. The conquerors founded masses for the souls of those who fell, foes as well as friends, and they are celebrated even now on the anniversary of the fight, which is a popular festival, celebrated with specially great rejoicings in 1886, the 500th anniversary of the victory.

The earliest references to this *Hel-denthat* are found in an interpolated notice in a Zürich chronicle (1438 or later), and a popular song of the latter half of the same century, so that though the Winkelried family of Stanz really existed at that time, sufficient evidence has not been found as yet to confirm the traditional account of Arnold's act, which besides was perhaps impossible by reason of the real formation of the Austrian lines. [8 m. N. of Sempach is the ancient abbey of **Beromünster**,

little known to travellers, though one of the most remarkable in Switzerland. Founded about 720 by Count Bero of Lenzburg, it became in the 12th cent. a church of secular canons, as it exists at present. The church is 12th cent., though largely rebuilt in the 18th cent., and in the sacristy are many remarkable objects, including a crucifix of the 11th cent., some fine ivory carvings in the binding of a book, &c. The Library contains many rare and early books. It was at Beromünster that the first book with a date was printed in Switzerland (the 'Mammotrectus' of 1470), and from the abbey came Ulrich Gering who set up the first printing-press in France.]

The approach to Lucerne is charming, between fir-trees and mossy knolls. On the l. is the Rigi; on rt. the serrated ridge of the gloomy Pilatus.

56½ m. **Emmenbrücke Stat.** Here the Emme is crossed, and we reach the banks of the green and limpid Reuss, rushing out of the Lake of Lucerne and spanned by a light bridge of the Zürich rly. The old battlemented wall of the town, flanked at intervals by a number of tall watchtowers, is seen descending to the margin of the river, and the rly. passes through a tunnel to

Lucerne Terminus, on W. or l. side of the river, opposite the Promenade and Quay (Rte. 15). Many of the steamers call here.

ROUTE 4.

BÂLE TO BERNE, BY OLTEN.

Eng. m.

		Olten
42¼	. .	Herzogenbuchsee
53	. .	Burgdorf
67	. .	Berne

Trs. in 3¼ to 4 hrs.

As far as **Aarburg Junct. Stat.** the line is the same as in Rte. 3. It

then diverges and follows the course of the Aar through fertile but uninteresting country to

Herzogenbuchsee Junct. Stat. A town of some 2316 Inhab. Rail to Soleure (8 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.).

Near **Riedwyl Stat.** a wooded valley is entered.

Burgdorf Junct. Stat. (French *Berthoud*). Here a line from Soleure (13 m.) falls in. A thriving town (6876 Inhab.) of large arcaded houses, and opulent public institutions, and pleasantly situated at the mouth of the fertile Emmenthal (Rte. 22). In the old castle Pestalozzi first (1798) established his school. View of the Bernese Alps from the ch., and a much more extensive one from the *Lueg*, a hill (2887 ft.), 2 hrs.' walk.

56 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Hindelbank Stat.**

In the church of *Hindelbank* are monuments to the noble family of *Von Erlach*, whose château stands on the hill to the l., and also the *Monument of Madame Langhaus* by a Swedish sculptor named Nahl. Its merit has been much exaggerated. The epitaph was written by Haller.

62 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Zollikofen Junct. Stat.** Here the rly. from Bienne (Rte. 2) falls in. A short distance beyond is *Rütli*, rt., a well-organized agricultural institution.

At **Wylerfeld** (a fine view l. of the Bernese Alps) the rlys. from Thun (Rte. 25) and Lucerne (Rte. 22) fall in.

The Aar is crossed by a lofty bridge, having a passage for the rail above, and the carriage-road below. The bridge is a fine work and well deserves a visit, though it is far surpassed by the bridge at Friburg. It is 590 ft. long, in 3 spans, and rests on 2 stone pillars. Immediately after passing the bridge is

Berne Stat. (Rte. 24).

ROUTE 5.

BÂLE TO ZÜRICH, BY THE BÖTZBERG RAILWAY.

Eng. m.	
5	. . . . Pratteln
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . Rheinfelden
36	. . . . Brugg
38 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . Turgi
41 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . . . Baden
56	. . . . Zürich

This rly. follows the Lucerne rly. (Rte. 3) as far as Pratteln and then turns off to the l. It crosses the river Ergolz into Canton Aargau at

Kaiser Augst, near the site of the Roman city *Augusta Rauricorum*. There are indications of an amphitheatre, and many columns, tombs, and fragments have been found, mostly of the Lower Empire. The city *Walls* were three miles in circumference when it was destroyed by the Alamanni.

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Rheinfelden Stat.**

This is an old Swiss (since 1801) town, 2400 Inhab., now included in Canton Aargau, on the l. bank of the Rhine, here crossed by a covered wooden *Bridge*, resting in the centre on a rock rising out of the water. On this once stood the **Stein**, a strong castle, built 1445, now replaced by a garden (good view over river). Down to 1744 Rheinfelden was a frontier fortress, and was besieged in turn by Bavarians, Swedes, Austrians, and French. Part of the old wall remains, and 6 of the *Towers*, on one of which a wheel is provided by the town for the storks to build on.

Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar gained a battle here in the Thirty Years' War (1638), in which the Duc de Rohan, the French leader of the Protestants, perished.

Between Rheinfelden and the Rapids of Laufenburg, the most productive *Salmon Fishery* on the Rhine is carried on.

The success of Baron v. Glenck at Schweizerhalle (Rte. 1) induced other

companies to bore for salt. At Rhein-felden brine was reached in 1845 at a depth of 351 ft., and below it a bed of rock salt, 80 feet thick, in the *Muschel-Kalk*. The brine pumped up is almost saturated, containing 26 per cent. of salt.

The rly. follows the valley of the Rhine to (18 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.) **Stein Stat.** [Bridge across to Säckingen and new branch railway (to be opened 1891) from Stein to Coblenz (for Waldshut) along the l. bk. of the Rhine, past Gross Laufenburg.]

23 m. **Frick Stat.** The Frickthal, ceded to Switzerland in 1802 by Napoleon, who had obtained it in 1801 from Austria, was the last of the Habsburg possessions within the present limits of the Swiss Confederation.

Beyond *Effingen* station the line tunnels under the *Bötzberg*, and then descends into the valley of the Aar, which it crosses before reaching

36 m. **Brugg Junct. Stat.** Rly. to Olten (Rte. 6). *Brugg* belonged to the house of Habsburg, and is a picturesque old place, its entrances guarded by high conical-roofed towers. The **Schwarze Thurm** (Black Tower) is a Roman building of the age of the Lower Empire. *Brugg* is the birthplace of **Zimmermann** (On Solitude), physician to Frederick the Great.

The country around is interesting. In the plain, a little below the town, three of the principal rivers which drain the N. slopes of the Alps, the *Limmat*, *Reuss*, and *Aar*, form a junction, and, united under the name of *Aar*, flow towards the Rhine, into which they fall about 10 miles below *Brugg*, at a place called *Coblenz*. Close to this meeting of waters, and on the triangular tongue of land between the *Aar* and *Reuss*, stood

Vindonissa, the most important settlement of the Romans in Helvetia, as well as their strongest fortress on this frontier. In the 3rd, 4th, and

5th cents. it was ravaged by Vandals, Alamanni, and Huns, and in the 6th cent. destroyed by Childebert, King of the Franks; scarcely any portion of it now appears above ground, but traces of an amphitheatre, of an aqueduct, which conveyed water from the *Bruneggberg*, 3 m. off, foundations of walls, broken pottery, inscriptions, and coins, have been turned up from time to time, and its name is preserved in that of the village of *Windisch*.

‘Within the ancient walls of *Vindonissa*, the castle of *Habsburg*, the abbey of *Königsfeld*, and the town of *Bruck* have successively arisen. The philosophic traveller may compare the monuments of Roman conquests, of feudal or Austrian tyranny, of monkish superstition, and of industrious freedom. If he be truly a philosopher, he will applaud the merit and happiness of his own time.’—*Gibbon*.

Close to *Brugg* stands the nunnery of *Poor Clares* (near which was a convent for some Franciscan friars, who alone were permitted to say the divine offices for and receive the confessions of the nuns of the order of *Poor Clares*) of *Königsfelden* (King’s field), founded, 1310, by the Empress *Elizabeth*, and *Agnes*, Queen of Hungary, on the spot where two years before, their husband and father, the Emperor *Albert*, was assassinated. The convent, a group of gloomy buildings, was suppressed in 1528; part of it is now used as a farm-house, part as a hospital and mad-house; the rest is falling to decay, and was partially razed in 1870. The dilapidated *Church* contains some very fine painted glass, and numerous pavement tombs, with coats of arms of nobles who fell in the battle of *Sempach*. The large vaults were the burial-place of many members of the Austrian family, including *Agnes*, and *Leopold* who fell at *Sempach*, but their remains were removed into the Austrian dominions in 1770. According to tradition, the

high altar stands on the spot where Albert fell. He had crossed the ferry of the Reuss in a small boat, leaving his suite on the opposite bank. He was attended only by the four conspirators. The chief of them, John (later surnamed Parricida), his nephew—who had been instigated to slay him by the wrong he endured in being kept out of his paternal inheritance by his uncle—first struck him in the throat with his lance. Balm ran him through with his sword, and Walter von Eschenbach cleft his skull with a felling stroke. Wart, the fourth, took no share in the murder. Although the deed was so openly done, in broad day, almost under the walls of the Imperial Castle of Habsburg, and in sight of a large retinue of armed attendants, the murderers were able to escape in different directions; and the retainers took to flight, leaving their dying master to breathe his last in the arms of a poor peasant who happened to pass.

A dire vengeance was wreaked by the wife and sons of the murdered monarch; not, however, upon the murderers—for, with the exception of Wart, the only one who did not raise his hand against him, they all escaped—but upon their families, relations, and friends; and 1000 victims are believed to have expiated, with their lives, a crime of which they were totally innocent. Queen Agnes ended her days in the convent of Königsfelden, which had been founded and endowed by Elizabeth. The building in which Agnes passed the last 45 years of her life (1318–1363) has been destroyed; that which is shown as her dwelling is not so in reality, and she was in no sense a nun. About 2 m. from Brugg, on a wooded height called Wülpelsberg, stand the remains of the

Castle of Habsburg, or Habichtsburg (Hawk's Castle), the cradle of the House of Austria, built in the early part of the 11th cent. by Count Radbot of Altenburg, an ancestor of the

[Switz. I.]

family. A mere fragment of the original building now exists. The tall, square keep of rough stones has walls 8 ft. thick; and beneath it a dungeon, to be entered only by a trap-door in the floor above. The view from it is picturesque and interesting; the eye ranges along the course of the three rivers, over the site of the Roman Vindonissa and Königsfelden, the sepulchre of imperial Albert: on the S. rises the ruined *castle of Brunegg*, which belonged to the Gessler family; and below it is Birr, where *Pestalozzi*, the famous teacher, died, and was buried. It takes in at a single glance the whole Swiss patrimony of the Habsburgs—an estate far more limited than that of many a British peer—from which Rudolf was called to wield the sceptre of Charlemagne. The House of Austria was deprived of its Swiss territories in 1415 by the Emperor Sigismund, at the Council of Constance; but it is believed that the ruin has become the property of the Austrian Emperor by purchase.

3 m. S.E. of Brugg, on the river Reuss, are the **Baths of Birmensdorf**. The waters are saline and purgative.

On quitting Brugg, the rly. leaves the Aar. It traverses *Oberdorf* (near which are scanty remains of a Roman amphitheatre), and crosses the river Reuss to

38½ m. **Turgi Junct. Stat.**, where the branch from Waldshut (Rte. 7) falls in. (A large cotton factory here.) Since this line was opened, travellers from Mannheim or Heidelberg may reach Zürich by the express train in 9 hrs., without changing carriages.

Hence the rly. keeps the l. bank of the Limmat to

41¾ m. **Baden Stat.** This ancient walled town, of 3887 Inhab., is squeezed within a narrow defile on the l. bank of the Limmat, here crossed by a wooden bridge. The ruins of the Castle of *Stein* overlook it from a rocky eminence, now tun-

nelled by the rly., and worth ascending for the singular view. The castle was, from 1264, a residence and stronghold of the Habsburgs. Here were planned the expeditions against the Swiss, which were frustrated at Morgarten and Sempach. At length when the pope, in 1415, excommunicated Duke Frederick, the Swiss took and burnt it. From about that time up to 1712, the Diets of the Swiss Confederation were usually held here. In the **Rathhaus** of Baden, the treaty of peace which terminated the war of the Spanish Succession, so far as regards France and the Empire, was signed by Prince Eugene on the part of Austria, and by Marshal Villars for France, in 1714. Thus the Peace of Baden is the complement of the Peace of Utrecht, made in 1713 between the other parties to the war.

Baden in Aargau, like its namesakes in Baden and Austria, was frequented by the Romans, who called it *Thermæ Helveticae*. It was sacked and destroyed by Cæcina. Tacitus mentions it as 'in modum municipii extructus locus, amœno salubrium aquarum usu frequens.'—*Hist.* i. 67. In the Middle Ages the waters were very celebrated and much frequented. Poggio Bracciolini, who visited them (1417) on his way to the Council of Constance, says, 'Persæpe existimo et Venerem ex Cypro et quicquid est ubique deliciarum ad hæc balnea commigrasse.'

The **Baths**, on the borders of the Limmat, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below or N. of the town, are resorted to between June and September by numerous visitors, chiefly French and Swiss. The waters are warm and sulphureous, having a temperature of 118° Fahr. There are 19 springs and a copious outflow.

The Swiss Baden, though not equal in beauty to those in other parts of Europe, has considerable attractions. The rocky heights on each side of the river—the one surmounted by the ruined castle, the other partly covered by vineyards—

form a portal through which the Limmat runs. Before this gorge was formed. Baden and the country above it must have been a vast lake.

There are agreeable walks for invalids by the side of the Limmat, and many pleasant excursions—the most interesting being that described (in Rte. 6), to Schinznach (8 m.), by Windisch, Königsfelden, and Habsburg. The *Baldegg*, 1877 ft., commands a panoramic view.

Roman relics are constantly discovered in this district. Gambling must have been a prevailing vice among the visitors to the baths, and the Roman legions stationed here, if it is true that a neighbouring field has obtained the name of *Dice Meadow* (Würfel Wiese), from the quantity of dice dug up in it.

The railroad passes by a tunnel 800 ft. long, under the Stein or Castle Hill, and runs along the l. bank of the Limmat. The Cistercian convent of

43 m. **Wettingen** (founded 1227), a vast building with many courts, gardens, &c., surrounded by a wall, is situated in an angle formed by the river, on its rt. bank. It was suppressed (1841) by the council of Canton Aarau (the monks establishing themselves in 1854 in the old Benedictine house of Mehrerau, near Bregenz), and is now a training college for teachers. Its *church* contains tombs of some early counts of Habsburg and Kyburg, the stone coffin in which the body of the Emperor Albert was interred for 14 months after his murder, painted glass, magnificent carved stalls in the choir, &c. The rly. makes a great bend here.

49 m. **Dietikon Stat.** The stately building l. on the height surrounded by vineyards is a Kelterhaus (wine-press) of the convent of Wettingen. Near this village the French, under Masséna, crossed the river, Sept. 24, 1799—a masterly movement, which led to the defeat of the Russians and the capture of Zürich.

The landscape becomes very animated in the neighbourhood of Zürich. The distant Alps are seen on the rt. and the long ridge of the Albis, terminating towards Zürich in the Uetliberg, crowned with its *Inn*. After passing ($53\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Altstetten Stat.**, the Sihl river is crossed to

Zürich Stat. (Rte. 9).

ROUTE 6.

OLTEN, BY AARAU AND BRUGG,
TO WALDSHUT—RAILWAY.

This is in part the old line of rly. from Bâle to Zürich.

Oltén Stat. (Rte. 3).

$8\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Aarau Stat.**, the chief town of Canton Aargau or Argovie, which was first included in the Confederation in 1803, having previously formed a subject province of Berne, contains 6809 Inhab., and is situated on the rt. bank of the Aar. Simond called it, in 1817, 'an odious little place'; but it has much improved and increased since then. It lies at the base of the Jura, here partly covered with vineyards. There are many cotton-mills, factories for the manufacture of scientific instruments, and foundries here.

The **Rathhaus**, in which the cantonal councils are held, has been rebuilt. The Library is rich in old Swiss and historical works.

Heinrich Zschokke, the popular historian and novel-writer, and the **Meyers**, the first explorers of the glaciers of the Bernese Oberland, resided here. When the armies of the French Revolution took possession of Switzerland in 1798, and destroyed its ancient form of government, Aarau was made for a short time capital of the 'Helvetic Republic.'

$3\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Ruppersweil Junct.** [From

here a branch line runs by *Lenzburg*, $14\frac{1}{4}$ m. and *Bremgarten*, to **Muri**, a celebrated Benedictine convent, founded in 1027 by Itta, wife of Radbot, the builder of the castle of Habsburg (and transferred in 1845 to Gries, near Botzen, in the Tyrol), of which the vast buildings have since 1841 been converted into a cantonal hospital, and burnt in 1889, and so to **Rothkreuz** ($25\frac{1}{2}$ m.) on the St. Gotthard line.]

$8\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Schinznach Stat.**, 10 min. walk from *Schinznach-les-Bains*, also called *Habsburger Bad*, a much frequented watering-place. The establishment, under the direction of M. Moser, consists of an hotel and pension with 350 beds and 160 baths. 200 persons frequently join the table-d'hôte, 1 P.M., 3 fr. The waters are most efficacious, and deserve to be better known to the English. Dr. Amsler is an excellent physician. Drs. Zurkowski, medical resident, and Hemmann, are also in daily attendance. Season from June to September; prices reduced from September to May. The sulphur springs, among the strongest known in Europe, issue from highly tilted stratified rocks, at about 20 ft. below the surface of the drift of the valley of the Aar, and are collected in a shaft at the temp. of about 90° Fahr., and distributed by machinery. Sulphur, salts of soda, and magnesia are united in these waters, which are efficacious in the treatment of diseases of the skin, mucous membrane, respiratory organs, wounds, and rheumatism. The neighbourhood is pretty, and winding paths, under the shade of trees, lead up the hill to the *castle of Habsburg*, the ancient seat of the imperial family of Austria. (Rte. 5.) At a short distance is the wooded eminence and château of *Wildeggen* (Col. d'Effinger), at the foot of which is a saline and bitter spring containing iodine and bromide of sodium. Among the *excursions* may be mentioned the ascent of the *Gysliflüh*, 2539 ft., commanding a fine view of the Alps, and

over which there is a pleasant walk to Aarau.

11 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Brugg Junct.** (Rte. 5).

Beyond Brugg the rail descends the valley of the Aar and crosses the Rhine to (11 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.) **Waldshut** (Rte. 7).

ROUTE 7.

BÂLE TO SCHAFFHAUSEN [THE RHINE FALLS], BY WALDSHUT —BADEN RAILWAY.

Eng. m.	Bâle
10 . . .	Rheinfelden
20 $\frac{1}{2}$. . .	Säckingen
25 $\frac{1}{2}$. . .	Laufenburg
35 . . .	Waldshut
59 . . .	Schaffhausen

Terminus at the Baden Stat., in Klein Basel, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to Schaffhausen.

This rly. runs on the rt. or Baden side of the Rhine, and was extended in 1863 to Schaffhausen and Constance. In 1891, a new rly. will be opened from Stein on the Bötzing rly. (Rte. 5) to Gross Laufenburg, and thence to Coblenz, opposite Waldshut, thus affording a route along the l. or Swiss bank of the Rhine.

Grenzach Stat. Excellent wine grown here.

The rail approaches the Rhine, which presents a beautiful appearance, white here and there with rapids. At **Rheinfelden** (Rte. 5) it rushes, breaking and foaming, through a passage called *Höllenhaken*.

20 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Säckingen Stat.** has a fine *Ch.* with 2 towers, modernized and adorned with stucco within. It belonged to the Benedictine nunnery founded in the early part of the 6th cent. by St. Fridolin, a zealous Irish monk, who converted the neighbouring districts to Christianity, and died about 540.

His bones were preserved in the church of this convent, which owned Glarus, and in 1556 adopted the Austin rule. The nuns were of the noblest blood. It was suppressed in 1806 on the extinction of the Holy Roman Empire, when it became part of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

25 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Klein Laufenburg Stat.**, charming view over the Rhine, the rapids, and covered wooden bridge leading to Laufenburg. It was a favourite subject of *J. W. Turner*.

Gross Laufenburg, a town on the l. bank of the Rhine. The river flows in a deep-sunk channel, rugged with rocks which fret its bright blue-green waters; it is here interrupted by more rapids and falls, called in German *Laufen*, whence the name of the place. Small boats can only pass them by unloading their cargoes above, and being let down gradually by stout ropes, held by men stationed on the bank. There is a productive salmon-fishery here.

30 m. **Albbruck Stat.**, at the mouth of the *Alb Thal*—a striking gorge, leading towards St. Blaise Abbey, well worth exploring. (See HANDBK. FOR N. GERMANY.)

35 m. **Waldshut Junct. Stat.**, a walled town of 2340 Inhab., on the skirts of the Black Forest. [A branch of the Nordost Rly. crosses the Rhine to a small village called Coblenz (*Confluentia*), where the Rhine is joined by the Aar. It ascends the rt. bank of the Aar to Turgi Junct. Stat. (Rte. 5). Another line of the same company runs through Eglisau to Winterthur (Rte. 9).]

The Baden rly. leaves the Rhine and proceeds along a tolerably level but dull and uninteresting country, enlivened only by occasional distant views of the mountains.

38 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Thayingen Stat.** In a cave near the station have been found some unpolished flint implements, a

reindeer-horn with a figure on it : in a lower layer were mammoth bones.

FALLS OF THE RHINE.

47 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. At **Erzingen Stat.** the Baden territory is quitted, and Canton Schaffhausen entered.

57 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Neuhausen Stat.**, the most convenient for visiting the *Falls of the Rhine*, and for those intending to pass the night in the neighbourhood.

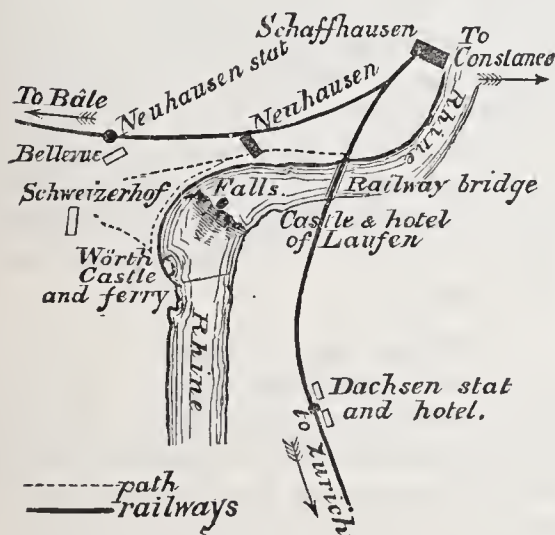
The stat. on the rt. bank of the Rhine is *Neuhausen*, near the Falls ; on the l. bank *Dachsen*, nearly a mile beyond the Falls. The distance is about 2 m. from Schaffhausen, where there are carriages (1 fr.) and omnibuses (to Neuhausen, for 1 person, 2 fr. 40 c. ; 2 persons, 3 fr. ; to Wörth, 2 fr. and 3 fr. respectively ; to Schloss, Laufen, or Dachsen, 4 fr. for two persons, the return fare being in all cases included), or the trip may be made by boat. The usual course from the Schweizerhof is as follows :—Descend to the old Schloss or Castle of *Wörth*, now a Restaurant and Ferry-house, where a tariff of the boatmen's fares hangs on the wall (1 fr. for 3 persons to the central rock and back—1 fr. for each extra person). Here the Fall can be viewed through a camera obscura.

Schloss Laufen (1 fr. admission for 1 person). From the castle descend to the rly. bridge, which has a sidewalk for people on foot. Return by path, l. from the end of the bridge to the hotel. Those afraid of the water can walk round by the rly. bridge. Persons coming from Zürich, who wish to go on to Constance the same day can alight at **Dachsen** stat. (the guard will arrange about luggage), walk or ride (an omnibus) to Schloss Laufen, and thence to Schaffhausen.

It will take at least 2 hrs. to see the falls properly.

The garden of *Schloss Laufen* is situated on a rocky promontory, and in it are platforms and kiosks, from which views are obtained. Rough stone and wooden steps lead to a rude balcony, called *Zum Känzeli* and to a projecting stage, *Zur Fischenz*, of iron bars thrown out from the vertical cliff, and actually overhanging the roaring shoot. Though perfectly secure, it trembles under the impulse of the water. Here, covered with the spray, the traveller may enjoy the full grandeur of this *hell of waters* ; and it is only by this close proximity, amidst the tremendous roar and the uninterrupted rush of the river, passing with the swiftness of an arrow above his head and beneath his feet, that a true notion can be formed of the scale of this cataract. The best time for seeing the fall is on a sunny morning, when the iris floats within the spray, and in the month of July, when the river is usually most full. The Rhine above is about 300 ft. broad ; the height of the fall varies from 60 ft. on one side to 45 on the other ; but, including the rapids, the entire descent is not less than 100 ft. The river below the Fall is 1180 ft. above the sea. An isolated pillar, standing in the middle of the stream, divides the fall. This pinnacle appears eaten away by the constant friction of the water ; but the rock is hard, and the waste of it within the memory of man has not been perceptible.

The river, after its leap, forms a



By boat to the central rock, which is ascended by rude stairs. Then land on the opposite shore, in the grounds of

large semicircular bay, as it were to rest itself, the shore of which is perpetually chafed by the heaving billows.

Arrangements are made for illuminating the Falls by night.

The discharge of water is about 80,000 cubic feet per second, and the broken nature of the river-bed is such that, during the low water in the early spring of 1848, 1858, and 1880, men were able to cross it by leaping from rock to rock.

At Neuhausen on the rt. bank are works, the machinery of which is worked by the water.

It is a fact worth noticing that no author before 980 mentions the Rheinfall.

About 3 m. below the falls is the island of **Rheinau**, a very pretty spot, with fine abbey ch. and Benedictine monastery, founded 778 by the Irish monk Findan, and suppressed 1862 (now a lunatic asylum). In the ch. are curious silver ornaments and busts of the 17th cent.

59 m. **Schaffhausen Stat.** at the Oberthor, near the Promenade.

Schaffhausen (Pop. 12,402), chiefly Prot., stands (1296 ft.) on the rt. bank of the Rhine, just above the spot where the rapids commence. It was originally a landing-place and storehouse, at which the portage of goods began and ended, and owes its origin and name to the boat or *skiff houses*, here erected. In 1052 the Benedictine monastery of All Saints (secularised in 1524) was founded there, and this was the nucleus round which a town grew up, which in the 13th cent. was a Free Imperial city, belonged to the Habsburgs 1330-1415, and in 1501, to secure itself against them, became a member of the Swiss Confederation, of which it is the only portion lying N. of the Rhine. It is distinguished above almost every other town in Switzerland by the antique architecture of its houses, whose fronts and projecting oriel windows are decorated with carvings and stucco-

work. Many of them were originally entirely covered externally with fresco paintings but of these there are now few examples: the house called *Zum Ritter* (façade painted in 1570 by Tobias Stimmer, a local artist), nearly opposite the *Krone inn*, is one of the most remarkable. The *halls* of the ancient *Guilds*, or *Zünfte*, are worthy of attention on account of their quaint inscriptions and allusive ornaments. The wall and turreted gateways of the town have been preserved, and furnish picturesque subjects for the pencil. There are a few manufactures of iron, silk, and cotton, and a steel-foundry. The water power is used to set in motion *turbines* for working factory machinery.

The Münster (Prot.)—originally the church of the Abbey of All Saints—was finished in 1104. It is in the Romanesque style, remarkable for the solidity of its construction, and as exhibiting an unaltered specimen of that style. The arches of the nave are supported by single circular columns, and those in the centre of the transept by square piers of the most massive kind. It has been badly restored, and is kept locked up. In the N. tower (which alone was completed) is a bell with the inscription 'Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango,' which is said to have suggested Schiller's famous 'Lied von der Glocke.' The cloister attached to the church is the largest in Switzerland, and contains a number of monuments of the magistrates and patrician families, but everything is covered with plaster and whitewash.

The **Museum** contains a fine collection of objects of natural history, illuminated missals, &c. In the 'Staatsarchiv' in the Cantonal Buildings is preserved the famous Schaffhausen onyx, a cameo attributed to the time of Nero (to be seen daily, between 11 and 12, except Sundays and festivals, at other times by fee of 1 fr.).

The **Town Library** contains the MSS. and books of the Swiss historian *Johann von Müller*, who was born here, 1752, and to whom there is a monumental bust on the Fäsenstaub; also a *Museum* of antiquities, painted glass, church-plate, carvings, &c., from old convents.

On the height above the town rises the *Castle* called

Munoth, built 1515–1582. It is provided with bomb-proof casemates 18 ft. thick, and is a curious specimen of the transition style of fortification. There is a wide spiral passage by which it was possible to ride up the interior of the tower, and there are subterranean passages. The whole is shown for a small fee.

Frederick, Duke of Austria and Count of Tyrol (Empty-purse), conveyed away Pope John XXIII. from the jurisdiction of the Council of Constance (1415), and kept him safe in the castle of Schaffhausen, for which he was placed under the ban of the Empire.

The public walks (**Fäsenstaub**) outside the town on the W. side command fine views of the Rhine, and near by is the new R. C. Church.

There are baths close to the Rhine and a swimming-bath in the river.

Railways to Winterthur and Zürich, to Bâle, and to Constance, as well as to Donaueschingen and Offenburg (for Strasburg and Frankfort) by the Schwarzwald Bahn in 2 and 4¼ hrs. respectively.

Steamer to Constance : in about 4 hrs.—return journey in 1 hr. less.

ROUTE 8.

SCHAFFHAUSEN TO CONSTANCE¹—

RAIL.—LAKE OF CONSTANCE.

There are two routes. A. along N. bank of Rhine : *rly.* (31 m.) 5 trns.

¹ For a detailed and admirable account of the architectural, artistic, and antiquarian

daily, 1½ hrs. B. by *steamer* : express boat in 3¾ hrs.

A. The **Railway**, on the N. side of the Rhine, takes a N. direction by Herblingen Stat. to Thayingen, where it enters Baden and proceeds to the Lower Lake near Radolfzell.

11¼ m. **Singen Junction** (for Winterthur (Rte. 11), the Schwarzwald Bahn (to Offenburg and Stuttgart). Near this place you pass under *Hohentwiel*, a castle of the Dukes of Württemberg, dismantled by the French in 1800, and now legally in Württemberg, though surrounded on all sides by Baden territory. The lofty rock upon which it stands, well-known from Von Scheffel's story, *Elkehard*, gives it the appearance of an Indian hill-fort. N. of it are the castles *Hohenkrähen* and *Hohenhöwen*. The district is called the Hegau (Höhgau).

18 m. **Radolfzell Stat.** A desolate town, with a fine church, in the true German-Gothic style (built 1436).

The scenery is agreeable, often striking. The woods abound in splendid butterflies. Collections may be bought at Singen and Radolfzell.

Reichenau Stat., opposite the island of *Reichenau*, which is about 3 m. long, and connected with the mainland by a bridge. It contains the ruins of the Castle of Schopfeln, and three 9th and 12th cents. churches (fine 11th cent. frescoes, splendid early reliquaries and vestments, 9th cent. crucifixes, the grave of the Emperor Charles the Fat (d. 888), &c.) belonging to the great Benedictine abbey of Reichenau, founded 724 by St. Pirminius (the founder of

history of Constance and the numerous interesting places in its neighbourhood, consult Prof. F.X. Kraus' *Die Kunstdenkmäler des Kreises Konstanz* (Freiburg in Breisgau, 1887), a lavishly illustrated and beautifully got up volume, which is Part I of a general description of the artistic treasures of the Grand Duchy of Baden, of which the author is the conservator. Mr. S. J. Capper's *The Shores and Cities of the Bodensee* (London, 1881), is also a useful book.

Pfäffers), celebrated for its school and literary activity in the Middle Ages, but secularised in 1799.

Passing along the isthmus between the Lower Lake of Constance and the Bay of Ueberlingen, the rly. reaches the Rhine opposite Constance.

The Rhine here, suddenly contracted from a lake to a river, is crossed by a handsome *Iron Bridge*, which also gives passage to the high road.

Passing the *Insel Hotel*, formerly a Dominican monastery, on a small island, the line enters

31 m. **Constance Stat.** (See next page).

B. By **Steamer** about 4 hrs. (A most delightful journey, but better taken the other way. Tolerable food may be had on the steamer). On the l. bank of the Rhine are the former nunneries of *Paradies* (founded 1253) and *Catherinenthal* (founded 1242); the former belonged to the order of St. Clara, the latter to that of St. Dominic; they are now respectively a hospital and almshouse. The Austrian army under the Archduke Charles crossed the Rhine at *Paradies* 1799.

Diessenhofen. Here in 1800 the French crossed the Rhine on their way to *Hohenlinden*.

Wagenhausen. Old Benedictine monastery (1083-1529).

Stein am Rhein. A town of 1585 Inhab., belonging to Canton Schaffhausen, and united by a wooden bridge with the suburb *Burg*, on the l. bank (Rte. 11). The old Guildhall, with pointed windows and fine painted glass, and the houses *Zum Ochsen*, *Zum Weissen Adler*, are curious. The Benedictine **Abbey of St. George** was founded in 1005 and secularised in 1526. It contains fine 15th cent. carvings and frescoes, besides a large unfinished 16th cent. cloister. The owners of the castle of *Hohenklingen*, on a rocky height, were originally the feudal

seigneurs of the town. In 1633 Marshal Horn crossed the river at *Stein* to lay siege to Constance. *Stein* is on the rly. from *Winterthur* to *Stuttgart* by *Etzwylen*.

3 m. E. of *Stein*, at a height of between 500 and 600 ft. above the Rhine, are the **Quarries of Oeningen**, remarkable for the vast abundance of fossil remains of terrestrial and freshwater animals found in them, including mammalia, birds, reptiles, fishes, shells, insects, and plants, some of them identical with species now living. The most curious discovery is that of the perfect skeleton of a fossil fox, made by Sir Roderick Murchison: a very large tortoise had previously been brought to light. The beds in which the quarries are worked consist of marls, limestones, shales, and building-stone. They are freshwater deposits belonging to the Upper Miocene period. 900 species of insects and 470 plants have already been made out.

Above *Stein* the Rhine expands into a lake called **Untersee** (lower lake), connected again by the Rhine with the main bay of the Lake of Constance. The road passes **Mammern**, with a favourite hydropathic establishment, below the ruined castle of *Neuberg*; and then **Feldbach**, formerly a Cistercian nunnery (1252-1848), before reaching

Steckborn.

At **Wangen** the remains of a large lake-village have been discovered.

Near the village of **Berlingen** a pretty *château*, which belonged to the Duchess of *Dino*, appears; and a little further that of **Arenenberg**, for some time the modest rural residence of the Duchess of *St. Leu* (*Hortense*, ex-queen of *Holland*), who died there, and of her son Prince *Louis* (the late Emperor *Napoleon III.*), before he made his attempt on *Strasburg*. It was sold in 1843 to a *Neuchâtel* gentleman, but in 1855

repurchased by the Emperor. The view from the garden over the Untersee is charming.

Ermatingen, known for its pickled salmon-trout. Here a boat can be procured to visit the **Isle of Reichenau** (see above).

Iznang, a village on the W. shore of the Untersee, is the birthplace of *Mesmer*, the originator of mesmerism.

The castellated monastery of **Gottlieben**, on the l. bk. of the Rhine, built by the Bishops of Constance 1251, on the Rhine, at the point where it enters the Untersee, is remarkable for having been the prison of John Hus and Jerome of Prague, who were confined within its dungeons by order of the Emperor Sigismund and Pope John XXIII. This ancient building, restored by Louis Napoleon, now belongs to M. de Fabrice.

Petershausen, on the rt. bank of the Rhine, was a great abbey, the 12th cent. ch. of which was razed in 1836 to make room for barracks. The iron bridge which carries the rly. and a carr.-road from Petershausen across the Rhine to Constance, is flanked by statues of the Grand Duke Leopold, Duke Berthold I. of Zähringen, St. Conrad, patron of the diocese of Constance, which he ruled 935-976, and Bp. Gebhard, founder of the monastery of Petershausen in 983.

Constance, or *Konstanz* (1303 ft.), a city of 15,000 Inhab. (nearly all R. Catholics), is remarkable for its many historical associations, and for its antiquity, its streets and many of its buildings having remained unaltered since the 15th cent. It was a bishopric from the 6th cent. (though after 1527 the bishops resided at Meersburg. They were Princes of the Holy Roman Empire, and their diocese, besides much else, included 12 of the present 22 Swiss cantons), when the see was transferred hither from Vindonissa, till its suppression in 1821. In the middle ages Constance was an Imperial Free city.

Here in 1183 peace was made between Barbarossa and the Lombard cities, by which the latter practically gained their freedom; and in 1212 the town opened its gates to the Emperor Frederick II., thus deciding the struggle in his favour against Otto IV. From 1414-1418 it was the seat of the great General Council (see below), in the course of which the Emperor Sigismund invested the Hohenzollern family with the 'March' of Brandenburg (1417). Among other great privileges granted to it by the same Emperor, it received the gift of the district of the Thurgau, and it was the quarrels about the criminal jurisdiction there (granted to it by the Emperor, 1417) that, after the Swiss conquered that region in 1460, finally prevented the city from joining the Swiss Confederation. It embraced the Protestant side with great zeal in 1526 (the bishop and chapter being obliged to flee), and was the ally of Zürich and Berne, but was finally beaten in 1548 by the Spaniards and Austrians, who compelled it to return to the old faith. In 1633 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Swedes under Horn. After the see was suppressed in 1821 it was set up again as an archbishopric at Freiburg in Breisgau in 1827. From 1549 to 1805 it was subject to the House of Austria, when by the treaty of Presburg it passed to Baden, although situated on the l. or Swiss bank of the Rhine. It occupies a projecting angle of ground where the river flows out of the **Bodensee, or Lake of Constance**. It has of late revived considerably; the Government have formed a harbour; trade has much increased since the rlys. were built (1863-1873), and several manufactories of cotton and muslin have sprung up.

The **Cathedral or Münster** (R. C., badly restored 1879), built mainly 1054-1080, partly it is said on the site of a 7th cent. Irish monastery (probably Irish monks founded

and filled the see in early days), is a handsome Romanesque structure Gothicized; the tower at the W. end, with spire of open work, in 1850-53. (Admission 1 mark daily, between 9 and 12 and 1 and 4, except Wednesdays.) The oak doors of the main portal are carved with reliefs of the life of our Lord, by Simon Haider and Nich. Lersch, of Strasburg (1467-1470), as are also the fine choir stalls. The nave is supported by sixteen pillars, each of a single block, and dates from the 11th cent., but was Gothicized in the 15th cent., as was the choir, which was further much spoilt in the 17th and 18th cents. The spot where Hus stood, as sentence of death by burning was pronounced on him, is pointed out near the W. end of the nave. *Robt. Hallam*, Bishop of Salisbury (d. 1417), who presided over the English members of the council, was buried in front of the high altar, under a well-preserved *brass*. *St. Conrad's Chapel*, restored, is at the N.E. end of the cathedral. Beneath the ch. is a very ancient *crypt* (end of 10th cent.). Two sides of the *Cloisters* (late 15th cent.), whose arches are filled in with beautiful tracery, are yet standing. To the E. of the cathedral is the detached chapel of *St. Maurice*, formerly the baptistery, in the centre of which is a Gothic Holy Sepulchre.

In the *Sacristy* are some missals, plate, and relics, also a beautiful Gothic fireplace and piscina; in the *Vestry-room* a range of cupboards of carved oak, none of a later date than the 15th cent.; in the *Chapter-house* the Vincent collection of mediæval antiquities, specially rich in very fine glass from old monasteries, said to be the finest collection in Germany, and now (1891) for sale. There is a beautiful view from the tower.

The tower of the **Dominican convent**, now the Insel hotel, is the place where Hus was confined for 89 days (Dec. 6, 1414-March 24,

1415), being then transferred to the castle of Gottlieben, 2 miles away. The church, now a dinner, ball, and concert room, is in the 13th cent. style of German Gothic. The cloisters are perfect (they have been recently covered with frescoes by Häberlin, illustrating the history of the monastery), as also the Chapterhouse and the Refectory (now a restaurant), in which Hus' trial took place. Henry Suso, the famous German mystic, was friar here, and in 1415 Emanuel Chrysoloras, one of the earliest Greek scholars who came to W. Europe, was buried in that part of the church which is now the hotel kitchen.

In the **Hall of the Kaufhaus** (built 1388, as a warehouse), close to the lake, the *Council of Constance* is commonly but erroneously said to have held some of its sittings, 1414-18 (the Münster being the ordinary place for general meetings, while the Italian and French 'nations' met respectively in the refectory and chapter-house of the Dominican convent). In it is a large room (which really served as the meeting place of the conclave to elect Martin V., Nov. 1416), supported by wooden pillars, and painted in fresco, to illustrate the history of Constance. That famous assembly, composed, not of bishops alone, like the ancient councils, but of deputies, civil and ecclesiastical, from the whole of Christendom, including princes, cardinals (29), patriarchs (3), archbishops (33), bishops (150), professors of universities and doctors of theology (300), 100 dukes and earls, 116 representatives of cities, besides a host of ambassadors, 2400 knights, and 1800 priests, abbots (100), and priors (50), was convened for the purpose of remedying abuses in the Church. It deposed the infamous John XXIII. and Benedict XIII., and elected Martin V. It was by the act of this council that John Hus and Jerome of Prague were seized and executed, in spite of the safe-

conduct granted to the former by the Emperor Sigismund, the president of the assembly.

The *house* in which **Hus** lodged, bearing a rude likeness of him, is near the Schnetzthor, this last dating from end of 13th cent., and being a bit of the old fortifications, with an old tower, and the prison house of Jerome is not far away—both now bear commemorative tablets.

On the field, outside the town, in the suburb of Brühl, in which he suffered martyrdom (July 6th, 1415), with a fortitude which moved even his judges to admiration, a monument is erected to his memory, as well as to that of his friend and fellow-sufferer, Jerome of Prague (May 30th, 1416).

Two houses in the **city market-place** (Obermarkt) were the scenes of great historical events—the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa signed (1183) the peace of Constance in the present 'Gasthaus zum Barbarossa,' while close by, before the house called 'Zum hohen Hafen,' the Emperor Sigismund invested Frederick of Hohenzollern (who lived in the 'Hohe Haus' in the Zollernstrasse) with the 'March' of Brandenburg (1417).

The **Chancery Court** (Kanzlei-gebäude), in the principal street, is interesting for its architecture (1590), and its frescoes by Ferd. Wagner. The **Guild Hall** *Zum Garten* (14th cent., but enlarged 1454, and after the abolition of the guilds in 1549 used as a public drinking-room) has a collection of local antiquities. Here are preserved the chairs occupied by the Emperor and Pope at the Council; fragments of the dungeon in which Hus was confined; also the car on which he was drawn to execution; the figure of Abraham, which supported the pulpit, from the Münster, and which the people mistook for Hus, and defaced accordingly, and some other relics of the council, still remain in the hall, besides a collection of

Roman and German antiquities, dug up in the neighbourhood, remains of lake-dwellings and local fossils.

The **Lyceum** contains fossils from Oeningen. There is a capital Swimming Bath at the *Ecole de Natation* in the lake.

In the **Austin Friars' Church** (built 1268) the Old Catholics now hold their service, and **St. Stephen's** is 15th cent. The **Rheinthor Tower** (end of 13th cent.) marks the site of the bridge over the Rhine where the great struggle took place in 1548. Nearly opposite the rly. stat. is a statue of Victory, put up in honour of the Franco-German War, 1870-71. General Dufour (d. 1875), to whom we owe the splendid Swiss Ordnance Survey, was born (1787) at Constance.

The **Angler** can find no better quarters in Switzerland for lake fishing.

Excursions to *Reichenau* (see above), *Mainau*, and *Schloss Heiligenberg*, in Baden. The *island* of *Mainau*, about 4 m. N. of Constance, is a well-cultivated little estate, with no want of trees. The house was (1272-1805) a commandery of the Knights of the Teutonic Order. It was purchased, 1853, by the Grand Duke of Baden. From the garden terrace there is a view over the lake of the mountains of the Vorarlberg and Appenzell, among which the Säntis is pre-eminent. *Mainau* is approached by an iron bridge $\frac{1}{4}$ m. long, connecting it with the shore; there is a rough sort of an *Inn* on the island.

From the Belvedere on *Hohenrain*, 1 hr.'s walk on the road to Müllheim, is a fine view of the Alps.

LAKE OF CONSTANCE OR BODENSEE.

Steamboats many times a day to Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Rorschach, and Bregenz. For time and place of starting see time-tables, which will be found at all the inns. Constance to Lindau, $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; Constance to Friedrichshafen, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs.

Constance to Rorschach, $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. ; Friedrichshafen to Romanshorn 1 hr. ; to Rorschach $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. ; Romanshorn to Lindau, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The lake of Constance, called by the Germans **Bodensee**, and anciently by the Romans *Lacus Brigantinus* (from Brigantia, the modern Bregenz), separates Switzerland from Germany, and is bordered by the territories of 5 different states—Baden, Württemberg, Bavaria, Austria, and Switzerland. Its surface is 1306 ft. above the sea, it covers 208 sq. m., and is 40 m. long from Bregenz to Ludwigshafen ; about $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide between Langenargen and Arbon, the broadest part ; 906 ft. is its greatest known depth ; it abounds in fish, of which 27 species have been enumerated (*Felchen* are excellent eating), while 70 species of birds frequent its waters.

The main tributary of the lake is the Rhine, which flows out under the walls of Constance. Its accumulated deposits have formed an extensive delta at the upper end, and are annually encroaching.

The banks, either flat or gently undulating, present little beauty of scenery compared with other Swiss lakes ; but they are remarkably fertile. The S. shore is studded with a picturesque line of ruined castles of the middle ages, and behind them are the cliffs of the Säntis. Towards the E. end of the lake the eye is riveted by the grandeur and beauty of the distant snowy chain of the Vorarlberg.

The water, on an average, is lowest in the month of Feb., and highest in June and July, when the snows are melting : it sometimes rises a foot in 24 hrs. at that season. The lake, like that of Geneva, is subject to sudden rises and falls, the origin of which is still obscure.

into an agricultural school, with 70 or 80 pupils. The edifice dates from the end of the Thirty Years' War, in the course of which the preceding building was destroyed.

The *Church* possesses a remarkable example of wood-carving by a Tyrolese, representing the Passion, with many hundred small figures ; also a vest embroidered with pearls, the gift of Pope John XXIII. in 1414.

The Canton of Thurgau, or Thurgovie, which occupies the S. shore from Constance to Arbon, is distinguished for its surpassing fertility. Instead of rocks and mountains, and Alpine pastures, the characteristics of other parts of Switzerland, this canton presents richly-cultivated arable land, waving with corn and hemp ; the place of forests is supplied by orchards ; it is, indeed, the garden and granary of Helvetia. The country is at the same time thickly peopled, abounding in villages and cheerful cottages.

The nunnery of **Münsterlingen** (founded according to local tradition by a daughter of King Edward I. of England, but really 100 years earlier, abandoned 1529), about 4 m. further, was suppressed in 1838, and converted into an hospital. The *old* convent near the water was the scene of the reconciliation between the Emperor Sigismund and Duke Frederick of Austria, 1418.

Romanshorn (Rte. 10), terminus of the rly. from Winterthur and Zürich.

[It is the chief port of communication by steamer with

Friedrichshafen, on the N. shore of the lake. Here is the *Villa* of the King of Württemberg, formerly the Benedictine convent of Hofen, in which he usually passes a part of the summer. During the absence of the royal family the *Gardens* are open to the public. Friedrichshafen is the terminus of the Stuttgart Rly., which joins the Baden Rly. at

On quitting Constance by steamboat, rt. is the suppressed Augustinian convent of **Kreuzlingen**, now turned

Bruchsal. The rly. runs down to the side of the steamer, and luggage-trains are carried bodily across the lake to Romanshorn. The *Riedle* is a pretty wood with roads and walks.]

Arbon, a picturesque walled town close upon the lake. The Romans under Augustus built here, upon the high road from Augst and Vin-donissa to Bregenz, a fort, which they called *Arbor Felix*. It was abandoned by them to the Alamanni in the 5th cent. The *Castle*, on an eminence overlooking the lake, was built 1510, but its tower is said to rest on Roman foundations. The *Church*, lately restored, contains some good glass. The *belfry*, detached, was boarded, not walled, on the side nearest the castle, in order that no force hostile to the lords of the castle should be enabled to shelter in it, or annoy the castle from thence. St. Gallus, an Irish monk, the founder of the great monastery of St. Gall, is said to have died at Arbon (A.D. 640), and the place was a favourite residence of Conradin of Hohenstaufen (1265).

Rorschach (Rte. 65). *Terminus* of the rlys. to St. Gall (Rte. 65) and to Ragatz and Coire up the valley of the Rhine (Rte. 66). A short distance from Rorschach is the mouth of the Rhine, E. of which is the Vorarlberg in Austrian territory.

On the N. side of the lake is **Lindau**, 5000 Inhab., the terminus of the Bavarian Rly., 5 hrs. from Augsburg. It is an interesting old town, on an island, surrounded by ramparts. (See HANDBOOK FOR SOUTH GERMANY.)

The *Rly.* from Lindau to Bludenz and the Arlberg tunnel passes by

6 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Bregenz Stat.**, 3600 Inhab., the Roman *Brigantia*, chief place in the Vorarlberg. Pedestrians intending to travel from Switzerland into the Tyrol may find it a good plan to pass their heavy luggage at the Austrian custom-house here, and

forward it by rail to Innsbruck or Bötzen. (See Rte. 67, and HANDBOOK FOR SOUTH GERMANY.)

ROUTE 9.

SCHAFFHAUSEN TO ZÜRICH— RHEINFALL RAILWAY.

Eng. m.	Schaffhausen
3 $\frac{1}{4}$. . .	Dachsen
10 $\frac{1}{2}$. . .	Andelfingen
18 $\frac{3}{4}$. . .	Winterthur
25 . . .	Effretikon
29 $\frac{1}{2}$. . .	Wallisellen
35 . . .	Zürich

7 trs. daily, in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 hrs. 20 min.

After leaving Schaffhausen, the rly. crosses the Rhine by a long *stone bridge* in the midst of the foaming rapids just above the fall. It then passes under the Castle of Laufen, by tunnel, on emerging from which a rapid view of the Falls may be caught on the rt.

Dachsen Stat., about 10 min. walk from the Falls and Schloss Laufen hotel. (See Rte. 7.) The rly. keeps for a short distance above the wooded bank of the Rhine, forming a wonderfully picturesque road; but the river soon winds away, and the rail proceeds through a fertile country towards the valley of the Thur, making a great bend to pass that river near

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Andelfingen Stat.** Beyond this it ascends a considerable incline, to cross the ridge between the valleys of the Thur and the Töss, and affords a fine view on the rt. before descending into the broad vale of the Töss.

18 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Winterthur Junct. Stat.**, a manufacturing town of 15,958 Inhab. (chiefly Protestants), consisting of long parallel streets, crossed by smaller ones at rt. angles. The new Town Hall is a large and handsome building. The Post Office and

Cantonal Schoolhouse are also handsome. The Schoolhouse contains the *Public Library and Museum*, with a collection of Swiss animals, and coins, &c., from the adjacent village of *Oberwinterthur*, site of the Roman *Vitucurum*. Practically refounded in the valley in 1180 by the Counts of Kyburg, Winterthur passed in 1264 to the Habsburgs, to whom it was very loyal (beating back the Zürich men who tried to take it in 1292), being practically isolated after the seizure of the Thurgau by the Swiss (1460). It was sold to Zürich in 1467 (all its privileges being reserved), and in 1717-1726 successfully resisted attempts to crush its industries and take away its chartered liberties.

The weaving of cambric, the printing of cotton, wine-growing, and the manufacture of machinery, are thriving branches of industry here.

This is the junct. stat. of the *Korschach* and *St. Gall* line with that of *Romanshorn* (Rte. 10), and of the line through Stein and Singen to *Stuttgart*. There are also lines to *Waldshut* by *Eglisau* and to *Rapperschwyl* by the *Töss Valley*. By reason of its importance as a rly. centre, it has of late been involved in great financial difficulties because of a large loan which it guaranteed to the unlucky *Nordost Bahn*, but these are now in a fair way to settlement.

It is a pleasant walk to the **Castle of Kyburg**, nearly 4 m. S. of Winterthur, on a height to the l. of the rly. Strangers are admitted. It is memorable in history as an ancient possession of the House of Austria, inherited 1264 by Rudolf of Habsburg, on the failure of the line of the powerful Counts of Kyburg, who flourished between the 11th and 13th cents. Here Rudolf and his successors often resided. The Castle was mortgaged by them 1377, and in 1452 was obtained by Zürich, yet the Emperor of Austria still retains the title of Count of Kyburg. From 1452 to 1798 it was occupied by a Zürich bailiff (*Landvogt*), and is

now private property. It is furnished in antique style; it contains a picture gallery, chamber of torture, and old chapel with original frescoes on its walls. Fine view from the towers.

After leaving Winterthur the rly. follows the rather picturesque valley of the *Töss*, passing rt. the ancient Dominican *Nunnery of Töss* (founded 1233, suppressed 1525, now a factory), the retreat of the Empress Agnes after the murder of her father, Albert of Austria. Here her daughter-in-law, Elizabeth of Hungary, took the veil, and died (1338) in the odour of sanctity: her monument, with the arms of Hungary, was formerly visible in the 14th cent. church, but is now in a private collection near Winterthur. The cloisters, built in 1469, and ornamented with fresco paintings of Bible subjects, were pulled down 40 years ago; l. is seen the castle of Kyburg.

The rly. crosses the *Töss*, and passes into the valley of the *Glatt*, which flows from the *Greifensee*; on the l. there is a view of *Glärnisch* and other mountains.

25 m. **Effretikon Junct.** Branch rly. to *Pfäffikon*, and thence to *Wetzikon*, on the rly. to *Rapperschwyl*, &c. (Rte. 13).

29½ m. **Wallisellen Junct.** Rly. to *Rapperschwyl*, &c. (Rte. 13).

32 m. **Oerlikon Junct.** Branch rly. along the valley of the *Glatt* to (10 m.) *Bülach*, and thence in progress to *Schaffhausen*, while completed to *Waldshut* (33 m.) *via Eglisau*.

Shortly after leaving *Oerlikon* a tunnel under the *Käferberg* is traversed; on emerging from it the *Limmat* is crossed, and, after making some very sharp curves, and crossing the *Limmat* and the *Sihl*, the rly. reaches

The **Zürich Station**—the handsomest in Switzerland—at the extremity of the *Bahnhofstrasse*, which

stretches down to the landing place of the steamers on the lake.

History.—The Lake Dwellers, the Celtic Helvetians, the Romans (the name Zürich comes from the Roman name Turicum), and the Alamanni successively occupied the site of Zürich: but it was only from the 9th cent. that we can date the beginnings of the Teutonic town which was made up of the gradual fusion of 4 elements or settlements—the colonies round the Frau Münster and the Gross Münster, the royal castle on the mound of the Lindenhof, and the ‘free community’ on the Zürichberg. The Abbess of the Frau Münster acquired great powers and privileges and was ‘the Lady of Zürich,’ but never obtained the ‘Reichsvogtei’ or position of representative of the king, a position which from 1218 was given by the king to one of the citizens, so that the town thus became practically an ‘Imperial Free city,’ the trade or merchant guilds exercising all power and excluding the craftsmen. The Zürichers, under their aristocratic leaders, fought against the Confederates at Morgarten (1315). A democratic revolution in the city in 1336 under Rudolf Brun led to a change of policy, and in 1351 Zürich entered into perpetual alliance with the Forest Cantons; but this double position of Free City and member of the League was found very embarrassing, for in 1356, 1393, and 1442 Zürich allied herself with Austria against the Swiss Confederation. She acquired much territory in the neighbourhood, though one attempt failed by reason of the resistance of her allies (old Zürich war 1436 to 1447). She took a prominent part in the Burgundian (1476), and Italian (1512–1515) campaigns. In 1400 the Emperor granted her the ‘Reichsvogtei,’ but burgomaster Waldmann’s ambitious plans for the aggrandisement of the town (1483–9) were only partially successful. At this time its prosperity rose to a great height, owing to its posi-

tion on the road to Italy and the activity of its inhabitants. Its medical schools were celebrated, and it was, with Bâle, the chief seat of intellectual activity in Switzerland and one of the centres of the Reformation, which commenced, under the guidance and preaching of Ulrich Zwingli, in 1519, and gradually spread over great part of the German speaking districts of the Confederation (though Zwingli himself was killed at the battle of Kappel, 1531), Zürich henceforth taking the lead in the Confederation. It was the asylum of many English Protestants banished by the persecutions of the reign of Queen Mary, who met with a friendly reception during their exile. The first entire **English version** of the Bible, by Miles Coverdale, is believed to have been printed here in 1535. After 1640, the country districts belonging to the town were very harshly governed by it, despite charters and promises, and though this state of things was altered by the Revolution of 1798, it was not till the Constitution of 1831 that they obtained equal rights with the town. The Radicals in 1839 provoked a great reaction by giving *Strauss* (the author of the *Life of Jesus*) a theological chair. The present Constitution is extremely democratic, including the compulsory ‘Referendum,’ the ‘Initiative’ and a graduated and progressive income tax. Of late years Zürich has been the resort of many Russian, &c., refugees, as in 1555 of the Italian Protestants from Tessin, of whom some families still survive in the town (e.g. Orelli and Muralt). To them and to the Huguenot refugees (1682–5) she owes the introduction of the silk industry. It is the intellectual capital of Switzerland, and has been called ‘Athens on the Limmat.’ Zürich was the scene of an important battle in Sept. 1799, when 37,000 French under Masséna drove out the Russians under Korsakof, and compelled them to fall back upon the Rhine with a loss of 13,000 men.

The principal **Manufacture** is that of silk, the weaving of which occupies many thousands in the town and along the shores of the lake, though the introduction recently of power-looms has greatly increased. In the years 1885-9, the number of power-looms rose from 4129 to 6476, that of hand-looms from 20,081 to 23,265. There are numerous cotton-factories. There is a large paper-mill, 1 m. S. of the city on the river Sihl. The cotton and silk goods made in the neighbourhood, and in other parts of the canton, are the object of an extensive commerce with Germany, Italy, France, England and the United States. Escher, Wyss, and Co's. *manufactory of machinery* employs 700 persons. Most of the iron steamers plying on the Swiss lakes are made by them, and boats, engines and all, are carried in pieces by carts over the St. Gotthard to the Italian lakes.

Zürich is the native place of **Hämmerlin** the humanist; of **Solomon Gessner** the poet, and **Conrad Gesner** the naturalist; of **Lavater**; and of **Pestalozzi** the teacher.

It is the seat of a university, the most important manufacturing town of Switzerland, and capital of a canton distinguished for prosperous industry. It has 91,222 Inhab., nearly all Protestants, and lies at the N. end of the Lake of Zürich, and on the banks of the Limmat, just where it issues from the lake in a rapid crystalline stream; it is bounded on the W. by another river, the Sihl. The flourishing condition of Zürich is visible in the improvements going forward and in the number of new buildings. The banks of the lake (described in Rte. 13) and the Limmat, and the neighbouring hills, are thickly dotted with houses now united with the town itself by the removal (in 1833) of the useless and inconvenient ramparts, and forming a wide circle of suburbs.

Zürich is divided by the Limmat into the **Kleine Stadt** (l. bank) and

Grosse Stadt (rt.). Zürich abounds in handsome modern buildings, and no Swiss town has a finer street than the **Bahnhofstrasse**, in or near which are placed such palatial edifices as the Boys' School, the Centralhof, various Banks, the Post Office, and the Exchange, while it is lined with the best shops. The lake and the banks of the Limmat are bordered by magnificent **Quays** which are connected by the **Quaibrücke** crossing the river as it issues from the lake, opposite H. Bellevue.

The most interesting old building in the town is the **Gross Münster**, on the rt. bank of the Limmat, surmounted by 2 (15th cent.) W. towers, one of which is called Charlemagne's Tower, and bears a crowned figure supposed to represent that monarch. The Minster is venerable from age, and worthy of respect as the scene of Zwingli's bold preachings of reformation in the Church, and of amendment of morals. It is a massive Romanesque edifice of the 11th-13th cents. The exterior has been extensively repaired. The interior has some curious bas-reliefs of the 12th cent., but is severely plain and covered with whitewash. The door will be opened on knocking. It has no W. entrance, and ends square to the E. Its nave is supported on square pillars and round arches: beneath is a very perfect crypt. See the very fine N. doorway with detached shafts and the adjoining *cloisters* raised upon small low triple arches, with slender columns and capitals of various patterns. They have been lately restored. This church was originally the church of the king's tenants round the mound of the Lindenhof, and was the burial place of SS. Felix, Regula, and Exuperantius, who christianized the district, and are the patron saints of the town. From the 9th cent. to 1832 it was a church of secular canons reorganized in 1524.

The **Frau Münster** (13th-14th cents.), close to the Minster Bridge, has been completely modernised.

100 200 300 400 500 Metres

1/4 Engl. Mile

- 13. *Hôtel Hecht*..... F. 3.
- 14. . *Stadhof* D. 2-3
- 15. . *Rössli*..... F. 3.
- 16. . *National* C. 2.
- 17. . *Victoria*..... C. 2.

ZÜRICH

For Murray's Handbook.

Hôtels

- 1 *Hôtel Baur au Lac*..... G. 2.
- 2 . *Baur en Ville*..... F. 2.
- 3 . *Schwert*..... E. 3.
- 4 . *Bellevue*..... E. 3.
- 5 . *Zürcher Hof*..... F. 3.
- 6 . *Storch*..... E. 3.
- 7 . *Filke*..... F. 2.
- 8 . *Schwan*..... G. 5.
- 9 . *Schweizerhof*..... E. 3.
- 10. *Uetliberg Railw. Station*..... E. 1.
- 11 *Post Office*..... E. 2.
- 12 *Museum*..... E. 3.



LAKE OF ZÜRICH

It was founded in 853 by Louis the German for his daughter, the Abbess Hildegard (to whom *inter alia* he gave the valley of Uri) and a few Benedictine nuns, who after long ruling the town were suppressed in 1524. The tomb of Waldmann is in this church. The relics of the 3 patron Saints of the town were formerly preserved here.

In the choir of the **Dominican church** or Predigerkirche (13th cent.), the *Cantonal Library* is kept.

The house in which **Zwingli** passed the last six years of his life is No. 1 in the Gross-Münster Platz.

The **Peterskirche** (13th cent.) (with the large clock), on the l. bank of the Limmat, is the oldest parish church of Zürich, had for its minister, for 23 years, *Lavater*, the author of the renowned work on Physiognomy, who was born at Zürich. On the capture of the town by the French army, he was shot, within a few steps of his own door, by a French soldier, to whom, but two minutes before, he had given wine and offered money, and while he was in the act of assisting another soldier who had been wounded. A high reward was offered by Masséna for the discovery of the murderer: but Lavater refused to inform against him. After lingering through 3 months of excruciating agony, Lavater expired, Jan. 2, 1801, at the parsonage: his grave is marked by a simple stone in the *churchyard of St. Anne*, where *Ebel*, author of the first detailed Swiss Guide-book and *Escher von der Linth* (Rte. 13), are also buried.

The **Augustiner-Kirche** (14th cent.), a well-restored ch., contains 2 modern frescoes by Deschwanden, and is used by the Old Catholics.

The **Kaufhaus** (late 15th cent.), close to the *Münsterbrücke* (preserved since 1631), is a curious old building.

The **Rathhaus** (built 1698) is the seat of the Cantonal Government. The monument of **Zwingli** is

in front of the *Wasserkirche*, and near it is the **Rüden** with a permanent exhibition of objects connected with schools.

The **Town Library**, close to the *Münsterbrücke*, in a building formerly a church (*Wasserkirche*), contains, in addition to 120,000 printed volumes (including the first book printed in Switzerland, dated 1470 at Bero-münster), 4000 MSS., 100 vols. of autograph letters of early Reformers; 3 Latin letters of *Lady Jane Grey* to Bullinger, in a beautifully clear and regular hand—a few grammatical errors have been remarked in them; Zwingli's Greek Bible, with marginal notes (chiefly Hebrew) by himself; a Roman inscription, giving the ancient name of Zürich, *Turicum*; a bust of Lavater, by *Dannecker*; a portrait of Zwingli and his daughter, by *Hans Asper*; a model in relief of a large part of Switzerland, superior to that at Lucerne; some curious fossils from Oeningen, including one described by Scheuchzer as a human skull, though in reality a portion of a salamander, fossils of the Glarus slate, chiefly fishes, from the *Plattenberg*, a rich collection of coins, and a most interesting collection of antiquities from the *Swiss Lake Dwellings*, first discovered at Obermeilen on the L. of Zürich, and described by Prof. Keller. (*Introduction*, § 19.)

The **Arsenal** (*Zeughaus*) contains some ancient armour and early breech-loading and rifled guns, and also the sword and armour of Zwingli. There are several tattered standards, taken by the Swiss from their enemies, including one of Charles the Bold of Burgundy. But this collection is inferior to those in several other Swiss cantons¹.

¹ For the general history of Zürich consult J. C. Bluntschli's *Staats- und Rechts-Geschichte der Stadt und Landschaft Zürich* (1856), and G. von Wyss' *Geschichte der Abtei (Fraumünster) von Zürich* (1851-8), while for the purely local and architectural history there is nothing comparable to the new edition (2 vols., 1878 and 1890), of S. Vogelin's *Das alte Zürich*.

One of the handsomest modern buildings is the **Polytechnic School** (which for the present represents the Federal University, authorized by the constitution of 1848, but not yet founded), a national school for pupils above the age of 18, opened 1855, and supported by a yearly grant from the Confederation. Each pupil pays but 115 fr. for a year's instruction, which is so practical, good, and cheap, that there are foreign pupils. In the winter session of 1890-1, there were 333 foreign and 321 Swiss pupils (besides 280 persons who merely attended the lectures), with 116 professors and lecturers, divided into 7 departments; the Federal subvention for 1888 was 542,000 frs. and fees brought in 102,000 more. It is probable that departments for political science and for law will shortly be created. The building (1860-4) is situated on the hill, near the Great Hospital, and was designed by Wolf and Semper. In it is placed

The **University**, established 1832-3, when many professors, expelled from other countries for their political opinions, repaired hither as teachers. In the spring session of 1891, it had 725 students, the medical faculty being far the largest. The terrace in front commands a fine view. The *Library* contains many original MSS. of the early reformers; and the *Museum* collections of mineralogy, zoology, and botany, including the Herbarium of Conrad Gesner, besides many fine engravings. A little higher on the hill is the **Observatory**, while the **Chemical Laboratory** close by is one of the best appointed institutions of the kind in Europe. The **Tonhalle**, on the lake near the Quai-brücke, is famous for the excellent musical performances which are given therein.

The most pleasing features of Zürich are its **Promenades** and **Walks** in and about the town, and the splendid views of the Alps towards the S. that they command. Pre-eminent among these are the broad

Quays which line the shores of the Lake and the banks of the Limmat. The **Botanic Gardens** (which are well maintained) and the terraces on the heights on either side (e.g. the Hohe Promenade above the H. Bellevue) are also worth a visit. The most prominent and interesting of the peaks beginning from the E., are the Säntis in Appenzell, Glärnisch and Tödi, in Glarus, Achselberg and Rossberg in Schwyz, and Uri Rothstock in Uri.

The **Lindenhof** (the highest point on the l. bank of the river), near the lower bridge, was the site of the settlements of the Celts and Alamanni, and here too was the king's castle where his bailiff lived in the old days.

On the **Platz Promenade** the triangular piece of ground at the junction of the Limmat and Sihl, N. of the Rly. Stat., planted with shady avenues, is a simple monument to the memory of *Solomon Gessner*, author of *The Death of Abel* and here are also an **Aquarium** and **Zoological Gardens**.

Environs. *a.* The 'Restauration' *Zur Weid*, (1896 ft.) on the *Käferberg* through which the Winterthur rly. passes by tunnel, 1 hr.'s walk on the Baden road, has a fine view of the Alps, town, and vale of the Limmat. *b.* Another good point of view is the *Zürichberg* (2228 ft.), $\frac{1}{2}$ an hr.'s walk to the N.E. *c.* The *Uetliberg* or *Uto*, 5 m. W., and 2861 ft. high, one of the Albis range, commands a fine view of the Oberland and Appenzell mountains. A rly. ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr., return-ticket 2nd class, 3 fr.) starts from a station in the Selnau suburb behind the Botanic Gardens. There are no cog-wheels, but the engine and carriages are very light, and the adhesion to the rails is found sufficient, though the last incline is 1 in 14. The rly. is about 6 m. long, 3 of them level, and in the last 3 m. it rises 1000 ft. through woods, and commands pretty views.

The *Hotel Uetliberg* is close to the summit, a restaurant (*Uto-Kulm*) on the top. On the S. slope is the *H. Uto-Staffel*. In the summer the place is a crowded holiday resort from Zürich. The station is about 200 ft. below the hotel, and 300 ft. below the summit.

From the Uetliberg to the *Albis Inn* (2887 ft) (Rte. 14) is a pleasant walk of 3 hrs.

ROUTE 10.

CONSTANCE TO ZÜRICH, BY WINTERTHUR—RAILWAY.

Eng. m.		
		Romanshorn.
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .	Sulgen.
14 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .	Weinfelden.
19 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . .	Müllheim.
25 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .	Frauenfeld.
35 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .	Winterthur.
46	. . .	Wallisellen.
48 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .	Oerlikon.
51 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . .	Zürich.

6 Trains daily, in 4 hrs.

Custom house for both countries is at Constance.

There is no direct rly. from Constance to Zürich, so that the traveller must go round by Schaffhausen (Rte. 8A) or better by

Romanshorn, a town of 3890 Inhab., and the principal corn-market for the supply of the Alpine districts of N. Switzerland. It is a station on the rly. which runs from Constance along the S. shore of the lake, and is the terminus of the N.E. Rly. from Winterthur, and station for the steamers from Friedrichshafen, Lindau, and Bregenz (Rte. 8). From the ancient château of the abbot of St. Gall, on the heights, there is a fine view over the lake (Rte. 8).

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ **Sulgen**, Branch to (21 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.) Gossau on the Rorschach line (Rte. 65).

14 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Weinfelden**, celebrated for its wines.

19 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Müllheim**.—Between this place and Constance is *Hohenrain*, a hill commanding an extensive view.

25 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Frauenfeld**, the chief town of canton Thurgovie (Germ. Thurgau), has 6087 Inhab., and is situated on the river Murg, which sets in motion the wheels of several cotton, dyeing, and printing-mills. The **Castle**, on a rock fronting the Murg, was built in the 11th cent. by the Counts of Kyburg.

On a hill to the S. stands the Capuchin monastery founded in 1591, now occupied by only 7 or 8 brethren. Near Frauenfeld are the stately buildings (16th cent., after the Protestants burnt the old house in 1524) of the great monastery of **Ittingen** (Austin canons 1128-1462, and Carthusians 1462-1848, one of the 8 Swiss houses of the latter order).

35 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Winterthur Junct. Stat.** (see Rte. 9).

Zürich (Rte. 9).

ROUTE 11.

CONSTANCE TO WINTERTHUR, BY ETZWYLEN—RAILWAY.

Trs. in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; distance 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The line runs through a fruitful district, passing many picturesque towns and castles.

The train follows the Rhine, passing through **Gottlieben Stat.**, with its monastery, and **Ermatingen Stat.**, near which is Arenenberg (see Rte. 8).

8 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Berlingen** (stat.).

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Steckborn** (stat.).

14 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Mammern** (stat.). Here is a large hydropathic establishment.

15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Eschenz** (stat.). Where the Rhine ceases to be a lake and becomes a river again.

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Burg** (stat.), a suburb of the picturesque town of Stein (see Rte. 8).

The rail leaves the Rhine and turns S. to

19 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Etzwylen Junction**. Here the line from Singen falls in (Rte. 8).

21 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Stammheim** is the only place of any importance between this and Winterthur.

Before reaching the station (31 m.) of **Thalheim-Altikon**, the line passes over the river by a lofty iron bridge.

38 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Winterthur Station** (see Rte. 9).

To **Zürich** (Rte. 9).

ROUTE 12.

ZÜRICH TO BERNE—RAILWAY.

Eng. m.	
	Zürich.
14 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . Baden.
31	. . Aarau
40	. . Olten.
57 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . Herzogenbuchsee.
81 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . Berne.

Trains in 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.: distance about 81 m. The line is circuitous: as far as Olten it is the same as to Bâle; at Olten it joins the Bâle and Berne line. (See Rtes. 4, 5, and 6.)

There is an alternative rte., viâ Lucerne and the Emmenthal, which is 101 m. long and takes 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (Rtes. 14 and 22).

ROUTE 13.

A. ZÜRICH TO RAPPERSCHWYL, BY STEAMER.

B. ZÜRICH TO ZIEGELBRÜCKE, BY THE VALLEY OF THE GLATT—RAILWAY.

C. ZÜRICH TO SARGANS, BY RAIL. LAKE OF WALLENSTADT.

Eng. m.	
19	. Rapperschwyl (by water)
26 $\frac{3}{4}$	. " (by rail)
17 $\frac{1}{2}$	. Weesen . . (by rail)
	<i>or</i>
44 $\frac{1}{4}$	. Weesen . (by direct rail)
55 $\frac{1}{4}$	. Wallenstadt } Rail.
64	. Sargans . . }
68	. Ragatz . . }
71 $\frac{1}{2}$	. Landquart }
80 $\frac{1}{4}$	. Chur . . . }

This is the direct route to Coire, the Splügen, Davos, and the Engadine.

There are numerous steamers on the lake, and the traveller can take advantage of them as far as Rapperschwyl (see local time-tables). It is a pleasant voyage of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to Rapperschwyl.

The rly. along the S. shore of the Lake of Zürich will be taken by those to whom time is an object, in place of the circuitous rly. route to Rapperschwyl.

A. Zürich to Rapperschwyl, by steamer.

The **Lake of Zürich** has no pretensions to grandeur of scenery; that must be sought for on the steep and romantic shores of the lakes of Lucerne and Wallenstadt; but it has a charm peculiarly its own—that of life and rich cultivation. Its borders teem with population, and are embellished and enlivened at every step by the work of man. The hills around it are less than 3000 feet above the sea, and descend in gentle slopes to the water's edge, wooded on their tops, clad with vineyards, orchards, and gardens on their sides, and carpeted below with verdant pastures, or luxuriantly waving crops of grain. But the principal feature in this landscape is the number of human habitations. The hills from one extremity to the other are dotted with white houses, villas of citizens, cottages, and farms,

while along the margin of the lake, and on the high road, they gather into frequent clusters around a church, forming villages and towns almost without number. Every little stream descending from the hills is compelled to do duty by turning some mill; at the mouths of the valleys enormous factories are erected, and thus the shore of the lake, on either side, has almost the appearance of one uninterrupted village.

The effect of this lively foreground is heightened by the snowy peaks of the Säntis, Tödi, and Glärnisch, which are seen at different points peering above the nearer hills. The charms of the Lake of Zürich inspired the Idylls of Gessner: they are celebrated in an ode of Klopstock, and in the prose of Zimmermann. The lake is 1342 feet above the sea, about 25 m. in length from Zürich to Schmerikon, and not more than 3 broad at the widest part, between Stäfa and Wädensweil. It covers an area of 34 sq. m., and the depth is about 469 ft. The principal river falling into it is the Linth, which flows out at Zürich, under the name of Limmat.

Scarcely any of the villages or towns on the lake are remarkable except as the seats of flourishing industry. A few only of the principal places are enumerated below. The banks are distinguished as rt. and l., with reference to the course of the Limmat.

l. The high ridge rising on the W. of Zürich, and bordering the lake for more than 12 m., is the *Albis* (2887 ft.).

rt. **Küssnacht**—not to be confounded with its namesake on the Lake of Lucerne.

l. **Rüschlikon**: behind it are the baths of **Nidelbad**, 315 ft. above the lake.

rt. **Erlenbach**, in the midst of vineyards. 2 m. beyond it is a huge boulder-stone called *Pfugstein*, visible from the boat.

l. **Thalwyl**. An elegant church has been built on a terrace, whence there is a lovely view of the lake, with the mountains of Appenzell and Glarus in the background. Lavater is said to have written a portion of his work on Physiognomy at the parsonage of Oberrieden, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther on.

l. **Horgen**. A prosperous little town of 5519 Inhab. [Here passengers bound for Lucerne or the Rigi, by way of Zug, may land. The carriage road goes by a beautiful ascent and descent to *Sihlbrücke*; thence to Zug. The distance is about 12 m. (Rte. 14B).]

rt. **Meilen** and **Obermeilen**, scattered villages of 2859 Inhab. in all, chiefly silk-weavers, with a Gothic church, built 1490-9. In the lake opposite Obermeilen the first discovery of the ancient lake dwelling-places which have attracted so much attention, was made. See *Introd.* § 19.

l. **Wädensweil** (Rail to Einsiedeln, see Rte. 72); a pretty village of 6346 Inhab., containing silk-factories. The ruined *Castle*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s walk, was the residence of powerful barons of the same name.

l. **Richterschwyl**. Here is one of the largest cotton factories on the lake. The village is built on the boundary line of cantons Zürich and Schwyz, and at the point where the lake is broadest. [Hence an excursion may be made to the whey-cure establishment of *Hütten* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m.), and to the top of the *Gottschallenberg* (3743 ft.).] Zimmermann resided here as physician, and in his work on *Solitude* justly praises the extreme beauty of Richterschwyl.

rt. **Stäfa**. An industrious village, the largest on this side of the lake, with 3845 Inhab., by whom much silk and cotton are woven. Goethe resided here, 1797. The boundary of Canton Zürich here crosses the lake. It has been calculated that the number of inhabitants on the shores, hence to the

town of Zürich, a distance of 16 m., is not less than 12,000.

On approaching Rapperschwyl and its long bridge, the little isle of **Ufenau** becomes a pretty feature of the landscape. It belongs to the abbey of Einsiedeln, contains 2 12th cent. churches, and has some celebrity as the retreat and burial-place of Ulrich von Hutten, a Franconian knight, the friend of Luther and Franz von Sickingen, distinguished equally for his talents and chivalrous bravery, but withal a bit of a roué. His satirical writings contributed not a little to the spread of the Reformation, but raised up against him such a host of enemies that he was forced to fly from the court of Charles V., and take refuge from their persecution, first, with Franz of Sickingen, and, after Sickingen's death, in this little island. Zwingli had procured for him an asylum here, in the house of the curé, where he died a fortnight after his arrival (1523), at the age of 36. He was buried by a faithful friend, but all record of the spot in which he lies has long since disappeared.

The **Bridge of Rapperschwyl** is one of the longest in the world: it extends from the town to a tongue of land on the opposite side, completely across the lake. The old wooden bridge no longer exists, and has been replaced by the **Seedamm** (3296 ft. long, 36 ft. broad—many openings for vessels to pass through), a fine stone and iron viaduct which carries footpath, road, and railway.

Rapperschwyl Stat. This is a very picturesque place (2789 Inhab.), still partly surrounded by walls, and surmounted by an old *Castle* (Die Grafenburg). The *Church*, lately rebuilt after a fire, contains a fine monstrance and other curious objects, and the *Castle* a Polish historical museum. There is a Capuchin convent here, founded in 1602. The town was lost to the Habsburgs in 1458, owing to internal party quarrels, and from 1464 on-

wards, it was under the protection (treated in many respects as a subject district) of certain members of the Swiss Confederation. From the *Castle mound*, called *Lindenhof*, there, is a delightful view.

N.E. of Rapperschwyl is the *Bachtel* (3671 ft.), with a small *Inn* at the top, which is visited chiefly by those who drink the waters at *Gyrenbad*, a bathing-place N.W. of it, between Wetzikon and Bubikon. A tower 95 ft. high, has been built for the view. The *Bachtel* is most conveniently reached from Rapperschwyl by way of the *Rüti Stat.* from which it is about 1½ hr. Mines of lignite are worked at *Dürnten* and *Unter Wetzikon* at the foot of the mountain.

B. Zürich to Ziegelbrücke— by the valley of the *Glatt*. *Rly.* 1½ hrs.

5½ m. **Wallisellen Junct. Stat.** (*Rte.* 9), where the line to *Winterthur* diverges l. Our line passes by *Dübendorf* and *Nänikon*, following the **Glatt Thal**, a valley teeming with manufacturing industry, which has expanded its hamlets into villages, mixed with white cotton-factories and the handsome mansions of their owners. At the E. end, the *Glarus mountains* rise into view with grand effect. *Rt.* is passed the **Greifen See**, and *castle* of the same name, in which a garrison held out bravely for Zürich against the Swiss Confederates under *Reding* in 1444, but was put to the sword on its surrender.

13 m. **Uster Stat.**, with an ancient *castle*; and (17½ m.) **Wetzikon Stat.** [*Branch line* to *Effretikon* (*Rte.* 9) and *Winterthur*], remarkable for the lacustrine deposits found in the neighbourhood, especially at *Robenhäusen* by the small *Pfäffikon See*. Rude structures have been discovered 6 ft. below a layer of peat, and with them bones of 3 species of urochs; also *chamois*, *bisons*, *beavers*, *boars*, &c., with remains of *apples*, *pears*,

and cherries. *View of Alps of Glarus, near*

20½ m. **Bubikon Stat.** I. rises the *Bachtel*.

22¼ m. **Rüti Junct.** The buildings of the Præmonstratensian Monastery (1206–1525) are now private property. Hence the *Bachtel* is best reached (see above A). Another line from Winterthur by the valley of the *Töss* here falls in. The rly. does not approach the Lake of Zürich until near (26¾ m.) **Rapperschwyl Stat.** (see A above).

33 m. **Schmerikon Stat.** At the E. extremity of the Lake of Zürich. The castle of *Grymou*, rt., stands on the *Linth*, a little above its entrance into the lake.

35 m. **Utnach Stat.**, on an eminence, the summit of which is occupied by a tower of the ancient castle and by that of the church. There are mines of brown coal at *Oberkirch*, to the E. in a hill 1500 ft. high. Near Utnach is a large cotton-mill, driving 24,480 spindles. [There is a pretty drive (rly. projected) to *Lichtensteig* (Rte. 69).]

The rly. now leaves the lake and runs through the marshes of the *Linth*. This river, coming down from the valley of Glarus, formerly ran directly into the Lake of Zürich, and by its floods devastated the whole of the lower district. In 1807 the scheme of *Conrad Escher* of Zürich was adopted. The *Linth* was turned into the Lake of Wallenstadt, where its fury is now spent, and the stones and gravel brought down are deposited. At the same time a wide canal (10½ m.) was dug (completed 1827) between the lakes, by which the surplus water was carried off into the Lake of Zürich. The works cost 60,000l., and have proved perfectly successful. The well-earned name of *Von der Linth* was bestowed on *Herr Escher* and his descendants.

40½ m. **Schännis Stat.** An ancient town. Fine old glass and armour in the church, an old build-

ing (Gothicized in the 16th cent.), belonging to the wealthy house of *Austin Canonesses*, which existed here from 806 to 1811.

42½ m. **Ziegelbrücke Junct.** Fine view towards Glarus. Here we join the direct line from Zürich. (See below C.)

C. **Zürich to Ziegelbrücke and Sargans.** Rly. by S. shore of the lake. 1½–3 hrs. The line skirts the lake to *Lachen*, with beautiful views.

10½ m. **Horgen Stat.** Here a portion of the line and the station fell into the lake soon after it was first opened. Near the *Au* station is a hotel on a peninsula overlooking the lake.

15½ m. **Wädensweil Junct.** Branch line (10½ m.) hence to *Einsiedeln* in 1 hr. (Rte. 72).

17½ m. **Richterschwyl Stat.**, opposite *Rapperschwyl*.

25 m. **Lachen Stat.** [Hence there is a path to Glarus by the *Wäg-githal* and over the *Karrenegg Pass*. There is a hydropathic establishment at *Hinter Wäg-githal*. From *Vorder Wäg-githal* the *Schwändi Scheideck* leads to *Näfels*.] Here the line leaves the lake and traverses a marshy plain. Crossing the *Linth Canal*, it joins the *Rapperschwyl* line at *Ziegelbrücke*. Hence it is ¼ hr. to *Sargans*, ¼ hrs. to *Coire* (Rte. 81). Rly. to *Glarus* and *Linththal* branches rt. (Rte. 74), before reaching

44¼ m. **Weesen Junct. Stat.** The stat. is at a little distance from the village and lake.

Weesen. A village at the W. extremity of the lake of Wallenstadt, and in the midst of scenery of great magnificence. There is a Dominican nunnery (13th cent.) here. After *Sempach*, the Confederates seized the Austrian town of *Weesen* (August 1386), but the Austrians managed by craft to get into the town and put to death the Swiss garrison (Feb. 22, 1388), a bloody deed, which was avenged by the

defeat of the Austrians at Näfels (April 9, 1388). Above it are some remains of a fort, and a cavern called the *Ghosts' Chamber* (*Geisterstube*). Pleasant walks on the banks of the lake.

[The ascent of the **Speer**, 6411 ft., is made in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. : it commands a noble view, particularly of the Glärnisch and Tödi. From the summit the traveller may reach Nesslau in the Toggenburg (Rte. 71) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The Speer is the farthest E. of several similar points on a ridge.

A pass without any difficulty from Weesen to *Wildhaus* between the *Leistkamm* and the *Gulmen* may be accomplished, including the ascent of the *Gulmen*, in 7 or 8 hrs.' walking.]

The rly. next crosses the Linth Canal and the new course of the Linth, and reaches the shore of the **Lake of Wallenstadt** or **Wallensee**, which covers an area of 9 sq. m., is 1388 ft. above the sea, about $9\frac{1}{4}$ m. long, and 2 broad, and at its greatest depth 500 ft. Its scenery is grand but somewhat wanting in variety. Its N. shore consists of colossal cliffs of lime and sandstone, regularly stratified, and so nearly precipitous that there is room for no road, and only for a very few cottages at their base, while their steep surface, almost destitute of verdure, gives to this lake a savage and arid character. The S. side consists of more gradually sloping hills covered with vegetation and overtopped by the tall bare peaks of more distant mountains. Here there are several villages, and a path, very rough and irregular as far as *Mühlehorn*, runs along it. Before the rly. was made there were steamers on the lake.

The precipices along the N. bank vary between 2000 and 3000 ft. in height, and the stranger is surprised to learn that above them are situated populous villages and extensive pastures crowded with cattle. Such a one is the village of *Amden*, containing

1284 Inhab., 1486 ft. above the lake. It is approached by a new road, replacing a narrow and steep path, sloping upwards from Weesen along the face of the mountain. Several waterfalls precipitate themselves over this wall of rock, or descend, by gashes or rents in its sides; but they dwindle into insignificance by the end of summer. A beautiful excursion may be made from Weesen or Wallenstadt to these villages.

Quinten is the only village on the N. shore of the lake. At the mouths of the streams and gullies, on the opposite side there are several, such as *Terzen* and *Quarten*, whose names clearly refer to the ancient military occupation of this district by the Romans. *Prima* and *Secunda* (*Prümsch* and *Siguns*) are farms E. of the lake, near Flums Stat.

Until the rly. was made there was no road on either side of the lake. The rly. runs along the S. shore, crossing the ravines by bridges, and penetrating the headlands by tunnels, 9 in number. Fine views of the lake are obtained at intervals.

49 m. **Mühlehorn Stat.** Here is a large cotton-mill. Hence a delightful walk of about 3 hours over the shoulder of the mountain to Mollis in the valley of Glarus.

51 m. **Murg Stat.** At the mouth of the Murgthal, a glen leading up to the

Mürtschenstock (8012 ft.). The summit of this mountain, apparently inaccessible, is traversed through and through by a cavern, which, though of large size, looks from the lake like the eye of a bodkin. The hole is best seen when abreast of the village of Mühlehorn; by those not aware of the fact, it might be mistaken for a patch of snow. This peak is said to be a favourite resort of chamois.

The N.E. extremity of the lake is bounded by the 7 picturesque peaks of the **Sieben Churfürsten** (the

highest is the Hinterruck, 7576 ft.). At their feet lies

55 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Wallenstadt Stat.**—village a mile from the station—a scattered township of 2729 Inhab.; nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the lake, of which it commands no view. The flats of the valley around and above it are marshy, and the neighbourhood was formerly very unhealthy, so long as the irregularities of the Linth obstructed the passage of the waters of the lake. A large trade in timber has sprung up on the shore N. of the lake.

[A steep and rugged path by the side of the Churfürsten, commanding magnificent views, leads over the *Sattel*, in 6 hrs., to Wildhaus (Rte. 71). There is a beautiful walk by the villages N. of the lake, Säls, Quinten, and Amden, to Weesen.]

There is considerable beauty in the valley of the Seez, and there are old iron mines, interesting to visit, in the **Gonzen**, above Sargans; their yearly yield was 50,000 cwt. As the ore is hematite, everything belonging to the miners was reddened, even their cats. A good climber will enjoy a scramble to the top of the *Gonzen*, a panoramic point of view. A ladder of 50 steps, chained against the face of a cliff, has to be surmounted.

57 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Flums Stat.**, whence there is a pass to the Sernf Thal (Rte. 74).

62 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Mels Stat.** On rt. the Seez comes down the Weisstannen Thal, a valley leading by the Rieseten Pass to Matt and by the Ramín or Foo Pass to Elm in the Sernf Thal (see below).

64 m. **Sargans Junct. Stat.**, some way from

Sargans, a picturesque old town at the foot of the *Gonzen*, on an eminence crowned by a *castle*, formerly the seat of the Counts of Werdenberg-Sargans. It stands on the watershed dividing the streams which feed the Rhine from those

which fall into the lake of Wallenstadt; and this natural embankment is so slight (about 200 paces across and less than 20 ft. high) that, as the deposits brought down by the Rhine are constantly raising its bed, it is not impossible, though scarcely probable, that the river may change its course, relinquish its present route by the Lake of Constance, and take a shorter cut by the lakes of Wallenstadt and Zürich. It was calculated by Escher von der Linth, from actual measurements, that the waters of the Rhine need rise but 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to pass into the lake of Wallenstadt; and it is, indeed, recorded that the river, swollen by long rains in 1618, was prevented taking this direction only by the construction of dams along its banks. Geologists argue, from the identity of the deposits of gravel in the valley of the Upper Rhine with those in the vale of Seez, that the river actually did pass out this way at one time. The rly. from Winterthur, St. Gall, and Rorschach falls in here (Rte. 66).

[From Sargans and Mels there are 2 passes by the **Weisstannen Thal** to the Sernf Thal, on the way to Glarus or Stachelberg, and another to the Calfeuser (or Kalfeisen) Thal, a pleasant roundabout rte. to the Baths of Pfäfers and Ragatz. The Weisstannen Thal, which is entered through a gorge, is bounded l. by the savage summits of the *Graue Hörner*, of which the highest point, the *Piz Sol*, is 9347 ft. It is a drive of 3 hrs. to (8 m.) *Weisstannen*, at the junction of the Seez with the stream flowing from the *Piz Sol*. Here the two passes to the Sernf Thal divide.

a. **Rieseten Grat**, 7202 ft. (9 hrs.). The pass lies between the *Faulenstock* (N.) and *Riesetenhorn* (S.). The descent is down by the Rieseten Alp and the Krauchthal to *Matt* in the Sernf Thal.

b. **Ramín**, or **Foo Pass**, 7313 ft. (10 hrs.). The path turns l. up the *Untersiezalp* and *Foo Alp* to a pass between the *Foostöckli* (N.) and *Scheibe*

(S.). The descent lies down by the Ramin Alp to *Elm*, in the Sernf Thal.

c. The 3rd pass leads to **Vättis**, opposite the mouth of the Calfeuser Thal, above the Baths of Pfäfers, in 11 hrs. from **Weisstannen**. Of the two rtes. over the mountain, the easiest is up the valley running S. from this village.

The pass commands a fine view of the Sardona glacier. Descent to **St. Martin** in the Calfeuser Thal and **Vättis**.]

The remainder of this rte. up the valley of the Rhine, by

68 m. **Ragatz Stat.** and (71½ m.) **Landquart Stat.** (Rly. hence to Davos (Rte. 94) to

80¼ m. **Coire** (or **Chur**) **Terminus** is described in Rte. 81.

ROUTE 14.

A. ZÜRICH TO ZUG AND LUCERNE—RAILWAY.

B. ZÜRICH TO ZUG, BY HORGEN (LAKE OF ZUG).

Eng m.

24¼ . . Zug.
41½ . . Lucerne.

or, 23 m. (by road) Zug.

Most travellers now take the railway, thus missing the fine views on the old Albis road—which is, however, noticed below (B) as an excursion.

A.

At **Altstetten**, about 3 m. from Zürich, the Zug Rly. leaves the Olten line and makes a sharp turn to the S. round the base of Uetli-berg, the hotel on which is conspicuous. It then ascends a valley by the side of a green hill.

8 m. **Birmensdorf Stat.** Pretty view of the town below.

15½ m. **Affoltern Stat.**

[From here the ascent of the *Albis* may be made.

Albis. The best point of view is the *Signal* (Hochwacht, 2887 ft., called also Schnabel), a height off the road, about a mile above the *Hirsch Inn*: it takes in nearly the whole of the Züricher See. Between the foot of the mountain and the lake the vale of the Sihl intervenes. Its wooded slopes were the favourite retreat of the pastoral poet Gessner. In 1799 they were occupied by two hostile armies—that of the French under Masséna, who encamped on the slope of the Albis, and that of the Russians, who were on the rt. bank of the Sihl. They watched each other for more than 3 months, until Masséna, by a masterly movement, crossed the Limmat, cut off part of the Russian force, and compelled the rest to retreat.

On the W. are seen the little lake of Türl, the Baths at Wengi, near Augst, and at a distance of 10 m. the beautiful convent of Muri in Aargau (now an agricultural school) (Rte. 6). S. of the lake is the field of **Kappel**, where Zwingli died; farther off the lake of Zug, and behind it the Rigi and Pilatus, disclosing between them a little bit of the lake of Lucerne. The grandest feature, however, is the snowy chain of the Alps. The view has been engraved by Keller.]

18 m. **Metmenstetten Stat.**

[About 3 m. from this is **Hausen**, and near it *Albisbrunn*, about 2000 ft. above the sea, a large and handsome water-cure establishment, under the management of Dr. Brunner. Travellers are also received. It is a pleasant residence among green pastures and fir-trees, with a beautiful view of the Bernese Alps.

Beyond *Hausen* is **Kappel**, where Zwingli, the Reformer, attending the Zürich Protestants to battle, was killed by a man of Unterwalden, Oct. 11, 1531. The choir of the church of Kappel, formerly attached to a Cistercian monastery (founded

1185, suppressed 1527) was built 1281-1283, the nave 1345-9.]

Soon after leaving Metmenstetten the Rigi and the Oberland mountains come into view, and the tall slender spire of Cham church is seen. Near **Cham** the rly. turns to the l., and runs into

24 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Zug Stat.**, close to the town.

†**Zug**, the capital of Canton Zug, in size the smallest state of the Confederation, has 5161 Inhab., and is prettily situated at the N.E. corner of the lake, at a height of 1542 ft. No other town in Switzerland has so completely retained its mediæval aspect, and it has been called 'the little Nüremberg.' The walls have been pulled down, but all the watch towers (save one) still survive. Its inhab. are chiefly occupied with agricultural pursuits. The rich crops, vineyards, orchards, and gardens, on the borders of the lake, proclaim a soil not ungrateful to the cultivator. Zug was bought from the Kyburgs by the Habsburgs in 1273, was part of the dower of Johanna, daughter of Edward I. of England, betrothed to Hartmann of Habsburg (whose death in 1281 prevented the marriage), and became a member of the Swiss Confederation in 1352 (finally 1364). It ruled the rural districts with great harshness, would not accept the Reformation, and in 1848 abolished its 'Landsgemeinde' or legislative assembly of all citizens.

There are some old arms in the *Arsenal*, and a standard taken at Arbedo in a battle between the Swiss and Milanese, 1422.

The ancient parish **Ch. of St. Michael**, outside the town, like many of the churches in the Roman Catholic cantons, has a *bonehouse* (end of 15th cent.) attached to it, containing many hundred skulls. It is the custom for relations to cause the skulls of the dead to be taken up, cleaned, labelled with their names and dates of birth and

death, and then placed in the bonehouse. The skulls are no longer visible. The *Cemetery* is filled with quaint gilt crosses, and the graves are planted with flowers. The large building near is a nunnery and school (Capuchins since 1611, but occupied by religious for 3 cents. before that date).

St. Oswald's Ch. (dedicated to the patron of Zug, King Oswald of Northumbria), with the tall spire, is good German Gothic (1483-1545), and has some curious stone figures on the buttresses, as well as some remarkable wooden ones in the interior. The fine choir stalls are dated 1484, and there is a wonderfully painted pulpit, a fine late Gothic stone tabernacle from St. Wolfgang, a wooden statue of King Oswald, and in one of the aisles a picture of him in prayer before the battle with Penda of Mercia in which Oswald lost his life (642). Near it is a Capuchin monastery (1595-7).

The **Rathhaus** (close to the clock-tower) is a very quaint-looking building of the end of the 15th cent.

There are also some old and very picturesque streets.

On July 5, 1887, a number of the houses of the suburb near the lake subsided into it, owing to the subsidence of the ground.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Zug, near Baar (see B. below), there are some remarkable *stalactite caverns*, which are worth a visit, and are said to be the finest in Switzerland.

Near Zug are the *Zugerberg* (3222 ft.) and *Schönbrunn*, each with frequented *Inns*.

From Zug the train runs back on the Zürich line nearly as far as

Cham Stat. The slender spire of the ch. is very remarkable. In this village is a large establishment for condensing milk, which is largely exported to England.

The Rigi is now seen on the l., and Pilatus in front. The line joins the St. Gotthard Rly. at (31 m.)

Rothkreuz Stat., and enters the valley of the Reuss just before **Gislikon Stat.** The valley here is very pretty. Just beyond **Ebikon Stat.** is the little lake of **Rothsee**. The rly. then crosses the Reuss by a light-looking bridge, and joins the line from Olten (Rte. 3) just before entering the tunnels leading to **Lucerne** (see next Rte.).

B. Zürich to Zug by Horgan (Lake of Zug).

Horgen. As far as this place see Rte. 13, A and C. A brown coal or lignite is found here; not fit, however, for steam-boilers. The carriage-road immediately begins to ascend by a series of zig-zags, affording fine views over the lake; and from the Pension *Bocken* (an old château), about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. l. of the road, a still finer view is obtained. The ascent occupies fully $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (the highest point being 2415 ft.), after which the descent is at once commenced, the road running for the most part along the rt. bank of the *Sihl*, crossing it at the village of

Sihlbrücke, by a covered bridge, which connects the Cantons Zürich and Zug. [A good road leads l. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. on foot) to Egeri and its lake. The new watering-place of **Schönbrunn** is half-way. The waters are cold, about 44° Fahr. **Egeri** is a thriving town, from its cotton manufacture and embroidery. The **Lake of Egeri**, 2382 ft., is pleasing in scenery, and its shore memorable as the battle-field of **Morgarten** (Rte. 72). Zug may be reached from Egeri in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by following the river which flows from the lake, as far as the paper-mill; by then crossing it and keeping above Allenwinden.]

From the ridge beyond **Sihlbrücke**, the Rigi and Pilatus are first seen.

Baar, a village with a cotton-mill which has 60,000 spindles, and 642 windows; beyond the village some fine *stalactite caverns* (see A). [A

path through the forest leads direct to Schönbrunn.]

A straight level road leads to **Zug** (see above).

The Lake of Zug, whose surface is 1368 ft. above the sea, covers an area of 15 sq. m., is $8\frac{3}{4}$ m. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and of a maximum depth of 1321 ft. Its banks are low, or gently-sloping hills, except on the S., where the Rigi, rising abruptly from the water's edge, presents its precipices towards it, forming a feature of considerable grandeur, in conjunction with the Pilatus. The *Rufi*, or *Rossberg*, 4856 ft., at the S.E. corner, is also lofty and steep; the lake, at its base, is not less than 1200 ft. deep.

†**Immensee**, a station on the St. Gotthard Rly.

†**Arth** (which the new road has nearly destroyed) (Rte. 18), a village of 2539 Inhab., occupies a charming position on the lake of Zug, between the base of the Rigi and the Rossberg. There is a Capuchin monastery (founded 1655) here. In the **Treasury** of the **Church** are preserved a richly-worked crucifix and chalice of silver, which belonged to Charles the Bold, and were left by him on the field of Grandson, besides some gaudy priests' robes.

One of the rlys. up the Rigi starts from Arth, and there is also a mule-path to the top (Rte. 16).

An excellent road to *Arth* winds round the base of the Rossberg, famous for the catastrophe caused by the fall of a portion of it (see Rte. 18). Near the chapel of **St. Adrian** a small monument has been erected on the spot where the arrow is supposed to have fallen which Heinrich von Hunenberg shot out of the Austrian lines into the Swiss camp, before the battle of Morgarten, bearing the warning words, 'Beware of Morgarten.' It was in consequence of this that the Confederates occupied the position indicated, and it contributed mainly to their victory on that memorable

LUCERNE

For Murray's Handbook.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

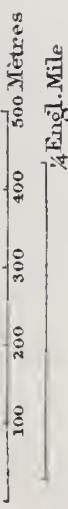
A

B

C

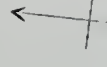
D

E



L A K E O F

L U C E R N E



- C. 5. 8 Luzerner Hof
- C. 6. 9 G.^d Hotel National
- E. 3. a. Franciscan Conv.^t
- D. 3. b. Museum
- D. 3. c. Post & Telegraph Office
- C. 5. * (Poste restants)
- C. 5. 1 Schweizer Hof
- C. 5. 2 Englischer Hof
- C. 4. 3 Schwan
- C. 4. 4 Hotel du Rigi
- B. 7. 5 Beau Rivage
- C. 1. 6 Penstern Wallis
- C. 3. 7 Adler

A

B

C

D

E

field. **Morgarten** (Rte. 72) lies within this canton, about 14 m. S.E. of Zug, at the head of the lake of Egeri.

ROUTE 15.

LUCERNE TO WEGGIS, VITZNAU, BRUNNEN, AND FLÜELEN. LAKE OF LUCERNE.

Lucerne Terminus.

Lucerne (1437 ft.), the chief town of the canton, lies at the lower end of the lake of Lucerne, and is divided into two parts by the river Reuss. Its population is 20,570, nearly all Rom. Cath. The Benedictine convent was founded about 750 by the abbots of Murbach in Alsace, and round it grew up a town which took its name from St. Leodegar or Leger, patron of the convent (in 1455 turned into a collegiate church of secular canons). It grew much in importance after the mule-path was made (about 1236) over the St. Gotthard, and its prosperity has always risen with the increase of traffic by the St. Gotthard.

In 1291 the abbot sold his house to the Emperor Rudolf of Habsburg, and this gave rise to the alliance of the Forest Cantons 3½ months later. In 1332 Lucerne joined the Forest Cantons as the fourth member of the Confederation, and has always been the chief stronghold of the Swiss Rom. Catholics.

It is not a place of any considerable trade or manufacture, but their absence is more than compensated by the beautiful scenery amid which it is situated, on the shore of the finest and most interesting of the Swiss lakes, between Pilatus and Rigi, and in sight of the snowy Alps of the Oberland, Unterwalden, and Uri. It is the chief centre of foreign visitors in Switzerland, and in the season shelters over 2500 such every night, while many more reside in the hotels and pensions which abound around the lake. Altogether

it was reckoned in 1890 that in Lucerne and the environs (including Rigi, Pilatus, Engelberg, and the Furka) there was accommodation for 9000 visitors¹. It is still girt on the land side by a long wall, with picturesque watch-towers, erected in 1385; and it has 2 curious old bridges. The lowest, the **Spreuerbrücke**, or **Mühlenbrücke** (1408), is hung with 16th cent. paintings of the Dance of Death; the upper, or **Kapellbrücke** (erected 1303), a shady walk on a hot day, runs slanting across the mouth of the Reuss, whose clear and pellucid sea-green waters glide swiftly beneath it. From the timbers supporting the roof are suspended 73 pictures; those seen in crossing from the rt. to the l. bank represent the lives and acts of St. Leger and St. Maurice, Lucerne's patron saints. The subjects of those seen in the opposite direction are from Swiss and Lucerne history, but, being lighted only by the glare reflected from the water, are not easily seen. Near the W. end of the Kapellbrücke stands a very picturesque watch-tower, called **Wasserthurm**, forming a link of the old fortifications. It is said to have once served as a light-house (*Lucerna*) to boats, and hence some have, though improbably, derived the present name of Lucerne, which perhaps comes from that of St. Leodegar its patron. The **Hofbrücke**, a still longer bridge, was removed, 1852, when the shores were extended and embanked. A long row of immense hotels stands on the space which was then gained, and is now connected with the Rly. Stat. by a carriage-bridge of stone and iron (**Seebrücke**), so that the picturesque aspect of the old town from the water has been completely destroyed.

On the quay in front of the Schweizerhof is a plate on which the

¹ For an excellent historical account of old Lucerne consult Theodor von Liebenau's interesting work *Das alte Luzern* (1881).

mountain panorama is engraved, with the names of the objects visible.

The choir of the **Barfüsser** (Franciscan) **Kirche**, not far from the theatre, dates from the end of the 14th or beginning of the 15th cent., and in the church are many flags captured by the men of the city. Close by is the **Museum** containing the Cantonal Library (80,000 volumes, many old and rare, from suppressed monasteries), while in the **Town Library** is the MS. (early 16th cent. with many valuable views of Lucerne and other places) of the Swiss Chronicle of Diebold Schilling of Lucerne.

The **Church of St. Leger**, also called Hof- or Stiftskirche, was rebuilt after being destroyed by fire in 1633, except the towers, which bear dates between 1506 (S. tower) and 1515 (N. tower). The organ, built 1651 by Hans Geister, enlarged 1862 by Fred. Haas is played every evening (adm. 1 fr.). The bells are fine, and the primitive mode of ringing them is worth seeing. The adjoining churchyard is like an Italian Campo Santo. The views from the cloister windows were delightful, but have been much injured by the erection of the H. National.

The **Gothic Fountains**, which are to be observed in all parts of Switzerland, are here of singular beauty and originality.

The **Arsenal** (Zeughaus), near the Berne gate, is one of those venerable structures common to the chief towns of the cantons, in which were deposited the muskets, &c., for arming their contingents. Its contents have now been transferred to the **Rathhaus** (adm. 1 fr.), which contains some cross-bows and armour, and several historical relics and trophies, such as the robe of Agnes of Hungary; the yellow Austrian banner, and pennons of knights and nobles, taken at the battle of Sempach; the coat of mail stripped from the body of Duke Leopold of Austria, who fell there; the iron cravat, lined with sharp spikes, destined for the neck of Gun-

doldingen, the Schultheiss (bailiff) and general of the men of Lucerne, who died in the hour of victory. Here also are two Turkish flags captured at Lepanto, and a long Moorish standard brought from Tunis, 1640, by a knight of Malta, who was a native of Lucerne; further some Roman pottery and some objects from the lake dwellings, and lastly some valuable old painted glass.

The most interesting *sight* of Lucerne is the *Monument to the memory of the Swiss Guards* (**Löwendenkmal**), who defended the Royal Family of France from the popular attack on the Tuileries during the first French Revolution, August 10, 1792. It is situated in a garden, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. behind the Luzerner Hof, on the Zürich road. The design is by Thorwaldsen (whose original model is shown in a carver's shop opposite), executed, with a slight variation, by Ahorn, a sculptor of Constance. It represents a lion of colossal size, wounded to death, with a spear in his side, yet endeavouring in his last gasp to protect from injury a shield bearing the fleur-de-lys of the Bourbons, which he holds in his paws. The figure, hewn out of the living sandstone, is 28 ft. long and 18 high, and whether as a tribute to defeated valour, or as a work of art of admirable design and execution, it merits high praise. Beneath it are carved the names of the officers who fell in defending the Tuileries, Aug. 10 and on Sept. 2 and 3, 1792. The rock is mantled with fern and creepers, forming a natural framework to the monument; and a streamlet of clear water, trickling down, is received into a basin-shaped pool, in which the sculpture is reflected. One of the few survivors of the Swiss Guard long acted as guardian of the monument. The cloth for the altar of the little chapel adjoining was embroidered expressly for it by the late Duchess d'Angoulême. Close to the garden is

Stauffer's collection of Swiss birds and quadrupeds, well set up and grouped, full of life and spirit, and probably, after that of Berne, the most complete collection of the kind in Switzerland: charge, 1 fr. each person. There are several specimens of the *Steinbock*, now extinct in the Swiss Alps. Among the birds are the *Lämmergeier*, or great vulture; the *Alpenrabe*, or raven of the Alps, and the *Mauerläufer*, or rock-creeper.

The **Gletscher Garten** is near the Lion Monument, and well worth a visit (1 fr.). Here were found (1872-5) by the accidental boring of the hill-side, within an area of 60 yards, 16 *pot-holes*, such as are formed in the rock beds of rapid rivers and underneath glaciers by streams twirling round stones in their vortex. One of these rock basins is 18 ft deep and 27 ft. in diameter, and the actual round stones which by their revolutions drilled the holes in the rock, still remain, affording proof of the existence of glaciers on this spot in a former age of the globe. 'The native rock is sandstone, the circular stones limestone.'—*F. W.*

Similar cavities in the rock, called Giant's Pots (*Strudellöcher*), formed by the action of stones washed by water, occur in the Jura and in Scandinavia. A small collection of lacustrine remains, found at Baldegg in 1873, is also exhibited. An early model in relief of a part of Switzerland, by Gen. Pfyffer (d. 1802), is also shown here.

Meyer's Diorama (panoramas of Rigi, Pilatus, &c.), is on the way to the Lion Monument (1 fr. entrance). Not far off is the *Panorama*, representing the arrival of Bourbaki's army in Switzerland, 1871 (admittance 1 fr.).

There are many pretty **walks** and **points of view** near Lucerne; one of the most interesting of the latter is the

Drei Linden (Three Lime-trees) on a natural terrace, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above the ch. of St. Leger. Go through

the ch.-yard. Another is the villa **Allenwinden**, perched on the hill outside the Weggis gate, from which it may be reached in 15 minutes, by a path winding up outside the town wall. The **Gütsch**, close to the town (funicular railway of 256 ft., 52° inclination, in 2½ min.: trains every 10 minutes in the day time, 50 cents. there and back), and **Gibraltar**, both on the S. side of the Reuss, also command a fine prospect. A point 50 minutes' walk E. from the town, called 'The Little Rigi,' is also recommended.

At **Kriens**, 3 m. S.W. (tramway in 12 min.), are ironworks, and a silk factory. The castle of *Schauensee* crowns a hill behind it.

The Rigi may be visited by rly. on the way to Flüelen, see Rte. 16.

Railway up **Pilatus**, see Rte. 17.

Routes from **Lucerne to the Oberland**:—*a.* direct, by the Brünig Railway: *b.* circuitous, by Engelberg and Joch Pass (1-horse carr. Stansstaad to Engelberg 11 fr.: 2-horse carr. 20 fr.): *c.* leave Lucerne by steam boat, sleep at Altdorf, and next day go by Surenen Pass to Engelberg: *d.* breakfast at Sarnen and by Storegg Pass or Juchli Pass to Engelberg; or by the Melchthal to Engstlen Alp: *e.* by Wassen and the Susten Pass.

No one should leave Lucerne without exploring its **Lake**, called in German **Vierwaldstätter See**, Lake of the 4 Forest-Cantons. It is one of the noblest in Europe, and the mountain scenery at the farther end of it, called the bay of Uri, is unrivalled in any other Alpine lake.

The **winds** on the lake are capricious and variable, blowing at the same time from opposite quarters in different parts of it, so that the boatmen say that there is a new wind behind every promontory. The most violent is the S., or *Föhn*, which occasionally rushes so furiously down the bay of Uri as to prevent the progress of a row-boat, and to render it

difficult for even a steamer to make headway. During fine weather, in summer, the N. wind blows on the bay of Uri from 10 A.M. to 3 or 4 P.M., when it dies away, and is succeeded by the S. The boatmen, in coming from Lucerne, endeavour to reach Flüelen before the wind turns.

The *Lake of Lucerne*, or of the *Four Forest Cantons* (Vierwaldstätter See), so called from the cantons Uri, Unterwalden, Schwyz, and Luzern, which surround it, is distinguished above every lake in Switzerland, and perhaps in Europe, by the beauty and grandeur of its scenery. It is also interesting historically. Its shores are a classic region—the sanctuary of liberty. On them occurred those memorable events which gave freedom to Switzerland, and here the Confederation was formed.

The lake lies at a height of 1434 ft. above the sea: it is of very irregular shape (area about $43\frac{3}{4}$ sq. m., depth about 853 ft.), assuming, on the W. the form of a cross. Its bays are navigated by separate lines of steamers, and are each named after some town or village: thus the W. branch is properly the lake of Lucerne; then come the bays of Alpnach on the S., Küssnacht on the N., Buochs, stretching E. and W.; and lastly the bay of Uri, running N. and S., entirely enclosed by mountains.

Quitting Lucerne, the steamboat soon arrives abreast of a promontory on the l., called *Meggenhorn*, and the handsome château of Madame Heine. Here is a small island, the only one in the lake. Thus far the shores of the lake are undulating hills, dotted with villas—a smiling scene to which the dark ridge of Pilatus adds a feature of grandeur. After passing the cape of the *Meggenhorn*, the bay of Küssnacht opens l., that of Alpnach rt., and the traveller finds himself in the centre of the cross formed by the lake. From this point Pilatus appears to advantage, and beyond,

the three peaks of the *Wetterhörner* appear over the *Brünig*.

Looking up the bay of Küssnacht, the newly-built castle of *Neu Habsburg* (Rte. 18) is seen l. perched on a cliff; the mass of the *Rigi* occupies the other side of the bay. Its sides are girt with forest, below which runs a fringe of field and orchard; above, it is clothed to its very summit with pastures, feeding a hundred flocks;—an agreeable contrast to its neighbour *Pilatus*. After passing the promontory of *Tanzenberg*, on which is *Hertenstein*, with pleasant pensions, and a charming mountain hotel, the village of

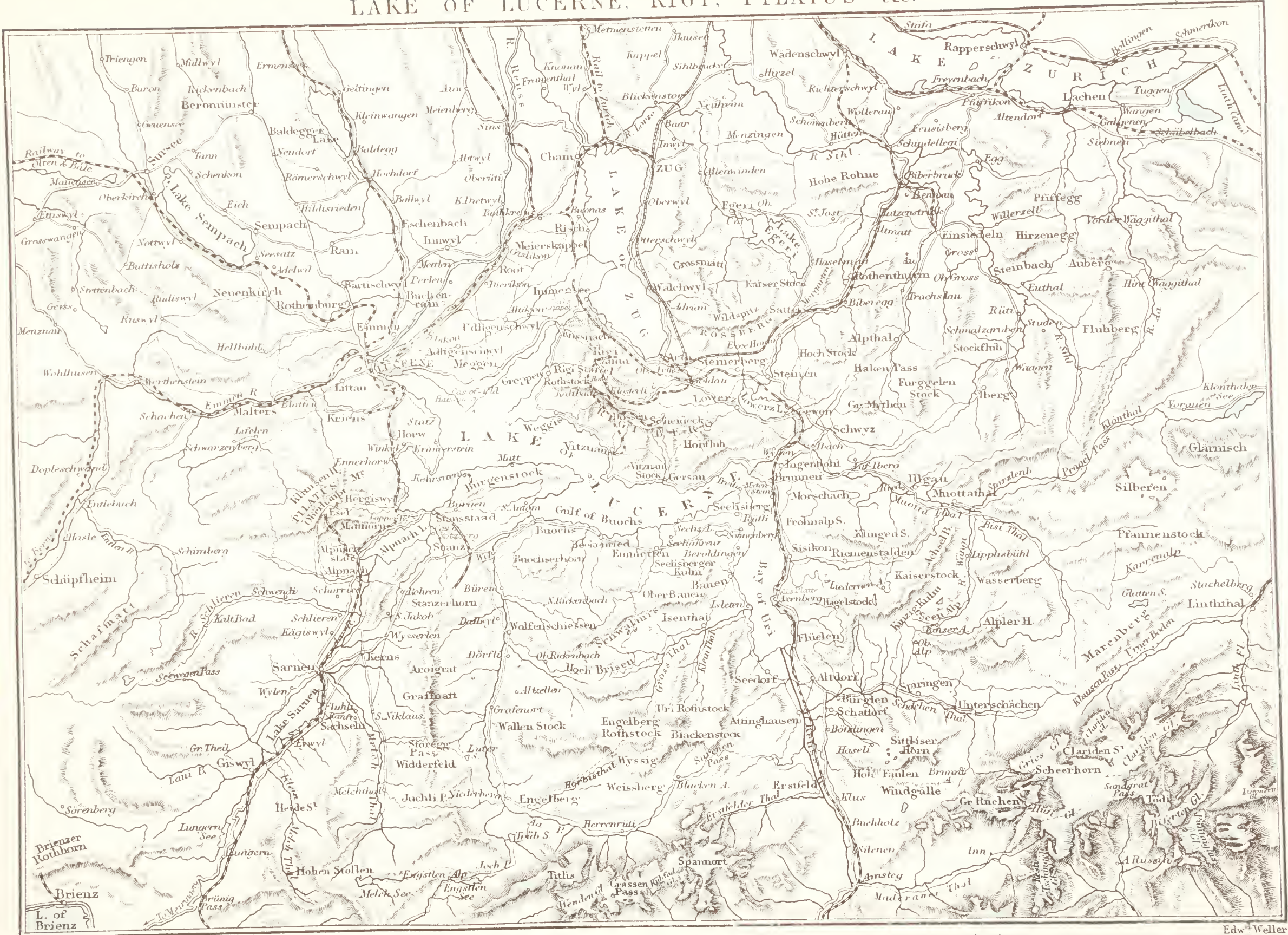
†¹ **Weggis**, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Lucerne, appears in sight. Before the construction of the rly. this was the point from which the *Rigi* was generally ascended. Like *Gersau*, *Weggis* became an ally of the *Forest Cantons* in 1332, and bought its freedom from the abbot of *Pfäfers* in 1378, but was finally annexed by *Lucerne* after a long struggle lasting from 1380 to 1535. On the opposite (S.) side of the lake are the precipices of the *Bürgenstock* (see Rte. 19) with its excellent hotel. They belong to *Unterwalden*, but the ledge of meadow at their base to *Lucerne*.

† **Vitznau**. Terminus of the *Rigi Rly.* (Rte. 16). *Vitznau* is connected by carriage-road, with *Weggis* and *Gersau* so that the tour of the *Rigi* may be made in a carriage.

Two rocky headlands projecting from the *Rigi* on one side, and the *Bürgenstock* on the other—significantly called the *Noses* (*Nasen*)—appear from some points to close the lake; but the strait between them is about 1 m. wide. When through these narrows, the noses seem to overlap each other, and the traveller enters, as it were, a new lake shut out by mountains from that which he has traversed. This oval basin is called the *Gulf of Buochs*, from the

¹ This mark (†) denotes a landing-place of the steamers.

LAKE OF LUCERNE, RIGI, PILATUS &c.



English Miles
1 2 3 4 5 10

London John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Stunden
1 2 3

little village at the end of the W. bay, behind which rise the *Buochserhorn* and *Stanzerhorn*.

† **Buochs**, a small village burnt by the French in 1798.

† **Beckenried** or *Beggenried*, a pretty and popular watering-place. Carriages may be hired here, and there is an omnibus daily through Buochs to *Stanz* (6 m.). It is a charming walk from Beckenried to the Seelisberg Hotel, 2½ hrs., by the Kuranstalt of *Schöneegg* (2 m.), a large building about 1000 ft. above the lake, Emmetten (a waterfall), and the Seelisbergersee. The road is fit for small 1 horse-carriages, 13 fr.

On the opposite shore, at the foot of the Rigi, nestles

† **Gersau**, which, with the strip of cultivated land behind it, formed, for four centuries, an independent state, undoubtedly the smallest in civilized Europe.

Its entire territory consisted of a slope leaning against the side of the mountain, produced probably by the earth washed down by two torrents. The whole extent of land cannot measure more than 3 m. by 2, which would make a very small *parish* in England; scarcely an acre of it is level, but it is covered with orchards, and supports a population of 1816.

It is recorded that the men of Gersau, who belonged to the Abbot of Muri, and then to the Habsburgs, and had been allies of the Forest Cantons since 1332, bought their freedom in 1390, with a sum of 690 lbs. or pfennings, scraped together after ten years of hard toil, to satisfy the Von Mos family, citizens of Lucerne, to whom they had been mortgaged in 1333 by the Habsburgs. They maintained their independence under the protection of the Forest Cantons, and were governed by a landammann and council, chosen from among themselves, until the French occupied Switzerland in 1798, since which time they have been united with canton Schwyz, though

not finally until 1818. Though Gersau possessed the criminal jurisdiction over its territory together with a gallows long left standing no instance of a capital execution occurred during the whole of its existence as a separate state¹.

There is something very pleasing in the aspect of Gersau on the margin of its quiet cove, shrouded in orchards and shut out from the rest of the world by precipices. Its broad-brimmed cottages are scattered among the fields and chestnut woods; some perched on sloping lawns, so steep that they seem likely to slip into the lake. The village, facing S. and well-sheltered, is so warm, that it has been called the Nice of Switzerland.

[There is a carriage-road to Weggis. From Gersau to Flüelen a carriage-road was made at an enormous expense between 1860 and 1864. It is called the *Axenstrasse*, and is a wonderful piece of engineering. The views from it are very fine. See below.

A path leads up the Rigi in 3 hrs. to the *Rigi Scheideck Hotel* (Rte. 16). To the rt. is the commanding point of the *Hochfluh*, a climb of 3½ hrs. The chapel of *Kindlismord* (originally built 1570, enlarged 1721) on the Brunnen road, commemorates the popular tale of the murder of a child by its father.]

Gersau is reached in about 1¼ hr. from Lucerne. As soon as it is left behind the bare peaks of the Mythen (Mitre) starts into view,—the town of Schwyz is seen at their feet, 3 m. inland, and its port Brunnen.

The boat next calls at

† **Treib**, an old wooden boat-house on the opposite shore, the pretty landing-place for

Hotel Sonnenberg, (3287 ft.), above the village of *Seelisberg*. The house can also be reached by a foot-

¹ Consult a sketch of the history of this the smallest independent state of Europe which appeared in the *English Historical Review*, No. 15, July, 1889.

path of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the Grütli. The hotel is about 1800 ft. above the lake, beautifully situated on the brow of a precipice, under the *Niederbauen* or *Seelisberger Kulm* (6316 ft., 3 hrs.' ascent, practicable for ladies), and looks directly down on the blue waters of the Bay of Uri, across them to the Frohnalpstock, and up the lake to Flüelen and the conical Bristenstock. It is surrounded by woods.

[A charming walk, with view of the Uri Rothstock, leads to *Bauen*, on the lake, 1 hr.; whence a boat can be taken to Flüelen; or a path to Altdorf by the 13th cent. nunnery of Seedorf; or to *Isenthal* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Bauen), the chief hamlet in the wild valley of the same name.

From Isenthal (most easily reached in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Isleten, 10 min. by steamer from Flüelen), the

Schöneegg Pass (6316 ft., between the *Brisen*, N., and *Kaiserstock*, S.), leads in 3 hrs. to Wolfenschies-sen, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above Stanz.

The **Uri Rothstock**, 9633 ft., may be ascended, or crossed to Engelberg, from Sonnenberg, by sleeping at *Isenthal* (pretty churchyard, 2543 ft.). The mountain is of limestone. 2 valleys run towards it from Isenthal, Grossthal, W., Kleintal E., so that you can ascend by one and return by the other. The Grossthal offers the easiest route, but the ascent is long. The ice is reached in 4 hrs. from Isenthal; the summit, which commands a glorious view, in 6 hrs. About 4 hrs. are required for the descent to Engelberg; 2 hrs. across the *Blüm-lisalpferri*, a nevé lying between the Uri and Engelberg Rothstock (9252 ft.); then across the Griessen gl. to the Club hut on the Planken Alp, at the head of the *Horvisthal*, and so to Engelberg.]

From Treib the boat crosses to Brunnen, rounding the promontory of Treib, where the *Mythenstein* rises from the water, and the *Bay of Uri*, in all its grandeur, bursts into view.

† **Brunnen**. Brunnen is the port of Schwyz. Its position in reference to the scenery of the lake is most fortunate, commanding a view along two of the finest reaches. It was once an important mart for Italy, and its old warehouse still stands by the water-side. It is called **Sust**, and bears a rude painting of the three Men of Grütli, commemorating the alliance which was made here between the Forest Cantons in 1315, after the battle of Morgarten. Aloys Reding here raised the standard of revolt against the French in 1798.

The **Stoss**, a spur of the Frohnalpstock, with a large and excellent *Hotel Pension* (4242 ft. above the sea), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. S.E., and the *Frohnalpstock* (6296 ft.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. S of the Stoss, command magnificent views over the Alps of Glarus and Uri. On the higher grass slopes of the mountain are some dangerous holes. A steep path leads from the summit to Sisikon and the valley of Riemenstalden.

The **Gross Mythen** (6244 ft.) can be ascended in about 4 hrs. from Brunnen, $2\frac{3}{4}$ to the point called *Holzegg*, whence, by a new zig-zag path cut in the rock, it is $1\frac{1}{4}$ h. to the top. The best path is by Rickenbach, where horses and guides can be procured. No guide is needed. The bare sides of the Mythen were formerly covered with wood, which was destroyed by fire in the dry summer of 1800.

At Brunnen Stat. the St. Gotthard railway reaches the shores of the lake (Rte. 34 A).

Opposite Brunnen, the lake changes at once its direction and character. The Bay of Uri, or of Flüelen, as it is sometimes called, stretches nearly N. and S., and its borders are the buttresses of lofty mountains. On the W. are seen the large buildings of H. Sonnenberg (see above). On the E. runs an almost unbroken precipice of the grandest dimensions, with twisted strata descending sheer to the water, here in places more than 1100 ft.

deep. Until 1864 the E. side of the Bay of Uri was impassable. It was first invaded by the telegraphic wire, which ran from rock to rock, but it is now traversed by a magnificent road, the **Axenstrasse** (so named from the *Axenberg*, 6830 ft.), which connects Brunnen with Flüelen, a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. It was built by the Swiss Government 1860-4, when it was considered advisable to improve the communication with Canton Tessin. Below the road, in a series of tunnels and embankments which somewhat impair the beauty of the once pathless shores, runs the railroad. To reach Flüelen from Brunnen or Schwyz it was formerly usual to make a long circuit; but there was a difficult path by Morschach and Sisikon to Altdorf, which was actually traversed by the French General Lecourbe, with his army, in pursuit of Suworoff, in the night, by torchlight, 1799. The want of boats to carry his troops across the lake compelled him to attempt this daring exploit.

The steamer on leaving Brunnen passes rt. the headland of Treib, and then the **Mythenstein**, which bears this inscription to the bard of Tell's country :

'Dem Sänger Tells,
FRIEDRICH SCHILLER,
die Urkantone, 1859.'

About a mile beyond, the precipices recede a little, leaving a ledge, formed by earth fallen from above, and sloping to the water. A few walnut and chestnut trees have here taken root, and the small space is occupied by a meadow conspicuous among the surrounding woods from the brightness of its verdure. This is the **Grütli** or **Rütli** (=clearing in a forest), the spot pointed out as the rendezvous of the 3 legendary founders of Swiss freedom,—**Werner Stauffacher**, of Steinen, in Schwyz; **Erni** (Arnold ab der **Halden**), of Melchthal, in Unterwalden; and **Walter Fürst**, of

Attinghausen, in Uri, who are reported to have met in the dead of night, on this secluded spot, on the 7th November, 1307, to form a plan for liberating their country. It is possible that consultations may have been held here, but the whole tale of the oath and the details are not supported by any real historical evidence, and are for the most part due to the fancy of Tschudi (16th cent.) and Johannes von Müller (18th cent.); the older authorities do not agree as to the members of the conspiracy. The expulsion of the Austrian bailiffs in 1308 is now considered to be a transfer to that year of similar events which had occurred 60 years before on the lake, or possibly of the deeds of Peter von Hagenbach, Charles the Bold's governor in Alsace 1469-1474.

According to popular belief, the oath of the Grütli was followed by a miracle, and 3 springs gushed from the spot upon which the confederates had stood. In token of this every stranger is led to a little hut built over the sources, and is invited to drink from them to the memory of the founders of Swiss freedom. The Grütli was purchased in 1859 for the nation by a voluntary subscription, in order to save it from being turned into a tea-garden.

A small scar may be observed on the face of the opposite precipice of the Frohnalpstock, formed by the fall of a piece of rock. The fragment which has left such a trifling blemish was about 1200 ft. broad: when it fell it raised a wave which overwhelmed 5 houses of the village of Sisikon, distant 1 mile, and 9 of its inhabitants were drowned. The swell was felt at Lucerne, more than 20 miles off.

The steamer passes the hamlet of Sisikon [this is the nearest railway station for *Tellsplatte*] at the entrance of the valley of Riemenstalden, through which is a charming walk over a low pass to the Muottathal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

On a shelf at the foot of the Axenberg, called the **Tells Platte**, on the margin of the water, and at times lapped by it, stands

Tell's Chapel, a row of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Grütli. Here, according to the story, Tell sprang on shore from the boat in which Gessler was carrying him a prisoner to Küssnacht (Rte. 18), when a sudden storm on the lake had compelled him to remove Tell's fetters, in order to avail himself of his skill as a steersman. The building, as it stood up to 1879, was obviously of much later date, but it is said that a chapel was built here by Canton Uri in 1388 (though first mentioned by Tschudi, who died in 1572), and in the firm belief of the country-people to the memory of the brave archer. The walls having given way, the chapel was rebuilt in 1879. The original form has been strictly preserved (though the old chapel was picturesque, while the new one is not), and the walls decorated with frescoes from the story of Tell by the Swiss artist Stüchelberg. Once a year, on the first Sunday after the Ascension, mass is said and a sermon preached in the chapel, which is attended by the inhabitants on the shores of the lake, who repairing hither in boats, form an aquatic procession. The Tell legend is first found in the MS. preserved at Sarnen, and known from the colour of its binding as the *Weisses Buch*, written between 1467 and 1476, and in a poem, the *Tellenlied*, written about 1474. (See W. Vischer's *Die Sage der Befreiung der Waldstätte*, 1867, Leipzig.) The story was much improved by Tschudi of Glarus in the 16th cent. Doubts were already thrown upon it in the 18th cent.; but the legend was warmly taken up by Müller the historian (1786), who tried to harmonize and round off the old legends by introducing the names of real historical persons in impossible political relations, and by Schiller the poet (1804). Since that time a more critical spirit has

arisen, and the old chronicles have been more closely studied. The result is that Tell has been banished from authentic history. Exactly similar legends, or sagas, of the 10th cent. are found in Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Holstein, and on the Rhine, and our Clym of the Clough shoots at an apple on his son's head—

'But Cloudezlè cleft the apple in two,
His son he did not see.'

10 min. beyond Tell's chapel, on the Axenstrasse, is a long tunnel through the cliffs of the Axenberg, nearly 400 ft. above the lake, and with beautiful views through the side openings. Here the cretaceous strata of the precipices are marvelously contorted, and similar contortions appear on the other side of the lake. The depth of the lake, opposite Tell's chapel, is 722 ft. After rounding the cape on which it stands, Flüelen and the conical Bristenstock appear. On the W. shore are the openings of the Isenthal and snowy peak of the *Uri Rothstock*. The steamer touches (twice a day) at *Isleten* (dynamite factory) and ends its journey at

Flüelen, the port of Canton Uri; it is 15 min. by steamer from Tell's Chapel.

Those who wish to ascend the *Uri Rothstock* may take a boat to *Isleten*, whence it is 5 m. to *Isenthal* (see above).

ROUTE 16.

ASCENT OF THE RIGI TO RIGI KULM, KALTBAD, AND STAFFEL, BY RAILWAY FROM VITZNAU OR ARTH. PATHS FROM ARTH, GOLDAU, IMMENSEE, KÜSSNACHT, GERSAU.

The **Rigi** is a broad-backed steep-sided mountain-mass, about 9 to 10 m. in length by 3 to 4 m. in breadth;

cut off from the neighbouring ranges by the Lakes of Lucerne, Zug, and Lowerz, and the vale of Schwyz.

Its highest summit (the Kulm) attains 5906 ft. above the sea. Other spots are the Rothstock, 5460 ft., the Staffel, 5230 ft., and the Scheideck, 5407 ft. 'The mountain is in great part composed of nagelflue, a conglomerate belonging to the Miocene period, which has undergone violent disturbance since its original deposition. Near the Rigi Scheideck the strata are actually reversed, the Cretaceous and Eocene rocks overlying the Miocene conglomerate. The flora is not particularly rich.'—*J. Ball*.

The classical derivations of the name from 'Mons Rigidus' or 'Regina Montium,' are probably afterthoughts. The latter, however, can be traced back to the 15th cent., when Albert von Bonsetten, in the earliest description of Switzerland (dated 1481), spoke of the Rigi as the centre, not only of the Swiss Confederation, but of Europe. The upper part of the mountain is a vast pasturage supporting 100 chalets, with, in summer, 3000 cows. In very early times a certain sanctity was attributed to this upper region, and holy hermits are said to have retired there, whose songs of praise to God often reached the herdsmen's ears. In 1689 a chapel, dedicated to our Lady of the Snow, was built (Maria zum Schnee). It soon became a place of pilgrimage; and homely inns suited to the pilgrims' needs grew up round the shrine (Rigi Klösterli), which was placed under the care of two Capuchin friars. After a time it was found that the efficacy of the pilgrimage in restoring health was much increased by a residence in the pure mountain air and on a mountain diet. The pilgrims gave place to patients, and a 'cure de petit lait' was established.

The Napoleonic wars checked the growing taste for mountain travel. Immediately on the restoration of

peace, tourists of all nations, English in particular, flocked to the Alps. One of the first signs of the times was the erection (1816) of a small *Inn* on the Rigi-Kulm, which was replaced in 1848 by a larger building, frequently rebuilt and extended since that time. Somewhat later, Albert Smith made 'the Rigi' a household word in England, and in the last twenty years the number of visitors to the mountain has increased enormously, and facilities for making the ascent, unknown elsewhere, have been provided. The 9 mule and footpaths which converge from every direction on the Kulm, have been supplemented by two railways, while a third line follows the crest from the Kaltbad to the Rigi Scheideck.

Large *hotels* and *pensions*, containing lodging for thousands of guests, have been built on the upper part of the mountain. A considerable number of persons sojourn in the lower hotels for health, but the majority of visitors to the Kulm are attracted by the celebrated panorama seen from the top.

Comparisons or estimates of mountain views, which depend largely for their beauty on weather and light, can rarely be made with profit. It may be possible, however, to point out the reasons which have given the Rigi its peculiar celebrity. Many mountains share its position on the verge of the lowlands and the Alpine region, and from not a few summits of equal elevation the snowy range presents itself in a more imposing aspect. But it would be difficult to select a mountain so completely isolated and commanding so varied a prospect over the lakes which lie at the base of the great range, and from which so large a proportion of the horizon is fringed with glacier-clad summits. These do not equal in apparent height the rampart which overhangs Piedmont; no single mass rivals in graceful majesty Monte Rosa from

Monte Generoso; nor can the atmosphere of central Switzerland compare with that which transfigures Italian hills. But if less romantic, the Swiss view possesses charms of its own in the brilliant verdure of the foreground, the immediate contrast between the rich plain and the shining lakes on the one hand and the stern mountains of Uri on the other, and the admirable combinations into which the panorama divides and arranges itself.

By most visitors the view will be best enjoyed on some other part of the mountain than the actual 'Kulm,' where the natural features of a mountain top are dwarfed and distorted by two huge and ugly edifices. Nor, however conducive it may be to other forms of enthusiasm, does a crowd generally prove agreeable to the lover of mountains. The summit of the Rigi is often occupied by several hundred, and seldom by fewer than fifty visitors.

So long, however, as a thousand hills lie open to the ordinary traveller, it is, perhaps, ungenerous to grudge the sacrifice of a single mountain to the infirm, the hurried, and the indolent. Nor can even the elbowing and noisy crowd, the bands of itinerant musicians, the sound and flying of champagne corks, the din and bustle of railways, the smell of petroleum gas, and the many other distracting or stupefying elements of the scene, altogether take away the natural charms of this beautiful mountain. If the actual Kulm has been hopelessly vulgarized there remain quiet nooks among the pine-forests, and grassy knolls overlooking the still depths of the lakes, where the traveller may remind himself of the days when the Rigi was the home of herdsmen, and the haunt of but a few eccentric tourists.

Owing to the uncertainty of the atmosphere at high elevations, travellers should prepare themselves for disappointment, since the trouble of

an ascent is often repaid with clouds and impenetrable mist, instead of a fine sunrise and extensive prospect.

The Rigi Railways.

The railways are now used by the majority of travellers, and they are therefore described here first. There are three lines on the mountain (see map) :—

- i. From Vitznau to the Kulm, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 7 fr.
- ii. From Arth to the Kulm, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 8 fr.
- iii. From the Kaltbad to the Scheideck, 40 minutes, 2 fr. 50 cents.

Luggage over 10 lbs. is charged at the rate of 1 fr. per 100 lbs. Descent takes the same time; about half fare is charged. Trains are despatched on the arrival of every steamer, and frequently during the day. Travellers from Lucerne mostly take the Vitznau route, but for picturesque effect it is best to ascend from Arth, descending to Vitznau. Circular tickets are issued at Zürich for the ascent of the mountain. In fine weather there are 'sunrise' and 'sunset' trains from the Klösterli to the Kulm.

The gradients vary from 1 in 20 to 1 in 4, i. e. for every 4 ft. of length the line rises 1 ft., the utmost allowed in ordinary railways being 1 in 25. This is exceedingly steep,—much steeper, in fact, than would be practicable for horse-carriages on ordinary roads, and in this consists the extraordinary character of the railway. To ascend or descend such gradients by ordinary railway appliances would be impracticable; stationary engines and ropes would be difficult of application and highly dangerous, and it has therefore been necessary to adopt a system of propulsion which, though it was tried in the infancy of railways¹,

¹ In the belief that the wheels of a locomotive would not have sufficient adhesion to the rails, the original design for railways in England was to have a cogged rack and a driving pinion.

had never been used (except perhaps at Washington in the U. S. A.) in their practical development, namely, the rack and pinion. Two rails are laid down on the ordinary plan, and on a 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; between them, and firmly fixed to the sleepers, is placed a continuous iron rack, or series of vertical iron cogs, in which works a vertical cog-wheel or pinion driven by the engine of the locomotive. Each carriage has a separate engine which does not pull but pushes the carriage, and is not coupled to it, so that if the engine broke away the carriage would be left. The carriage also has a cogged wheel which can be used by the guard as a break, and the engine has of course a break acting on its cogged wheel. The carriage and the engine are comparatively light, and as the rate is never much more than three miles an hour, they can, by means of the break, be stopped at once and on any gradient. In coming down, steam is not used, and the cogged wheel drives the pistons, instead of being driven by them, and thus expels the air from the cylinders. By opening or closing the ports or apertures in the cylinders, the speed can then be regulated.

As the rly. is on a slope, the boilers and chimneys of the locomotives are sloped, which brings them upright when on the road, but the effect of this when they are on the level ground at Vitznau is very peculiar. The cogs of the rack are of iron, those of the pinion are of cast steel. The wear of the rack is incredibly small; a piece showing the very little wear is put up at Vitznau. Personal examination of about 300 yards of the rack disclosed no sign of wear, except that the face of the cogs was polished bright.

Considering that the carriage is independent of the engine, and that the rate of speed is so small, no accident is at all likely to happen, and the rly. is probably safer than an ordinary rly.

i. **Vitznau Rly.** (for steamers to Vitznau, see Rte. 15). The views over the lowlands are very fine, and seats on the l. hand should be looked for. This line (4¼ m. in length) was opened as far as the Staffel in 1872, and to the Kulm in 1873. The first portion of the line is the steepest. Mounting behind the village, the train traverses the steep slope seen from the lake. After passing a tunnel, it crosses, on a light iron *Viaduct*, the ravine of the Schnurtobel opening upon a precipice many hundred ft. deep, commanding noble views of the lake and distant ranges. This viaduct is a favourite subject for photographs, and looks alarmingly light as compared with ordinary viaducts; but it should be remembered that the trs. are not one-tenth of the weight of ordinary trains, and do not tear along at the rate of 40 or 50 miles an hour.

Freibergen, a watering and passing station. The line is double hence to the Kulm.

Romiti-Felsenthor Stat.

Rigi Kaltbad Stat., 4728 ft. (3294 ft. above the Lake of Lucerne, and 2½ hrs. from Weggis, by mule-path).

In the olden time it was the custom for patients at the Kaltbad to lie down in the bath with their clothes on, and afterwards to walk about in the sun until they dried on the back; but this method is no longer regarded as essential to effect a cure.

The spring is called the *Sisters' Fountain*, from a tradition that 3 fair sisters sought refuge here from the pursuit of a wicked and tyrannical Austrian bailiff, and spent the remainder of their days amidst the clefts of the rocks in the exercise of piety.

[Here the line to the Rigi Scheideck (opened 1874-5, 4¼ m. long) branches off.

Rigi First Stat. The line next runs along the N. slopes of the

Schild, crossing again to its S. flank before reaching

Unterstetten Stat.

Rigi-Scheideck Stat.]

Staffelhöhe Stat.

Staffel Stat. Junction of Arth and Vitznau rlys.

Kulm Stat. (see below).

ii. **Arth Rly.** (opened 1875, length $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.).

From *Arth* (see Rte. 14), the tr. runs at a good pace to Oberarth and Goldau, where the cog-wheel system begins. Traversing the remains of the Rossberg 'Bergfall' (Rte. 18), it ascends to

Kräbel watering station. The Kräbelwand is now overcome by an incline of 1 foot in 5, commanding fine views over Lowerz. The tr. then runs along the side of a ravine through rocks and woods to

Klösterli Stat., which takes its name from a small *hospice*, Klösterli, inhabited all the year by 3 or 4 Capuchin friars, who serve the adjoining church of Maria zum Schnee, being deputed by the fraternity at Arth (founded 1655) for this service. The church is surrounded by a group of inns and pensions, the best of which are sometimes resorted to by invalids, to drink goat's-whey. The situation is sheltered and without distant view.

The line continues to station Rigi-Staffel (see above), and then ascends steeply to the

Summit of the Rigi.

The **Kulm**, or culminating point of the Rigi, is of some extent, destitute of trees, but covered with turf. A few feet from the top, at a height which exceeds that of the most elevated mountain in Britain, 5906 ft. above the sea-level, and 4468 ft. above the Lake of Lucerne, stand two vast inns, *H. Rigi Kulm* and *H. Regina* (together 500 beds) offering every comfort (including telegraph)

at prices not in excess of the hotels on the lake below. It is fair to remember that the constant pressure of a crowd of hungry and impatient guests must try to the very utmost the patience and activity of the entire household. Travellers not on foot should bring cloaks with them, as the cold is often intense; and the thermometer marking 76° in Lucerne at midday, has been 37° on the Rigi at sunset, and 31° at sunrise. The houses are warmed with stoves even in summer. In 1855 the landlord paid to the canton for a piece of ground on which the new building stands (96 ft. by 55 ft.) no less than 54,000 fr., or more than 2000*l.*

During the height of summer the Kulm inns are crammed to overflowing every evening; and sometimes it is not easy to procure beds, food, or even attention. In the evening the guests are collected at a table-d'hôte supper; after which most persons are glad to repair to rest. The inmate is roused about an hour before sunrise by the harsh sounds of a long wooden horn, which is played until every particle of sleep is dispelled.

Long before dawn an assemblage of many hundred persons is often collected on the Rigi Kulm, awaiting the sunrise. A faint light in the E., which gradually dims the flickering of the stars, is the first token of the morning; it soon becomes a streak of gold, and is reflected in a pale flush upon the snows of the Bernese Alps. Summit after summit suddenly catches a rich roseate hue; the dark space below is next illuminated; forests, lakes, hills, rivers, towns, and villages, are gradually revealed, but look cold and indistinct until the red orb surmounts the horizon, and darts his beams across the landscape. The shadows are then rolled back, as it were, and in a few moments the whole scene is glowing in sunshine. The view is best seen during the quarter of an hour preceding and following the first appearance of the

sun ; after that, mists often begin to curl up and shroud parts of it from the eye.

The most striking portion of this wonderful panorama, which is said to extend over a circumference of 300 miles, is undoubtedly the Lakes of Lucerne and Zug ; the branching arms of the former extend in so many different directions as to bewilder one at first, and both wash the base of the mountain so closely that the spectator might fancy himself suspended in the air above them as in a balloon, and think, by one step from the brow of the precipice, to plunge into them. The peculiar greenish-blue tint which sheets of water assume when seen from a height has also something exceedingly beautiful. Eight other lakes may be seen from the Rigi, but they are so small and distant as to 'look like pools ; some almost like water spilt upon the earth.'

On the N. side the eye looks down on to the Lake of Zug, and the streets of Arth ; at the end of the lake is the town of Zug, and behind it the spire of Kappel, where Zwingli, the Reformer, fell in battle. This is backed by the chain of the Albis, and through gaps in its ridge may be discerned a few of the houses of Zürich, and two little bits of its lake. Over the l. shoulder of the Rossberg a peep is obtained of the Lake of Egeri, on whose shores the Swiss gained the victory of Morgarten. The N. horizon is bounded by the range of the Black Forest hills.

The prospect **on the W.** is more open and map-like. Close under the Rigi lie Tell's Chapel, on the spot where he is said to have shot Gessler, and the village and bay of Küsnacht. Farther off, nearly the whole Canton of Lucerne is unrolled before the eye ;—the Reuss winding through the midst of it. Lucerne, with its coronet of towers, is distinctly seen at the W. end of the lake ; and beyond it the Lake of

Sempach, the scene of another triumph of Swiss valour. On the l. the gloomy Pilatus cuts the sky with its serrated ridge. The remainder of the W. horizon is occupied by the Jura.

On the S. the Rigi forms the foreground, and apparently touching the opposite mountains of Unterwalden, only allows here and there a small portion of the Lake of Lucerne to be seen. On this side the objects visible in succession from rt. to l., are the Lakes of Alpnach and Sarnen, buried in woods, by the side of which runs the road and rly. over the Brünig ; the Stanzerhorn and Buochserhorn at the entrance of the Engelberg valley, and behind them the white chain of the high Alps of Berne, including the Wetterhorn, Jungfrau, Eiger, and Finsteraarhorn. Nearer are the Titlis (the highest peak in Unterwalden), Uri Rothstock, and the Bristenstock above Amsteg on the St. Gotthard road.

On the E. the Alpine chain continues to stretch along the horizon, and includes the pre-eminent peaks of the Tödi, on the border of the Grisons, of the Glärnisch, in Glarus, and of the Säntis, in Appenzell. In the middle distance, above the Lake of Lowerz, lies the town of Schwyz, whence came the name 'Swiss,' backed by the two sharp peaks called, from their shape, the Mitre (Mythen). Above them peers the crest of the Glärnisch ; and to the rt. is the opening of the Muotta Thal, famous for the bloody conflicts between Suworoff and Masséna, where armies manœuvred and fought on spots which before the shepherd and chamois hunter alone used to tread. Farther to the l. rises the Rossberg,—the nearest mountain neighbour of the Rigi. The whole scene of desolation caused by its fall (see Rte. 18) ; the chasm on the top, whence the ruin came ; the course of the terrific avalanche of stones, diverging and spreading in its descent ; the Lake of Lowerz, partly

filled up by it, and the pools formed in the valley by the stoppage of the water-courses, are all displayed in a bird's-eye view.

The very distant bare peak seen above the top of the Rossberg is the Säntis in Canton Appenzell.

The Spectre of the Rigi is an atmospheric phenomenon not unfrequently observed on the tops of high mountains. It occurs when the cloudy vapours happen to rise perpendicularly from the valley beneath the mountain, on the side opposite to the sun, without enveloping the summit of the Rigi itself. Under these circumstances the shadows of the Rigi Kulm and of any person standing on the top are cast upon the wall of mist in greatly magnified proportions. The shadow is encircled by a halo, assuming the prismatic colours of the rainbow, and this sometimes doubled when the mist is thick.

Mule-paths up the Rigi.

These once-frequented paths are now little used. They are all broadly-marked horse-tracks, and can hardly be missed.

The tariff for horses had been a subject of local conflict before the establishment of railways. Ten francs up is a fair price for a horse; a boy to show the way can be found for a couple of francs, but is scarcely needed by a traveller in the least accustomed to mountains.

Many travellers will prefer to walk down the mountain, and a few may wish to explore paths which the rlys. have restored to their primitive quiet. The principal routes to the top formerly in use are therefore given here.

a. Ascent from Goldau, or Arth.

Goldau or Arth.	hrs. min.
Untere Dächli	1 0
Maria zum Schnee	0 50
Staffel	0 45
Kulm	0 40

Goldau (Rte. 18) may be reached from *Arth* by rail (see above ii). It is generally preferred as a starting-point, and all things considered it is the better of the two, because the ascent from *Arth*, before it joins the Goldau track, is steeper. There is an advantage in ascending the Rigi from this side, because the path runs along a deep gully in the mountain, the sides of which protect the traveller from the afternoon sun (a thing of importance), and shut out all view of the great Alpine chain until the Staffel is reached, so that surprise aids the effect of the glorious vision when it bursts upon the sight.

From Goldau the path strikes at once up the Rigi; at the first across fields strewn with blocks from the Rossberg, which, by the force acquired in their descent of that mountain, were actually carried up the opposite slope.

A small public-house, called *Untere Dächli*, is a good point for surveying the fall of the Rossberg in the vale of Goldau. The long train of earth and rocks can be traced stretching across to the Lake of Lowerz, a part of which it filled (see Rte. 18). The steep footpath from *Arth* falls into our road. Here begin 'the Stations,' a series of 13 rude pictures fastened upon poles, each representing an event in our Lord's Passion, and leading to the pilgrimage ch. of Mary-of-the-Snow, close to the Rigi Klösterli. At the chapel of Malchus, which contains the Bearing of the Cross, the route from Lowerz falls in, and soon afterwards there is a steep short-cut rt. leading to the Kulm, but avoiding Maria zum Schnee and the Staffel. Pedestrians sometimes go that way, but the track is ill-marked and the ground so rough that it is generally found to take more time than the regular path.

The ascent from *Arth* is by a steep path which falls into that from Goldau in about an hour.

b. Ascent from Immensee.

This track is rather less steep, and about a mile longer, than that from Arth or Goldau ; but as it lies in great part along a projecting ridge or spur of the mountain, it is much exposed to the afternoon sun, and therefore hot. Those who have not dined at Immensee may find good bread, milk, butter, &c., at a neat chalet below the steeper part of the ascent. About half-way up, this joins the path from Küssnacht.

c. Ascent from Küssnacht.

Küssnacht is reached by steamer from Lucerne, and the ascent requires 3 hrs. to mount, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to descend. It is by a horse-path, as long as that from Goldau, and in some places more steep. A toll is paid on this road for the animals. By a détour of $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour, Tell's Chapel in the 'hollow way' (see Rte. 18) may be visited. Leaving Küssnacht and passing on the l. the ruins of Gessler's Castle (Rte. 18), the path is carried in zigzags up the steepest part of the mountain, then through forest, and across the pastures called Seeboden. The Lake of Lucerne is in sight almost the whole way. The horse-path emerges on the brow of the hill in front of the *Staffel Inn*, but a steep footway strikes off l. some distance below, and leads direct to the very top.

d. Ascent from Weggis.

	hrs.	min.
Weggis.		
Heiligkreuz	1	0
Kaltbad	1	0
Staffel	0	40
Kulm	0	40

It is best to *descend* from the Rigi Kulm to Weggis, and there take the steamer.

Weggis is the spot where those land who approach the Rigi by water from Lucerne, and do not ascend by rly. The steamer to and from Lucerne and Flüelen touches here 8 times daily ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Lucerne).

A carriage-road, winding round the foot of the mountain, connects Weggis with Küssnacht, Vitznau, and Gersau.

The horse-path up the Rigi from Weggis is steeper than the three preceding ; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. up ; $2\frac{1}{2}$ down. It commences opposite the landing-place, and keeping to the rt. winds nearly on a level through orchards towards a wood, where the ascent properly begins, the path rising to the little chapel of *Heiligkreuz* (Holy Cross), a resting-place and point of view. The path then mounts by a kind of stair-way, and reaching a romantic hollow, is carried under a natural arch (called *Hochstein* or *Felsenthor*), formed by 2 detached blocks of nagelflue (pudding-stone), holding suspended a third. These fragments illustrate the tendency which this rock has to split, and to this cause may be attributed a torrent of mud which in the year 1795 descended upon Weggis. It advanced slowly, taking a fortnight to reach the lake, so that the inhabitants had time to remove out of its way. It is supposed to have been produced by springs, or rain-water, percolating the cracks of the nagelflue, and converting a layer of clay beneath it into mud. Had there been any great fracture in the nagelflue, it is probable that a large portion of the mountain would have given way and slipped down into the lake, since the strata of the Rigi slope at a very steep angle, and a catastrophe similar to that of the Rossberg might have ensued. As it was, the softened clay was squeezed out, and formed this deluge of mud, traces of which are still visible.

A little beyond the arch the track enters the region of pasture, turns l. or N., and at the point where a branch diverges to Klösterli, comes to the *Cold Bath* (kaltes Bad), where a source of very pure cold water, 41° Fahr., issuing out of the rock behind the *Inn*, supplies the bathing establishment of *Rigi Kaltbad* (see above).

The path, after leaving the Kaltbad, ascends a rough pasture to the W. angle of the mountain, leaving on the left some projecting spurs, which furnish admirable points of view, in some respects superior to that from the summit. Then turning N.E. across a wooded steep, it reaches the *Staffel* (see above).

Whatever route may be chosen for the ascent, there can be no doubt that the descent should be made to Weggis. The varied and exquisite views of the Lake of Lucerne and the opposite ranges of Uri and Unterwalden are often found to leave a more permanent impression than the panorama from the summit.

e. Ascent from Gersau.

5½ hrs.

The ascent lies up a gorge, through meadows and orchards, and by a cascade—the *Röhrlibach*—to the little *Inn* of *Unter Gschwend* (1¼ hr.). After passing the chapel of St. Joseph, and taking care to keep to the l., a winding track leads up grassy slopes, in 1¾ hr., to the Rigi Scheideck (see above). From this hotel to Rigi Kulm is 2½ hrs. (4¼ miles).

ROUTE 17.

ASCENT OF PILATUS.

A. By Hergiswyl.

B. By Alpnachstad.

Pilatus has altogether 7 summits, exceedingly rugged and precipitous, viz.: from W. to E. the *Widderfeld*, 6824 ft., *Tomlishorn*, 6998 ft., *Gems-mättli*, 6733 ft., *Klimsenhorn*, 6558 ft., and *Oberhaupt*, 6920 ft.; S. of this the *Esel*, 6966 ft., and *Matthorn*, 6693 ft.

The mountain is in itself more interesting than the Rigi. The summit of the latter is the highest point of an extensive down; the tops of Pilatus are true mountain-peaks, girt

by imposing precipices. The view from Pilatus is unlike, and in some respects superior to, that from its rival. The various lakes arrange themselves less picturesquely in the panorama. On the other hand, the Oberland peaks are nearer and better seen, and the Lake of Lucerne displays its cruciform shape and many bays to greater advantage.

According to a wild tradition of considerable antiquity, this mountain, which down to the 15th cent. was known as 'Fractus Mons' or 'Fräkmund,' derives its name from Pilate, the Roman governor of Judæa. Pilate, according to the legend, disgraced by the Emperor, committed suicide in prison at Rome. His body was cast into the Tiber. Storms and floods visited the city until the corpse was recovered, and sent off to Vienne near Lyons, in Gaul, where it was thrown into the Rhone. Here, however, the elements again broke loose. The body was removed to the Lake of Geneva, with a similar result, and finally to the little mountain-lake on the Mons Fractus, since known as Pilatus. Even here the wicked spirit could not rest from evil-doing. Storm and rain enveloped the mountain, the lake burst its banks, alps were ruined, and herds swept away. At last a travelling scholar confronted the ghost, and by his magic forced him to accept a pact by which, on condition of one day's freedom, he was to remain at rest for the remainder of the year. The bargain was kept. The land was at peace, but yearly on Good Friday any shepherd who approached the haunted tarn saw, seated on a throne of rock above the water, a terrible figure clad in the red robes of magistracy. Whoever beheld this vision died in the course of the year. The mountain, in consequence, laboured under a very bad reputation. From its position as an outlier, or advanced guard of the chain of the Alps, it collects the clouds which float over the plain from the W.

and N.; and it is remarked that almost all the storms which burst upon the Lake of Lucerne gather and brew on its summit. This frequent assemblage of clouds was attributed to the disturbance of the unquiet spirit by rash intruders. So prevalent was this superstition, that in 1387 six priests suffered several months' imprisonment for ascending the mountain. In 1518 four of the most enlightened men of the time obtained leave from the Government of Lucerne to ascend Pilatus. Strange to say, they returned to confirm the legend. It was not until 1555 that Conrad Gesner, the first naturalist of his day, ventured, not only to climb the mountain, but to dismiss its legend as an 'Aberglaube.' Thirty years later, the popular belief was still strong enough to give solemnity to the proceedings of the Stadtpfarrer of Lucerne, who, before a crowd of witnesses, flung stones and rubbish into the lake without raising anything more than a ripple.

According to some the name Pilatus is only a corruption of *Pileatus* (capped), arising from the cap of clouds which rarely quits its barren brow, and which is sometimes seen rising from it like steam from a cauldron. The peasants profess to be able to foretell the weather from the shape of these clouds, and have a saying,—

'Hat Pilatus seinen Hut,
Dann wird das Wetter gut.
Trägt er aber einen Degen,
So giebt's wohl sicher Regen.'

'If Pilatus wears his hat, the weather will be good; but if he wears a sword (the long cloud called *stratus*), it will surely rain.'

Pilate's Lake is a mere pool, sometimes dry, on the Bründlen Alp, far from the beaten tracks. The way to it from Lucerne is by *Kriens* (3 m., tramway in 12 min.); then up through forest, 1½ hr., to *Herrgottswald*, a beautifully situated pilgrimage chapel, with a good *Inn*, and in 2½ hrs. more to the Bründlen

Alp. Above the tarn on the Widderfeld is a stone called *St. Dominik*, and on the cliff below it the cavern *Dominikslotch*. The crest of Pilatus is 1½ hr. from the lake.

The mountain consists entirely of nummulite limestone and sandstone; the strata incline to the S., and abound in fossils, especially near the summit. It is rich in rare plants.

A. Ascent by Hergiswyl.

(On foot or with horses.)

This route should be preferred for the ascent by those who are equal to the short walk from the Klimsenhorn to the Esel.

The railway to the Brünig (Rte. 19) passes by *Hergiswyl*, to which place a little steamer runs ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) twice every morning from Lucerne. At other times it can be reached by row-boat in 2 hrs., or carriage in 1½. Horses may be procured, 12 fr. A bridle-path, made at an expense of 1000l., leads up the mountain meadows and pasture, and by a series of steep zigzags, in 3½ hrs. to the Joch or Col, 6287 ft., connecting the Klimsenhorn with the Oberhaupt, on which is an *Inn*.

The *flora* of Pilatus is particularly interesting, and a lover of flowers might well spend some time here. Extensive view from the *Klimsenhorn*, 5 min. walk, and from the *Tomlishorn*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. distant from the inn. A path leads upward to the foot of the *Oberhaupt* (30 min. walk), where it stops, for the ridge itself cannot be climbed. It is, however, bored through by a natural and nearly vertical fissure about 40 ft. deep, called the *Kriesiloch*, in which a commodious ladder, or rude staircase is placed. On emerging from this the whole range, hitherto hidden, of the Bernese mountains suddenly bursts upon the traveller. There are few more striking scenes in Switzerland. A descent of 5 min. leads to the *Pilatus Kulm Hotel* and its dépendance, *Bellevue Hotel*, 6792 ft. It stands on the depression

between the *Oberhaupt* and the *Esel*. The latter summit is 5 min. above the hotel. Though not the highest peak of the mountain, it commands, owing to its advanced position, the most picturesque panorama, and is the most frequently visited. The face of Pilatus overhanging the lake, and the ridge between the Tomlishorn and Oberhaupt are very precipitous, and tourists are warned against attempting short cuts without the aid of a guide. The mountain has been the scene of several fatal accidents.

B. Ascent from Alpnachstad.

Railway opened 1889 (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long).

7 trains a day each way in summer between Alpnach and the top in 1 hr. 25 min. up, and rather longer down. Fares 10 fr. up and 6 fr. down. This remarkable railway (built in 400 days) climbs a height of 5344 ft., the inclination of the line varying from 42° to 48°. The rails are secured by screws and masonry on a solidly constructed granite track, which is continuous from the lake to the summit. There is a double set of cogs, and the bridges are all stone. Each carriage has 32 places, and is drawn by a separate engine at the rate of a yard per second, while the train is furnished with automatic breaks. Starting from Alpnachstad ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by railway or 1 hr. by steamer from Lucerne) on the Brünig line (Rte. 19), the Pilatus rly. begins to mount at once, and crosses the Wolfort ravine by a remarkable bridge (75 ft. span) before passing through a tunnel and climbing a slope of 48°. The views over the lakes increase in beauty during the ascent, particularly from the Amsingen Alp onwards. The last climb is alarmingly steep. Good paths have been constructed from the Esel to the other parts of the mountain.

ROUTE 18.

LUCERNE TO SCHWYZ—THE ROSSBERG.

Eng. m.		
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . .	Lucerne
5 $\frac{1}{4}$	} Rail	Küssnacht
2		Arth
2		Goldau
4 $\frac{1}{4}$		Lowerz
—		Schwyz
21	.	

There is a road to Küssnacht, but the pleasantest way is to go by steamer to Küssnacht, carriage or omnibus to Immensee, steamer to Arth, and then take a carriage or the rly.

Steamers from Lucerne 4 times a day, in 55 min., to Küssnacht.

A good *post*-road thence to Schwyz.

The road to Küssnacht runs nearly all the way in sight of the Lake of Lucerne, and of the Alps of Uri and Unterwalden. On a headland at the angle of the green bay of Küssnacht, stands *Neu-Habsburg*, a modern castle, adjoining a ruined stronghold of the Habsburg family, built 1244 and destroyed 1352, by the Lucerners.

Küssnacht, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the top of the Rigi. The road to Immensee (2 m.) lies through the *Hollow Way*, and on rt. a ruined wall used to be pointed out by the name of *Gessler's Castle*. The **Hollow Way** (*hohle Gasse*) was a narrow green lane, between high, wooded banks, which have been nearly altogether destroyed in making the new road. This is the place where, according to the tale, Tell, after escaping from Gessler's boat on the Lake of Lucerne, lay in wait for his enemy, and shot him as he passed, with his unerring arrow. Recent researches have, however, clearly proved that the ruin called Gessler's Castle never belonged to that family, and did belong to another till in 1402 it was bought by Schwyz, while the chapel in the hollow way was unknown at

the end of the 15th cent., is first mentioned in 1570, and was certainly rebuilt entirely in 1644. Mass is periodically said in it; it is kept in constant repair, and bears on its outer wall a fresco representing Gessler's death.

† **Immensee Stat.** on rly. to Lucerne. The road turns off before it reaches this village, and both it and rly. (see Rte. 34A) skirt the Lake of Zug to

* **Arth** (see Rte. 14).

Goldau Stat. The church-porch contains a painting from memory of the Rossberg and of Goldau before its destruction. If it may be relied on, it would seem that the part of the ridge which fell was somewhat higher than the rest, and carried a crest. On the church door is a curious lock, with 5 bolts, said to have belonged to the former church, and to be 700 years old. One of the railroads up the Rigi, starting from Arth, begins the ascent at Goldau. (See Rte. 16, ii.)

Fall of the Rossberg.

'Mountains have fallen,
Leaving a gap in the clouds, and with the
shock
Rocking their Alpine brethren; filling up
The ripe green valleys with destruction's
splinters;
Damming the rivers with a sudden dash,
Which crush'd the waters into mist, and made
Their fountains find another channel—thus
Thus, in its old age, did Mount Rosenberg.'
Byron.

On approaching Goldau the traveller may perceive traces of the dreadful catastrophe which buried the original and much larger village of that name, and inundated the valley for a considerable distance with a deluge of stones and rubbish. The mountain which caused this calamity still remains scarred from top to bottom: and nothing grows upon its barren surface; but in the course of years the valley itself has in many places become green, and the fallen rocks bear trees, lichens, and vegetation. Its great simi-

larity to mountain valleys in general shows how often in past ages such catastrophes must have happened, though no record of them has been preserved.

The **Rossberg**, or *Rufi*, is a mountain 4856 ft. high; the upper part of it consists of a conglomerate formed of rounded masses of other rocks cemented together, and called by the Germans Nagelflue, or Nail-rock, from the knobs and protuberances which its surface presents. From the nature of the structure this kind of rock is very liable to become cracked, and if rain-water or springs penetrate the fissures they will not fail to dissolve or moisten the beds of clay which separate the nagelflue from the strata below it, and cause large portions to detach themselves from the mass. The strata of the Rossberg are tilted up from the side of the Lake of Zug, and slope down towards Goldau. The slanting direction of the seams which part the strata is well seen on the road from Arth. Within the period of human record destructive land-slips had repeatedly fallen from the Rossberg, and a great part of the piles of earth, rock, and stones, which deform the face of the valley, owe their origin from such catastrophes of ancient date; but the most destructive of all appears to have been the last. The summer of 1806 had been very wet, and on the 1st and 2nd of Sept. the rain had been incessant. Towards 2 o'clock in the afternoon the face of the mountain began to move, and a mass estimated to be a league long, 1000 ft. broad, and 100 ft. thick, slipped down into the valley below, overwhelming the villages of Goldau, Busingen, and Rothen, and a part of Lowerz; the rich pasturages in the valley and on the slope of the mountain, entirely overwhelmed by it and ruined, were estimated to be worth 150,000*l.*; 111 houses, and more than 200 stables and chalets, were buried under the débris of rocks, which of themselves form

hills several hundred ft. high. More than 450 human beings perished, and whole herds of cattle were swept away. Five minutes sufficed to complete the work of destruction. The inhabitants of the neighbouring towns and villages were first roused by loud and grating sounds like thunder: they looked towards the spot from whence it came, and beheld the valley shrouded in a cloud of dust; when it had cleared away, they found the face of nature changed. The houses of Goldau were literally crushed beneath the weight of superincumbent masses. Lowerz was overwhelmed by a torrent of mud. Such a mass of earth and stones rushed at once into the Lake of Lowerz, although 5 m. distant, that one end of it was filled up, and a prodigious wave passing completely over the island of Schwanau, 70 feet above the usual level of the water, overwhelmed the opposite shore, and, as it returned, swept away into the lake many houses with their inhabitants. The village of Seewen, situated at the farther end, was inundated, and some houses washed away; and the flood carried live fish into the village of Steinen. The chapel of Olten, built of wood, was found half a league from the place it had previously occupied, and many large blocks of stone completely changed their position.

Those who desire a near view of the landslip should ascend the *Wildspitz*, the highest point of the Rossberg (where there is an *Inn*), which may be reached (over the fallen débris) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Goldau, or in 2 hrs. from Egeri to the N. 4856 ft.

The church and one of the inns at Goldau stand on the site of the village which was overwhelmed; its inhabitants, thus destroyed in the midst of security, are said to have been remarkable for the purity of their manners and their personal beauty. The church contains two tablets of black marble inscribed

with the names of some of the sufferers, and with particulars of the sad event. The rly. and road traverse the talus or débris, which extends from the top of the Rossberg far up the Rigi on the rt. They pass through hillocks of rubbish, calculated to be 30 ft. deep hereabouts, but near the centre of the valley probably about 200 ft., and wind among enormous blocks of stone now moss-grown, and with herbage springing up between them. These mounds and masses of rock enclose numerous pools, arising from springs dammed up by the fallen earth.

Lowerz standing on the margin of the *Lake of Lowerz*, round the S. shore of which the road is carried on an embankment, lost its church and several of its houses in the same catastrophe. The lake (length $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ m.) was diminished by one-quarter in consequence of the avalanche of mud and rubbish which entered it, and its waters were thrown up in a wave 70 feet high to the opposite bank, so as to cover the picturesque island of Schwanau, and sweep away a small chapel which stood upon it.

[Near the village of Lowerz a foot-path strikes up the Rigi, shorter than going round by Goldau for travellers coming from Schwyz or Brunnen. In about 3 m. it falls into the path from Goldau (Rte. 16A). The Kulm may be reached by it in 3 hours by those who dislike the Rly.]

Seewen, a village at the E. end of the lake, is resorted to for its chalybeate springs and baths. A direct road to Brunnen turns to the rt.; it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. shorter than that by Schwyz, but not good.

Schwyz Stat. is a mere village, though the chief place in the canton—'the heart's core of Helvetia'—from which comes the name Switzerland, and contains 6663 Inhab. (nearly all Roman Catholics), including the adjoining scattered houses and villages, which all belong to one parish. It lies picturesquely about

LUCERNE AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT. NORTHERN SECTION.



LUCERNE AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT, SOUTHERN SECTION.



3 m. from *Brunnen* (Rte. 15), its port on the lake of Lucerne, at the foot of the double-peaked *Mythen*.

Adjoining the **Parish Church**, a modern building, finished 1774, is a small Gothic chapel (consecrated 1520), called **Kerchel**, which is simply a 'Bone-house,' though popular legends assign another origin to it.

In the **Cemetery** of the parish church is the grave of *Aloys Rœding*, the patriotic leader of the Swiss against the French Republicans, in 1798. 'Cujus nomen summa laus,' says his epitaph.

The **Rathhaus**, a building of no great antiquity or beauty, in which the Council of the canton holds its sittings, is decorated with portraits of 43 *Landammänner*, and a carved ceiling. It contains a relief-map of the *Rossberg* landslip.

In the **Arsenal** are banners taken by the Schwyzers at Morgarten, and others borne by them in the battles of Laupen, Sempach, Morat, and Kappel; also a consecrated standard presented by Pope Julius II. to the Schwyzers.

The **Archiv** (Record-office) is a tower of rough masonry several stories high, probably once a castle: its walls are remarkably thick, and enclose some gloomy dungeons, while among the muniments are the originals of the alliances of 1291 and 1315, which laid the foundations of the Swiss Confederation, and an interesting cabinet of medals.

Schwyz possesses a Capuchin convent, founded 1585, and a Dominican nunnery, founded 1272. The Jesuit convent, built 1847, on the hill, is now one of the chief R. C. educational establishments in Switzerland.

There are fine roads to **Sattel**, above the *Egeri See*, and to *Flüelen* by *Brunnen* and the *Avenstrasse*. Up the *Muotta Thal* runs a carriage-road as far as the village of *Muottathal*, on the route of the *Pragel Pass* (Rte. 73).

The Schwyzers first appear in history in the early part of the 12th cent. The natives of this district quarrelled with the tenants of the monks of *Einsiedeln* about a right of pasturage. The free community later increased in strength, and in 1240 obtained a confirmation of their liberties from the Emperor Frederick II. (See *Introduction*, § 20.)

The name Swiss (*Schwyz*) was first given to the inhabitants of the three Forest cantons after the battle of Morgarten (1315), their earliest victory, in which the men of Schwyz had prominently distinguished themselves (for they were always the most exposed to attacks from the Habsburgs, and therefore naturally took the lead in opposing them), but did not form part of the formal style of the Confederation till 1803.

At **Ibach**, a village on the *Muotta* (through which the road to *Brunnen* passes), may be seen the place where the *Landsgemeinde*—consisting of all the men of the canton—formerly met in the open air to choose their magistrates, from the *Landammann* down to the lowest officer. Here they used to deliberate and vote on the affairs of the state, decide on peace or war, form alliances, or despatch embassies, and similar popular assemblies still survive in *Uri*, *Unterwalden*, *Glarus*, and *Appenzell*. The business was opened by prayer, and by the whole assembly kneeling, and taking an oath to faithfully discharge their legislative duties. From 1833 till its abolition in 1848 the General Assembly or *Landsgemeinde* of the canton was held every second year at *Rothenthurm*, on the road to *Einsiedeln*. At present the meeting of the local assembly of the 'Kreisgemeinde' only is held here.

The *Gross Mythen*, 6244 ft., and *Klein Mythen*, 5955 ft., of pyramidal form and separated by a cleft, are so named from their fancied resemblance in shape to a *Mitre*. The

highest point, on which is a small *Inn*, is reached by a good path in about 3 hrs. from Schwyz (Rte. 15). In the view the Uri Rothstock, being the nearest of the great Alps, is the most conspicuous. The Klein Mythen is just S. of the summit of the *Hacken Pass*, which leads to Einsiedeln in 4 hrs.

ROUTE 19.

THE BRÜNIG PASS.—LUCERNE TO MEIRINGEN OR BRIENZ—RAILWAY AND ROAD.

Eng. m.	
36	. Lucerne to Brienz (by Rly.)
25	. Alpnachstad to Brienz (by Rly.) or
5	. . . . . Hergiswyl
5	. . . . . Alpnachstad
1	. . . . . Alpnach
$4\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . . Sarnen
$6\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . . Sachseln
$10\frac{1}{4}$	. . . . . Giswyl
$14\frac{3}{4}$	. . . . . Lungern
19	. . . . . Top of Brünig
$21\frac{1}{4}$	. . . . . Brienzwyler
$23\frac{3}{4}$	. . . . . Meiringen
25	. . . . . Brienz

By road 34 or 35 m.

In 1861 a carriage-road was opened across the Brünig, and in 1888 a light mountain rly. Leisurely travellers will prefer the former, hurried tourists the latter, of these alternative routes.

A. By Railway.

The steepest gradient is 1 in 8, the gauge only 3 ft., and the line is on the cogwheel system like the Rigi rly.

In summer 4 trains a day in $3\frac{1}{4}$ – $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. to Meiringen, 25 min. more to Brienz, where they connect with the steamers on the Lake of Brienz.

In winter no trains between Giswyl and Meiringen.

(For full description of places passed see below, B.)

The line starts from its special station in Lucerne, and runs due S. past the stations of *Horw*, and *Hergiswyl*, and by a tunnel pierced through the Lopperberg to *Alpnachstad*. (whence starts the rly. up Pilatus, Rte. 17 B). Thence it mounts the Aa valley, running between the river and the carriage-road, with stations at *Alpnach*, *Kerns*, *Sarnen*, and *Sachseln*, to *Giswyl*, where the cogwheel portion of the line begins, and continues to Meiringen. The mean inclination is 10° on the ascent to the pass, rather steeper on the descent to Meiringen. There are stations at *Kaiserstuhl* and *Lungern*, while on the *Summit of the Pass* ($21\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Lucerne), there is a large new Hotel-Pension, and a rly. buffet where there is always a halt of about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. On the way down, the line, passing through various rock-cuttings, and over several iron bridges, runs in one long diagonal from the pass to *Meiringen*, reached in 32 min.

In 25 min. more along the rt. bank of the Aar, and passing by *Brienzwyler* station, the *Brienz-Tracht* station on the steamboat pier is reached.

B. By carriage road.

Since the opening of the rly. the diligences have ceased running, but carriages may be had from Alpnachstad to Brienz, the time taken on the drive being about 7 hrs., while it is about 1 hr. by steamer from Lucerne to Alpnachstad. The steamer touches at *Hergiswyl* station for Pilatus (see Rte. 17) and (30 min.) at *Kehrsiten* whence there is an electric funicular rly. in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the beautifully situated and well-managed *Hôtel-Pension Bürgenstock*, 2854 ft. above the sea, 1335 ft. above the lake.

It next touches at *Stansstad*, a small village under the *Bürgenstock*, on the margin of the lake, with beautiful view of Pilatus. It is the usual starting-point for Engelberg, and distinguished by its picturesque watch-tower, 5 centuries old. In

1315, a little before the battle of Morgarten, a vessel laden with Austrian partisans was crushed and swamped by a millstone hurled from the top of this tower.

Ascent of the Stanzerhorn and Buochserhorn. *Omnibuses* to Beckenried and Engelberg, both passing through Stanz (Rte. 31). A fine new carriage-road leads in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. up to the Bürgenstock hotel.

The boat next passes through a strait between the village of Stansstad and the spur of Pilatus called *Lopperberg*, into the beautiful and retired gulf of the lake of the Four Cantons, known as the Lake of Alpnach. An embankment has been thrown across the opening, with a bridge (*Aacherbrücke*) in the centre, which is raised to let the steamer pass.

On the opposite, or E. shore of the Alpnach lake, is seen the *castle of Rotzberg*, said to have been taken by the Swiss confederates on New-year's Day, 1308. The story is that one of the party, the accepted lover of a damsel within the castle, being admitted by a rope ladder to a midnight interview with his mistress, succeeded in introducing, in the same way, 20 of his companions, who found no difficulty in surprising the garrison.

The boat touches at **Rotzloch**, which has a *Pension*, with baths, and then proceeds to

Alpnachstad, 10 m. by road from Lucerne, at the S. end of the bay, the port for the Brünig. The name *Gstaad* or *Stad* signifies a landing place. Path and rly. up Pilatus, see Rte. 17.

About a mile beyond is

Alpnach, a scattered village of 1905 Inhab. at the foot of Pilatus. The extensive forests which clothe the sides of the mountain belong, for the most part, to Alpnach, and would be a source of wealth to its inhabitants if they could be got at more easily. It was with a view of

turning to account the fine timber, that the *Slide of Alpnach* was constructed. This was a trough of wood formed of nearly 30,000 trees, fastened together lengthwise, 5 or 6 ft. wide at the top, and 3 or 4 ft. deep, extending from a height of 2500 ft. to the water's edge. It was planned by an engineer from Württemberg, named Rupp. The course of this inclined plane was in some places circuitous; it was supported partly on uprights; and thus was carried over 3 deep ravines, and in two instances, passed underground. Its average declivity did not exceed 1 ft. in 17, yet this sufficed to discharge a tree 100 ft. long and 4 ft. in diameter, in the short space of 6 minutes, from the upper end of the trough into the lake below, a distance exceeding 8 m. The trees were previously barked, and rudely dressed with the axe. The bottom of the trough was kept wet by a rill of water trickling down it, and thereby diminishing the friction. Professor Playfair, who wrote a most interesting account of the slide, says that the trees shot downwards with the rapidity of lightning, and a noise like thunder. Though the utmost care was taken to remove every obstacle, it sometimes happened that a tree stuck by the way, or, being arrested suddenly in its progress, leaped or bolted from the trough with a force capable of cutting the trees growing at the side short off, and of dashing the log itself to atoms. To prevent such accidents, watchmen were stationed at regular distances along the sides during the operation of discharging the wood, and a line of signals, similar to those in use on modern railways, were established, showing when anything went wrong. The timber was collected on the lake and floated down the Reuss into the Rhine, where it was formed into rafts, and sold in Holland. Napoleon had contracted for the greater part of it to supply his dockyards; but the peace of 1815, by diminishing this demand, rendered the specula-

tion unprofitable, and the slide, having been abandoned, was taken down in 1819. Similar slides, nearly as long, are common throughout the great forests of Tyrol and Styria.

The **Ch. of Alpnach**, with a slender spire, was built with timber brought down by the slide.

The road ascends the valley along the left bank of the Aa to

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Sarnen**. This village, of 3928 Inhab., is the capital of the division of the canton called Obwalden, and the seat of its government. It is pleasingly situated at the end of the Lake of Sarnen, at the foot of an eminence called *Landenberg*. No vestige of the castle said to have stood on it, and to have been destroyed in the popular rising of 1308, now remains: the terrace which marks its site, and commands a most beautiful view, has since 1647 served for the annual *Landsgemeinde*, or assembly of the men of the canton, who meet to elect their magistrates, and to pass laws. Adjoining it is the public shooting-house. The upper half of the village was burnt some years ago. The lower half is ancient; and there is a bridge across the river nearly 300 years old.

The **Parish Church**, on a knoll above the village, has been restored and contains good modern pictures by Deschwanden; the 'bone-house' (consecrated 1501) has a curious carved wooden roof, on which is the name of its maker, Peter von Uri. There is here a Benedictine nunnery, transferred hither from Engelberg in 1615, and a Capuchin convent founded in 1642.

The **Rathhaus** contains, in its council chamber, portraits of the Landammänner from 1381 to 1824. There is one picture, better than the rest, of Nicolas von der Flüe, a patriot, and at the same time a peace-maker, who allayed the dissensions between the cities and mountain cantons, which in 1481, after the war with Charles the Bold,

threatened the destruction of the Confederation. After an active life, in which he acquired fame as a soldier in the field, and an adviser in council, at 50 years of age he retired into the remote valley of Melchthal, where, at Flühli, he passed his time as a hermit in a humble cell, in exercises of piety. His reputation, however, for wisdom as well as virtue, was so high that a message of peace from him brought about an agreement (even though he did not appear in person before the Diet at Stanz, an incident of which authentic history tells us nothing), and so prevented the dissolution of the Confederation. After enjoying the respect of men during his lifetime, he was honoured after his death (1487) as a saint.

In the archives here is preserved the famous *Weisses Buch*, which (reproduced in Etterlin's Chronicle in 1507) is the earliest document (written between 1467 and 1476) wherein the legendary history of the origin of the Swiss Confederation is found.

The valley of Sarnen, rich in orchards, and bounded by gently sloping hills, is quiet and pleasing.

[The path by the Melchthal to the Engstlen Alp, and the Storegg and Juchli passes to Engelberg are described in Rte. 20.]

The road skirting the E. shore of the Lake of Sarnen traverses the pretty village of

$6\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Sachseln**. In this neighbourhood lived *Nicolas von der Flüe*, during the first 50 years of his life, cultivating his paternal acres. His farm was situated under a precipice, whence his sobriquet *von der Flüe* (of the Rock); his real name was Leuenbrugger. Within the *Church* his remains are preserved. His bones lie in a glass case above the high altar, the shutters of which are opened for travellers, and are also withdrawn, at stated seasons, in order to exhibit the relics to crowds of pilgrims. Within

the ribs, where the heart was, there is now a jewelled cross, and from the breast hang several military orders gained by natives of Unterwalden in military service, but offered up to the use of the dead saint, who is known to the peasants by the name of **Bruder Klaus**. There is a wooden figure in the transept, clothed with the saint's veritable robes. The walls are lined, by devotees, with votive tablets to St. Nicolas, recording miracles supposed to have been performed by him.

[From **Sachseln**, or better **Giswyl**, it is an agreeable variety to go through the **Klein Melchthal** to a col whence the **Hohenstollen** (8150 ft.) (best reached in 4 hrs. from the top of the **Brünig**) can be easily ascended, and down the other side to the **Melchsee**, and so to the **Engstlen Alp**; 10 to 11 hrs.]

The village of **Giswyl**, about 4 m. from **Sachseln**, was half swept away in 1629 by the torrent **Lauibach**, which brought so much rubbish into the valley as to dam up the waters of the **Aa**. A lake, thus created, lasted for 130 years, when it was let off by an artificial canal into the lake of **Sarnen**.

[The summit of the **Brienzer Rothorn** (7714 ft.), just over **Brienz**, and celebrated for its view, may be reached in 6 hrs. from **Giswyl**; the path, at least for the first 3 hrs., is good; the descent on the other side into the **Emmenthal** above **Sörenberg** is not so good (Rte. 22). The mountain is best climbed from **Brienz** either by the mule-path or presently by the new rly. (See Rte. 25E).]

The steep ascent of the **Kaiserstuhl** has to be surmounted before the road reaches a higher platform in the valley occupied by the **Lake of Lungern**.

This was formerly a beautiful sheet of water, embowered in woods, but the dwellers on its shores, less influenced by the picturesque than

by the prospect of acquiring 500 acres of good land, tapped it in 1836, lowering its surface about 120 ft. and reducing it by nearly one-half. The cost of this enterprise was about 2000*l.* and 19,000 days' labour performed by the peasants. The old limits of the lake can still be distinguished, and the mouth of the tunnel is visible from the road.

As the lake is reached, the three peaks of the **Wetterhörner** come into sight, and the bare **Wylerhorn** (6582 ft.) towers above the plain beyond the head of the lake.

14 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Lungern**, about 10 m. from **Sarnen**, a timber-built village, the last in the valley, situated at the foot of the **Brünig**, and originally at the S. end of the lake, is now some distance from it.

The carriage-road leaving the old mule-path l. runs in well-constructed zigzag sweeps through the forest to (19 m.) the summit of the pass, 3396 ft. (which is entirely in **Canton Berne**), whence the ascent of the **Wylerhorn** on the rt. can be made in 2 hrs.

Shortly before reaching the culminating point of the road, there is a charming view down the valley of **Sarnen** backed by **Pilatus**, with the **Lungern See** in the foreground. A little beyond the brow, the still finer view of the valley of **Hasli**, with the **Kirchet** stretching across it, shut in by the broken peaks of the **Engelhörner** on one side, and by the **Plattenberg** on the other side, with a range of snowy summits between them.

The **Hotel Brünig** (3271 ft.) is well placed near the top of the Pass. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the **H. Brünig** the direct road to **Meiringen** turns off on the l. The town is seen below, seated on the rich flat which forms the bottom of the valley. On the opposite precipices streaks of white mark the waterfalls of the **Reichenbach**, **Olt-schibach**, and others.

1 hr. along the direct road to

Brienz takes the traveller down the steep descent, cut in places out of the face of the mountain, to (21½ m.) *Brienzwylter*, and then to the valley close to the Brienzwylter bridge on the road from Brienz to Meiringen (Rte. 25E). On a cliff rt., a curious instance of contorted strata may be noticed. Thence it is 3½ m. on a level to

Brienz (or 2½ m. to **Meiringen**) (Rte. 25E).

ROUTE 20.

SARNEN TO ENGELBERG, ENGSTLEN ALP, OR MEIRINGEN, BY THE MELCHTHAL.

Pedestrians bound from Lucerne to Meiringen or Engelberg, may vary their route in an agreeable way by traversing the **Melchthal**, which opens E. of Sarnen (Rte. 19). At its mouth, close to the chapel of **St. Niklaus**, stands an isolated tower, one of the most ancient buildings in the canton, dating from the earliest Christian times, erected probably as a belfry. Melchthal is said to have been the native place of the legendary *Arnold an der Halden*, one of the reputed conspirators of the Grütli (Rte. 15). Nearly opposite the chapel is a gorge called the *Ranft*, the site of the hermitage of *Nicolas von der Flüe* (see Rte. 19). The scenery of the Melchthal, which lies between the range of the *Hohenstollen* (8150 ft.) and the *Lauberstock* (8006 ft.) is pretty and pastoral, but the entrance of the valley is a wooded defile. Countless chalets cover the slopes. There is a carriage-road, as far as the village of *Melchthal*, 7¾ m. Two paths lead direct to *Engelberg* from the Lower Melchthal.

a. That to the **Storegg Pass** (5709 ft.) turns off l. just beyond the bridge 1 m. from the *Ranft* and 4 m. from *Kerns* or *Sarnen*. (There is a more

direct path from *Melchthal*.) It is steep at the top and badly marked. The col lies between the *Storegghorn* (N.) and *Widderfeld* (S.), and is about 3½ hrs. from *Sarnen*. The descent leads in ½ hr. to the *Lutersee*, a small lake on the l.; and in 1 hr. more to the junction with the *Juchli* path (see *b.*), ¾ hr. from *Engelberg*.

b. **Juchli Pass** (7139 ft.) more to the S.: the turn is from the end of the char-road, 1 m. beyond *Melchthal*. Steep zigzags lead up grassy slopes in 2 hrs. from *Melchthal* to the col, between the *Nünalphorn* (N.) and *Hutstock* (S.), where there is often snow, and the *Titlis* range opens to view. The path passes through a narrow gap, deep in moss and with many flowers. Then a descent of 1¼ hr. by the *Arni Alp* to the junction with the *Storegg* route, and ¾ hr. on to *Engelberg* (Rte. 31).

The way to *Engstlen Alp* (about 4½ hrs.) on the *Joch Pass*, lies up the very picturesque and well-wooded *Melchthal* (horsepath) to the chalets near the **Melchsee** (6214 ft.) (near the chapel is a good little mountain *Inn*), where it turns l. This is a large pool lying in the midst of a rich Alpine pasturage, studded with chalets. The path traverses meadows for an hour. The descent to *Engstlen* is steep, and the path may easily be missed, so that the traveller without a guide will do well to hire a boy from one of the chalets to set him on the right track. (5 hrs. from *Melchthal* to *Engstlen Alp*.)

From the chalets near the *Melchsee* pedestrians have a choice between two fine routes to *Meiringen*. Instead of turning l. at the cross, they may keep along the stream, and follow it up the slope rt. It leads in 1 hr. to a col opening into the *Klein Melchthal*, and commanding a view of the *Titlis*, *Sustenhorn*, *Galenstock*, *Pilatus*, and *Wetterhorn*. From this col another (*Frutt Pass*) at the head of the same valley, and at about the same elevation, is

visible. Pass to it along the W. flank of the *Hohenstollen*, without descending (2 hrs.). The view here is splendid. The W. flank of the Oberland mountains is thrown into view from top to bottom, and many snow-peaks are seen. The *Hohenstollen* can be ascended by easy slopes. Descent of 2 hrs. from the second col to Meiringen. A more direct way is over the *Laubergrat*, between the *Glockhaus* and the *Rothhorn*. It is reached by an easy ascent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the *Melchsee*, and the descent to Meiringen takes about 2 hrs. The view of the Oberland peaks from the summit is magnificent.

ROUTE 22.

LUCERNE TO BERNE OR THUN, BY THE ENTELEBUCH—RAIL.

The distance is 59 m., and the trs. take from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The line was opened in August, 1875.

After emerging from the tunnel under the *Gütsch*, the Berne Rly. leaves the line to Olten, turns sharp to the l., and begins to ascend the valley of the *Kleine Emme*, which is here a rocky defile.

Soon after passing ($7\frac{3}{4}$ m.) **Malters Stat.**, the river is crossed. Near this the democratic Free Corps were in 1845 defeated by the men of Lucerne, a conflict which foreshadowed, but was reversed in its results by, the war of the *Sonderbund* (1847).

[From this the *Bramegg Pass* leads through a rich and fertile valley, past the iron-baths and hotel of **Farnbühl**, commanding a fine view, and rejoins the main line at Entlebuch.]

The rly. follows the l. bank of the stream through a narrow valley, passing tunnels, and making many sharp curves past

$12\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Wohlhausen Stat.**, on the *Emme*, to

$17\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Entlebuch Stat.**, a village of 2720 Inhab., situated in a wide green valley at the W. foot of the *Bramegg Pass* (3366 ft.), and prettily situated on a slope, with the torrents *Entle* and *Emme* roaring beneath it.

The vale of Entlebuch is about 30 m. long, and flanked by mountains covered with wood and pasture. The men of the valley are celebrated as the best wrestlers in Switzerland. They hold 4 or 5 great matches, called **Schwingfeste**, between the months of June and Oct.; the chief on the first Sunday in Sept., when they try their skill against the athletes of the neighbouring valleys. The Bernese Oberlanders are formidable rivals. The Entlebuchers have been long renowned for their courage and independence. In 1405 Lucerne bought this valley from the Habsburgs, along with the feudal rights of the nobles over it, and in 1653 it was one of the chief centres of the great Peasant revolt.

The **Napf**, 4620 ft., rising W. of Entlebuch, can be ascended thence in 3 or 4 hrs. The *Menzberg*, with *Kurhaus* and Pension, is situated upon the slopes of the *Napf*, 2 hrs. above *Wohlhausen*.

$21\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Schüpfheim Stat.**, a large village at the junction of the *Weisse Emme* and *Wald-Emme*, the latter flowing from the *Brienzer Rothhorn*. On the *Schafmatt*, l., at the pilgrimage-chapel of *Heiligkreuz* (there is a *Kurhaus* here) a wrestling-match is held on the 29th Sept., and on the *Schüpfberg*, rt., another on the following Sunday.

[A carriage-road leads from here to *Sörenberg* (10 m.), whence there is a path over the *Brienzer Rothhorn* to *Brienz*, in 6 hrs.]

The rly. again crosses the stream, and rises rapidly to

26 m. **Escholzmatt Stat.**, a scattered village of 3086 Inhab. in a high situation, 2799 ft. above the sea.

Near *Trubschachen* is the hand-

some hospital of Bärau for 100 orphans and 300 paupers.

35½ m. **Langnau Stat.** is the principal place in the *Emmenthal* (Pop. 7644), an extensive, fertile, and industrious valley, famed for its cheeses (made on the high pastures and exported all over Germany), and for its manufacture of linen. Its meadows are of the brightest green; the cottages neat and substantial, with pretty gardens before them. The Grosse Emme, which traverses it, and its tributaries, at times commit serious devastation.

The Ilfis is crossed, and afterwards the Emme, before reaching

39¾ m. **Signau Stat.**, a pretty village with a ruined castle above it. For the next few miles there is nothing remarkable until the range of the Bernese Oberland comes into view on the l. just after

46 m. **Konolfingen Stat.** A branch line is projected hence to join the Berne-Thun line at Kiesen, which will afford the shortest route from Lucerne to the Bernese Oberland.

The road then runs through a wood of fine firs.

54 m. **Gümligen Junct. Stat.**, on the rly. from Berne to Thun (Rte. 24).

59 m. **Berne Terminus** (Rte. 24).

ROUTE 24.

BERNE TO THUN.

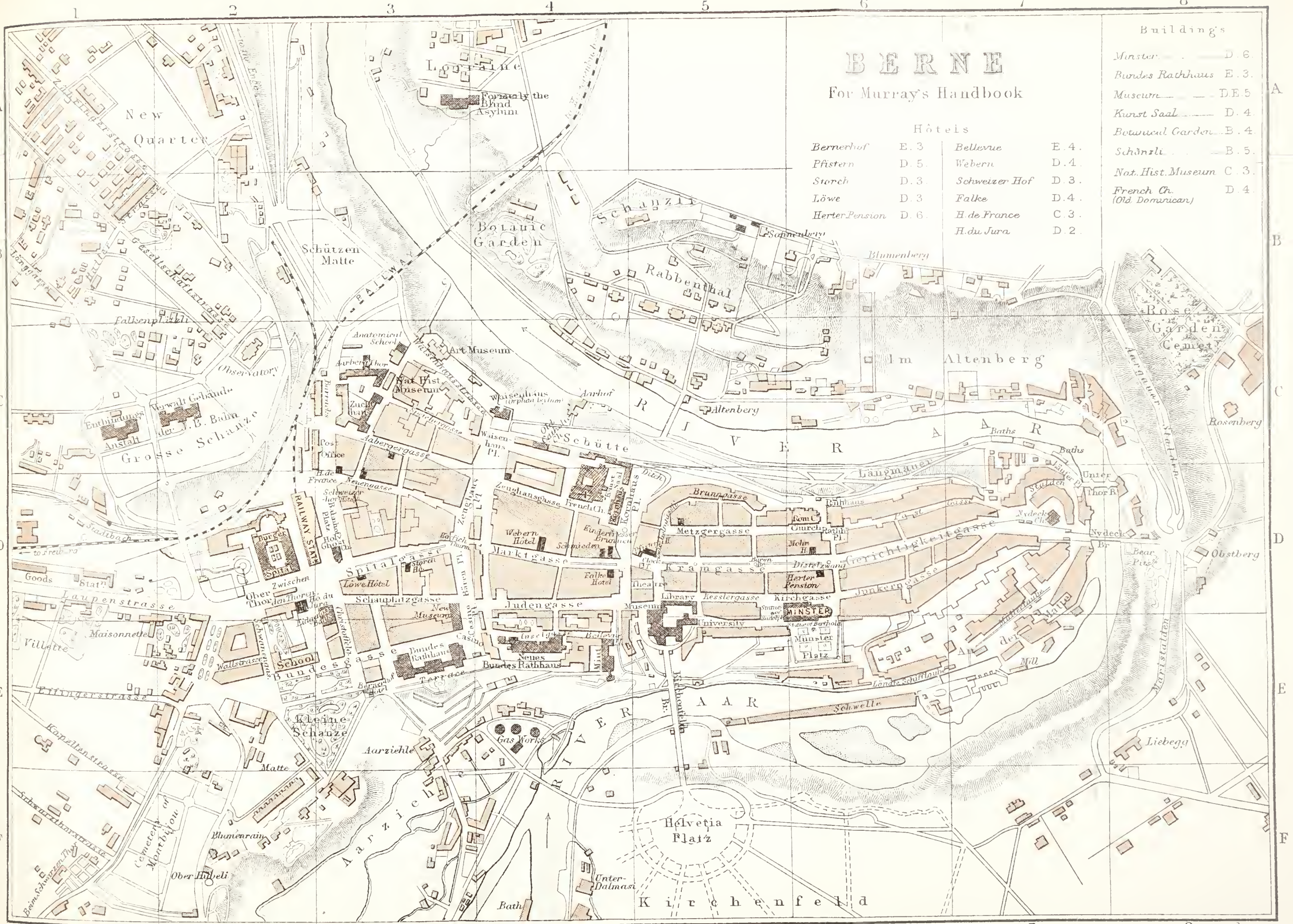
BERNE, capital of the most populous, and of the second in size, of the Swiss cantons (Pop. 539,305, of whom only 68,246 are Roman Catholics), and, since 1848, permanent seat of the Swiss Federal Government and Federal Assembly, and residence of the foreign ministers, contains 47,151 Inhab.

The **Sights of Berne** may be taken in a walk through the town in

the following order:—Starting from the rly. stat., walk E., down the principal street (called in consecutive portions of its length Spitalgasse, Marktgasse, Kramgasse, and Gerechtigkeitsgasse), along its arcades and under the Clock-tower, to the Nydeck Bridge, and over it to the Bears (Bärengraben), 1¼ m. from the rly. stat. In returning diverge to the l., into the Junkerngasse, to see the Münster Platz (Minster and view), and so on to the Bundes Rathhaus (Federal Palace). The Münster is half-way between the rly. stat., and the Nydeckbrücke at the E. end of the town and the Bundes Rathhaus is close to the stat. Finally, crossing the Aar by the rly. bridge, ascend to the *Schänzli*, the best point of view near Berne, and return by the new Botanic Garden and rly. bridge to the station¹.

Berne is built on a lofty sandstone promontory, nearly encircled by the winding Aar, which flows in a deep gully, with steep and in places precipitous sides (Stalden). The inconvenient descent and ascent by which the town could alone be reached from the E. formerly, has been remedied by several lofty **Bridges**. The *Nydeckbrücke* (built 1841-4), partly of granite derived from the erratic blocks of the Kirchet near Meiringen, is 900 ft. long, and the central arch over the Aar, 164 ft. wide and 98 ft. high, is said to be the longest stone arch in the world. The *Kirchenfeld Bridge* (completed 1883), 751 ft. long, 43 broad, and 113 high, was built by an English company. The *Railway Bridge* with road for carriages and foot-passengers below, is 590 ft. long and 154 ft. high. The *Altenberg Suspension Bridge* leads over to the suburb of the same name. The *Unterthor-*

¹ The best recent work on the general history, historical topography, and architectural monuments of the town is Ed. von Rodt's admirable and compact *Bernische Stadtgeschichte* (1886), but K. J. Durheim's larger *Hist.-Topogr. Beschreibung der Stadt Bern* (1859) is still useful.



BERNE

For Murray's Handbook

Hôtels			
<i>Bernerhof</i>	E. 3.	<i>Bellevue</i>	E. 4.
<i>Pfistern</i>	D. 5.	<i>Webern</i>	D. 4.
<i>Storch</i>	D. 3.	<i>Schweizer Hof</i>	D. 3.
<i>Löwe</i>	D. 3.	<i>Falke</i>	D. 4.
<i>Herter Pension</i>	D. 6.	<i>H. de France</i>	C. 3.
		<i>H. du Jura</i>	D. 2.

Buildings	
<i>Minster</i>	D. 6.
<i>Bundes Rathhaus</i>	E. 3.
<i>Museum</i>	DE. 5.
<i>Kunst Saal</i>	D. 4.
<i>Botanical Garden</i>	B. 4.
<i>Schänzli</i>	B. 5.
<i>Nat. Hist. Museum</i>	C. 3.
<i>French Ch. (Old Dominican)</i>	D. 4.

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brücke. (near the Nydeckbrücke) dates from 1461, and there is also the *Dalmazi* or *Marzilibrücke*. Berne, on this elevated platform, 1758 ft. above the sea, is imposing at a distance, and there is something striking in the views of the interior, the town being built of massive stone. It has this peculiarity, that almost all the houses rest upon arcades (*Lauben*), which form covered walks, and are lined with shops and stalls, like 'the Rows' in Chester. The lowness of the arches, however, and the solidity of the buttresses supporting them, render these colonnades gloomy and close. The chief street of shops and business establishments runs through the town, along the top of the ridge. Overhanging the Aar, and removed from the main streets, are the stately residences of the old patrician families.

Berne is well supplied with water. In 1868 a brook called the Gasel was diverted from its natural course, and made to flow into the town. The streets have their rills, and numerous **Fountains** (unfortunately covered with paint in the winter of 1890-1), 10 of which date from the 16th cent., each supporting some quaint effigy. One of these, the *Kindlifresser-Brunnen* (Ogre's fountain) on the Kornhausplatz, receives its name from a figure (probably a Jew) devouring a child, with others stuck in his girdle and pockets ready for consumption. One of the most remarkable is the *Justitia* or *Gerechtigkeitsbrunnen* (1543), in the street of the same name, a splendid work of the Renaissance period. Some support armed warriors, such as David: another is surmounted by a female figure; but the favourite device is the *Bear*. Thus, the *Bärenbrunnen* (1542) in the principal street has a bear in armour, with breast-plate, thigh-pieces, and helmet, a sword at his side, and a banner in his paw: and the *Schützenbrunnen* (about 1540) the figure of a Swiss cross-bowman of former days, attended by a young

bear as squire; both originally guarding two of the gates into the town.

In the principal street, which runs right through the town, past the Rly. Stat. to the Nydeck Bridge, are 2 antique watch-towers. One is the **Käfigthurm** (cage tower), now used as a prison: in its present form it dates from the rebuilding of 1641, but replaced an older tower of the 13th cent. The **Clock-tower** (*Zeitglockenthurm*) stands nearly in the centre of the town, though, when originally built, in 1191, by Berchtold V. of Zähringen, it guarded the outer wall. Its droll clockwork puppets are objects of wonder to an admiring crowd of idlers: three minutes before the hour, a wooden cock crows and flaps his wings; in another minute a procession of bears passes round a seated figure of a bearded old man: the cock then crows again. The hour is struck on a bell by a fool with a hammer, while it is counted by the bearded figure, who turns an hour glass, raises his sceptre, and opens his mouth; a bear inclining his head at the same time. The cock then crows once more in conclusion. The tower in its present form is a work of the 15th cent. (restored in the 18th cent. with a spire built in 1714), and the present clock dates from 1527, though improved in 1582.

The great charm of Berne is the **View of the Oberland Alps**, which the town and every eminence in its neighbourhood command in clear weather. From the *Münster Platz*, a terrace, planted with shady rows of trees, overlooking the Aar, six snowy peaks of the great chain are visible, and from the *Enge*, outside the town, at least a dozen rise into view.

The *Münster Platz*, supported by a wall of masonry, is 115 ft. above the Aar; yet an inscription on the parapet records that in 1654 a young student, mounted on a spirited horse, which had been frightened by some children, leaped the precipice, and reached the bottom with no other hurt than broken ribs. The horse

was killed on the spot. The rider became minister of Kertzers, and lived to a good old age.

Here is a bronze **Statue of Berchtold V. of Zähringen**, founder Berne, by Tscherner of Berne; his squire is a bear. Opposite the W. door of the Münster a spirited equestrian *Statue of Rudolf v. Erlach*, the victor of Laupen, with 4 bears at the corners.

The **Münster** (entrance at W. door 30 c.), of Flamboyant Gothic, on the site of a 13th cent. church was begun 1421 (not completely finished till the end of the 16th cent.), by Matthew von Ensingen, son of one of the builders of Strasburg Cathedral; and many of the ornaments, such as the open parapet running round the roof, and varying in pattern between each buttress, are not inferior in design or execution to those of Strasburg. The chief ornament is the great *W. Portal*, bearing sculptured reliefs of the Last Judgment, flanked by figures of the wise and foolish Virgins, &c. (date, 1466-1483). The interior is in admirable preservation, and has never suffered restoration. The organ dates from 1727, but was much enlarged in 1849, by way of rivalry to that at Friburg. It is played on Mond., Tuesd., Wedn., Frid. during the summer season (8 P.M., adm. 1 fr.). In the windows, and on the roof, are the coats of the aristocratic burghers of Berne. 4 tall windows of very fine painted glass in the choir deserve notice (date second half of the 15th cent.), particularly the 'Wafer-window,' with a symbolical representation of the Eucharist. The stalls in the choir (1523) are well carved with figures of the Apostles on one side, and Prophets on the other. Four fine antiphonaries belonging to the church have lately been discovered, while various objects belonging to it are now preserved in the Historical Museum (see below). Along the walls are tablets, bearing the names of 18 officers and 683 soldiers, citizens

of Berne, who fell fighting against the French, at Grauholz, and Neuenegg, 1798. There is also a monument erected by the town, in 1600, to Berchtold of Zähringen. The unfinished (early 16th cent.) tower, 233 ft. high, can be ascended ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). In it is a peal of 9 bells, the heaviest weighing 12 tons. The exterior of the building has been lately restored and repaired. It is often called a 'cathedral' but has no right to the name, as Berne has never been a bishop's see. It is really a church (dedicated to S. Vincent) of the Teutonic order (1256-1484), and then of a college of secular canons, founded in 1484 and suppressed in 1528.

The oldest Church at present existing in Berne is the

Dominican Church (13th-14th cent., which, from 1269 to 1528, was part of the Dominican convent (now used as a school) in which the Emperor Sigismund in 1414 and Pope Martin V in 1418 were magnificently received and lodged. As the church is now used by the French Protestants it is commonly known as the 'French Church.' The present Church of the **Holy Spirit**, dates from the first part of the 18th cent., the **Nydeck Church** of S. Mary Magdalen, near the bridge of that name, was rebuilt in 1494, but a church on that site has existed since the early part of the 14th cent. Special attention is claimed by the interesting chapel of **St. Antony**, rebuilt in 1494, with its adjoining Hospital, erected by the canons regular of St. Antony for the reception of pilgrims on their way to the shrine of that saint near St. Marcellin in Dauphiné, its frescoes, unfinished apse, and crypt: it is in the Postgasse, and it is hoped, if sufficient funds can be raised, to purchase it for use as an English Church.

Natural History Museum, Waisenhausgasse. Open, free, Tues., Sat., 2 to 5; Sun., 10.30 to 12.30:

strangers may obtain admittance at all times by paying 1 fr. On the ground floor is the collection of minerals.

The geology of Switzerland may be studied in the very complete series of fossils collected by the late *M. Bernard Studer* and others. There are a number of beautiful specimens of all the rarest minerals from the St. Gotthard, and several plans in relief of various parts of Switzerland.

On the first and second floors is the *Zoological* department; there are stuffed specimens of the bear at all ages. The lynx of the Alps, and the steinbock or bouquetin, both from the Bernese chain, are interesting by reason of their rarity. Here is deservedly preserved the skin of **Barry**, one of the dogs of the Great St. Bernard, who is recorded to have saved the lives of 15 human beings and who has given his name to countless others of his breed. A chamois with three horns, one growing out of the nose; a specimen of a cross breed between the steinbock and domestic goat, which lived 7 years; a wild boar, of gigantic size, are also worth notice.

In the *Ornithological* department are the Lämmergeier (vulture of lambs), the feathered monarch of the Alps, inferior in size to the condor alone among birds. In addition to those native to the country, there are specimens of several foreign and tropical birds which have found their way into Switzerland.

In the corridor are the fauna of the Lake Dwellings period.

Opposite, in the same street, stands the **Art Museum** (free Tuesd. 9 to 6, Sun. 10½ to 12, other times, 50 c. each person), with a considerable collection of landscapes and other works of the Swiss school, and pictures of Swiss costumes.

The **Historical Museum** (as well as the **Town Library** of 80,000 volumes, open daily 2-4 P.M.)

is in the *Kesslergasse* (free Tues. and Sat. 3 to 5; Sun. 10.30 to 12, at other times 1 fr. a head). Here are some Roman antiquities from *Aventicum*; the *Prie-Dieu* of Charles the Bold, and part of his tent-hangings, captured by the Bernese at Grandson; pointed shoes worn by the Bernese nobles in the 16th cent.; dresses &c., from the South Sea Islands, brought over by *Weber*, the artist, who accompanied Capt. Cook's expedition. Also a very large collection of tapestry, taken at Morat, made for Charles the Bold from paintings by Roger v. der Weyden, at Brussels; some early rifled guns; a series of headsman's axes, each of which has cut off 100 heads; 750 halters prepared by Charles the Bold for the Swiss; armour from Laupen, found in a hollow on the Bramberg, which was the battlefield. There is also a good collection of *lacustrine objects*, chiefly from the Lake of Biemme.

This Museum and Town Library, as well as the University and City Police Office, stand on the site of the Franciscan convent (1255-1528) of which a cloister alone survives in the University Buildings.

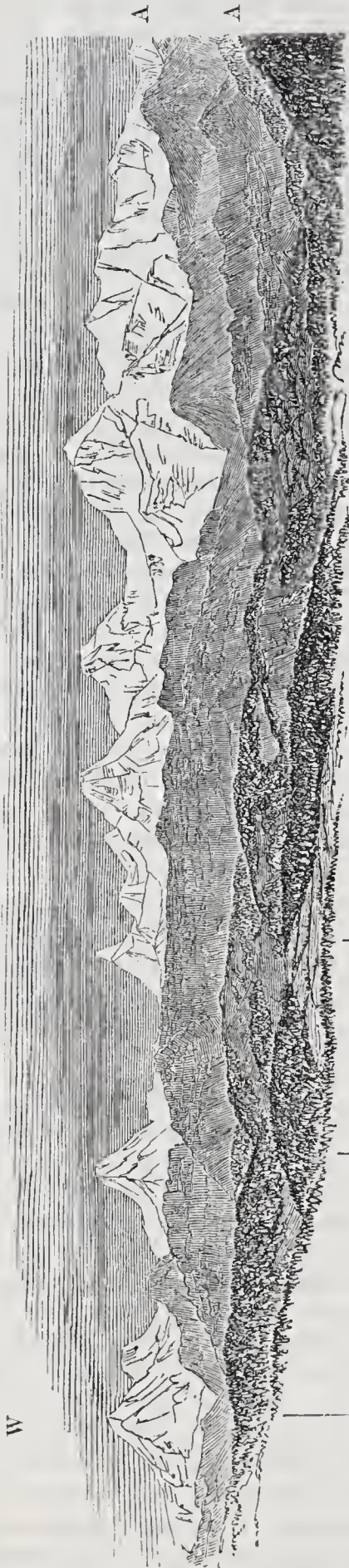
The **University** was founded in 1834. In the spring session of 1891 it had 809 students, chiefly in the faculties of medicine and philosophy: the theological faculty is Old Catholic.

On the N. side of the town is the **Old Catholic Church**, built 1858-1864 by the architects Deperthes of Rheims and Müller of Friburg, by far the greater part of its cost having been subscribed by foreign sovereigns and other devout persons. This was taken in 1875 from the Roman Catholics, who are thinking of building themselves a new church, but are for the present waiting to see if the expected extinction of the Old Catholic schism will not restore them their own lawful property.

Near it is the **Rathhaus**, or Town hall, built in 1406, very badly restored about 30 years ago. In it are

BERNESE ALPS. FROM BERNE.

S F V E M J G E M



Wetterhorn. Schreckhorn. Finsteraarhorn. Eiger. Mönch. Jungfrau, Gletscherhorn, Mittagshorn. Ebnefuh.

N D B A S



Breithorn, Gspaltenhorn. Blümlis Alp. Niesen. Doldenhorn. Balmhorn, Altels. Stockhorn.

offices, and some handsomely-fitted rooms for meetings of the Council of the canton, for courts of justice, &c. ; but the interior (fee 50 c.) is not worth a visit. Many of the houses (15th and 16th cent.) of the old **Guilds** are curious and interesting, and there are a considerable number of private houses dating from the 16th cent., the oldest (dated 1512) being No. 32 Kesslergasse.

The **Bundes Rathhaus**, or Federal Palace, built 1852-7, on the cliff above the Aar, at the S.W. corner of the town, by far the largest and handsomest building in the town (Stadler and Studer, architects), contains accommodation for the Federal Executive Council, both houses of the Swiss legislature, and the various Public Offices. The Federal Assembly (*Bundesversammlung*) consists of 2 bodies, the *Ständerath* (44 deputies from the 22 cantons) and *Nationalrath* (now composed of 147 members, 1 for every 20,000 Inhab. or fraction over 10,000, arranged in 52 electoral circles), who meet in June and Dec., in separate halls. The debates are open to the public. At other times the building is shown by the doorkeeper (10-12 A.M., 2-4 P.M., *no fees allowed*). It contains a collection of objects from the Lake Dwellings. The roof of the building may be ascended for the *view*. In front is a modern marble *fountain*, with allegorical statue of *Berne*.

Not far from the old Federal Palace a second one was built in 1890 (on the site of the old Dominican nunnery, 1285-1528, which in 1531 became the Insel Hospital, transferred elsewhere in 1884), to accommodate the departments of War and Agriculture.

The **Casino**, a handsome building close to the Bundes Rathhaus, contains a reading-room and ball-room. The **Museum** in the Bärenplatz contains concert and reading-rooms. The **Theatre** (an 18th cent. building) is close to the Clock-tower.

Berne is celebrated for the number and excellence of its charitable institutions: they are, perhaps, more carefully attended to than any in Europe. There is a public granary in case of scarcity, two orphan-asylums, a lying-in-hospital, an extensive **Hospital** (Bürgerspital) close to the station, bearing the inscription 'Christo in pauperibus,' and the **Insel Hospital**, transferred, 1884, to its present site to the W. of the town. The **Asylum for the Blind** was transferred in 1890 to Köniz, 2 m. outside the town. The **Prison** and Penitentiary is an enormous building, and said to be well managed.

The **bear** forms the armorial badge of the town, for the town most probably takes its name from this animal (which occurs on the oldest known town-seal, 1224), and not from Verona (which, however, certainly belonged to the Zähringen family, as is often said, and he is as great a favourite here as in the house of Bradwardine. Not only is his effigy on sign-posts, fountains, and buildings, but for several hundred years (first mention is in 1480, and since 1513 the succession is unbroken) living specimens had been maintained when the French revolutionary army, on taking possession of Berne, 1798, led them away captive, and deposited them in the Jardin des Plantes, where one, the celebrated Martin, became the favourite of the French capital. But when the ancient order of things was restored at Berne, one of the first cares of the citizens was to replace and provide for their ancient pensioners. There is a foundation for the support of the bears. After having been reduced to one, their number has been again increased, and the animals removed (in 1856) from the Aarberg Gate to a commodious den just across the Nydeck Bridge. In 1861 a Swede, Capt. Lorck, was destroyed by the large male bear, having fallen in an attempt to pass

along the wall separating the two dens, and lost his life owing to the stupidity of his companion, who might easily have caused him to be rescued, but lost his head.

The fortifications of Berne have been converted into **Promenades**. The banks of the Aar, as seen from them, especially from the *Grosse Schanze* (whereon is the Observatory and the Lying-in-Hospital), outside the Aarberg Gate, or the *Kleine Schanze*, under the windows of the Bernerhof, are most picturesque; and the Alps, when visible, form a surprising background.

The mountains, however, as well as the town, are better seen from the *Enge*, a terrace walk 20 min. N. of the Rly. Stat., outside the town-gate (but not beyond the river), the favourite resort of the citizens. On the way to it is the 'Wimbledon' of Berne.

There is a pleasant footpath through the Engewald to (1 hr.) the *castle of Reichenbach*, once the residence of Rudolf von Erlach.

The *Schänzli*, a promenade at the end of the hill nearest the rly. bridge, is the best point of view for the Alps. It is reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s walk from the stat., by the magnificent rly. bridge (for carriages also), and past the **Botanic Garden** on the rt. bank of the Aar. There is a good Hotel-Pension here, a theatre in summer, and beyond, the extensive barracks.

The **Gurten** ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), the ridge above the Aar to the S. of the town, is another good point for a view of the Alps. On the top is an *Inn*.

At **Tiefenau**, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. N. of Berne, near the bridge over the Aar, is an ancient Gallic battle-field, whence swords, rings, spear-heads, &c., have been collected.

History.—The town was founded in 1191 by Duke Berchtold V. of Zähringen. In 1218, on the extinction of that great house, Berne

became a Free Imperial city. The battle of Laupen, in 1339, in which its forces, under Rudolf von Erlach, annihilated a combination of nobles, secured its independence. It joined the Swiss Confederation in 1353, having been an ally since 1323. It long resisted the Reformation, but after accepting it in 1528, enforced it harshly on all its subjects. From being a city of refuge for the oppressed, it, like many other Swiss towns, passed under the rule of an exclusive and conservative oligarchy, who repressed liberty both at home and abroad. It held Aargau, Vaud, and other districts, as tributaries, and governed them most tyrannically. The government latterly fell into the hands of a small number of patrician families, who lost their power in 1798, partly recovered it in 1814, and lost it again in 1831. A Von Erlach led the Bernese to the battle of Laupen in 1339, and a Von Erlach led them against the French in 1798. From 1815 to 1848 Berne, Zürich, and Lucerne superintended Federal affairs by turns of 2 yrs., the governing canton for the year being called the *Vorort*. Since the latter date Berne has been the sole political capital of the Confederation.

The special trades of Canton Berne are, in the Bernese Jura, **watch-making**, and in the Bernese Oberland, **wood-carving**, the latter an important industry since 1825. There are schools (particularly that at Brienz, founded 1881) for teaching the carvers to draw and model. The wood of the linden is chiefly used.

Berne to Thun, by Rly.

50 min. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by rly. ($19\frac{1}{4}$ m.), 7 trains a day. Travellers going to Interlaken, Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen, Meiringen, or Lucerne should take through-tickets. The rly. crosses the Aar, passing rt. the Botanic Garden, the Schänzli, and the Barracks, and at Wyler separates from the line to Bâle. In fine weather the snowy summits of the

Bernese Oberland are in sight nearly the whole way. The scenery of the valley of the Aar is pleasing. The river itself runs at some distance on the rt., and is rarely visible.

5 m. **Gümligen Junct.**, where the line to Lucerne branches off (see Rte. 22).

10 m. **Münsingen Stat.** [From this point the *Belpberg* (rt.), with fine view, can be ascended in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., after passing the Aar by ferry. From the top, called *Harzern Spitze* (2936 ft.), a descent can be made to a small *Inn* on the *Gerzensee*, 3 m., and thence to the *Kiesen Stat.*]

$14\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Kiesen Stat.** for *Gurnigelbad*, a large bathing-establishment (500 beds) with good accommodation.

Beyond Münsingen the **Stockhorn** and the **Niesen**, two limestone mountains, forming, as it were, the advanced guard of the high Alps, become conspicuous. The Aar is crossed near .

$15\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Uttigen Stat.**

$19\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Thun Stat.**, on l. bank of the Aar. Passengers bound for Interlaken, and not wishing to stop at Thun, remain in the train, which proceeds further (5 min.) to

20 m. **Scherzligen Terminus**, on the Aar, where travellers step on board the steamer.

Thun (Fr. *Thoune*) is one of the most picturesque towns in Switzerland (5507 Inhab., almost all Prot.). It is situated about a mile from the lake, partly upon an island between two branches of the river Aar, which here rushes out of it blue but clear as crystal. Many of the houses are built upon arcades, as at Berne, while the footway in the principal street passes over the cellars built forward into the street. Pre-eminent above the other buildings rises the **church** (date 1738 in its present form, with some 15th cent. frescoes in the porch), reached by a staircase from the bridge up the

hill-side, and the picturesque feudal *castle* of the Counts of Kyburg, who mortgaged the town to Berne 1375, and sold it outright in 1384 (the tower of which is said to date from 1182, the present castle itself having been built 1429), now the Court-house and the prison and a promenade. There are remains of the mediæval walls seen in various places, but particularly on each side of the **Berne Gate**, a square tower. The old **Béguinage**, close to the **Town Hall** (which contains many interesting antiquities), has some Gothic windows. Thun enjoys considerable trade, and in the 14th cent. reckoned 70 noble families within its walls. Of late years a number of potteries have been started in the neighbourhood, the production of which—with flowers on a dark brown ground—are sold in several shops in the town. It is a very curious old town, and from its position (1844 ft. above the sea) and beautiful environs one of the most agreeable residences in Switzerland. It is supplied with excellent water, which flows through 25,000 ft. of pipes from a reservoir on the **Heimberg**. Recently the water power near Thun has been much developed, and factories for making cartridge cases and electrical apparatus are to be set up in 1891.

Close to the Rly. Stat. is the **Military College** for Officers of the Swiss Confederation. Here also are the principal artillery and cavalry barracks in Switzerland. Reviews take place every summer.

The view from the **Churchyard Terrace** 'along the lake, with its girdle of Alps (the *Blümlis Alp* being the most conspicuous), fine glaciers, and rocks wooded to the top,' is mentioned by Byron. On leaving the church, go through the court of the castle, and descend by a flight of 218 wooden steps to the town.

A very extensive prospect is gained from the **Pavillon St. Jacques** or

St. Jakobshübeli (2100 ft.), about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above the H. Bellevue. The Doldenhorn, Blümlis Alp, Altels, Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger are seen. The *Kohleren Schlucht* is a picturesque ravine with cascades.

The **Church of Aeschi** (fine view), about 3 hrs.' drive, on the S. side of the lake, is a pleasant excursion (see Rte. 37). The situation is beautiful.

The **Château Schadau** is a Gothic building, erected (1850) by M. de Rougemont, of Berne, in a beautiful garden, a part of which is open to the public on Sunday evenings. The castle faces the lake, just where the Aar issues from it, and is close to the little Gothic Church of *Scherzligen*, to which there is a ferry from the rt. bank of the river.

Excursions to the summits of the *Niesen*, *Stockhorn*, and *Sigriswyl Rothhorn*, to *Amsoldingen* and its pretty lake, to the *Baths of Blumenstein* and the *Fallbach* waterfall, 6 m. W., to the frequented Hotel and *Baths of Gurnigel* further W., 3783 ft. above the sea; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Wattenwyl*, thence 2 hrs. to Gurnigel. To the *Baths of Weissenburg*, in the Simmenthal, by Spiez (see Rte. 42).

The **Niesen** (7763 ft.) commands one of the finest panoramic views in the Bernese Alps. There are 3 bridle-paths up: N. from Wimmis, S. from Frutigen, E. from Heustrich-Bad on the Frutigen road. Omnibuses daily to *Heustrich-Bad*; Steamboat to Spiez, about 4 m. from Wimmis. A carriage-road of 7 m. leads from Thun across the entrance of the Simmenthal to *Wimmis*. The ascent takes about $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; the descent 3.

The *near* view embraces the snowy mountains of the Oberland from the Altels and Rinderhorn on the W. to the Wetterhorn on the E.—the finest object being the Blümlis Alp at the head of the Kienthal. The more *distant* view comprises the summit of Mont Blanc and the Dent du Midi; in the valleys the eye rests on the

lakes of Thun and Brienz, on the town of Thun, and the villages of Brienz and Interlaken. The panorama has been published.

The **Stockhorn** (7195 ft.) is ascended by a steep path in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Erlenbach, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the Simmenthal road to Amsoldingen and its pretty lake, or better in 4 m. from Blumenstein. The lake of Thun is admirably seen. There is a longer path from Amsoldingen, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Thun.

The **Sigriswyl Rothhorn** (6736 ft.), on the N. side of the lake, commands a splendid view. It may be reached through Gunten and Sigriswyl. On the descent the *Justis Thal* and the Schafloch may be visited.

ROUTE 25.

THE BERNESE OBERLAND.

- A. Thun to Interlaken.
- B. Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald (Rly.).
- C. Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen—Mürren.
- D. Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald—Wengern Alp.
- E. Grindelwald to Meiringen—Great Scheideck—Faulhorn.
- F. Meiringen to Brienz and Thun—Giessbach.

The magnificent highland district described in this route is the very heart of Switzerland, and should be visited by any one who wishes to form an idea of the noblest scenery of the Central Alps. At Zermatt or in Dauphiné the peaks are bolder and more fantastic; Mont Blanc is a more majestic mass than any other Alpine mountain: but nowhere are the grandeur of the snows and the pastoral beauty of the lower hills of Switzerland brought into such striking juxtaposition as in this region. It was here that Byron 'repeopled his mind

THE BERNESE OBERLAND



English Miles
1 2 3 4 5 10

London, John Murray, Albemarle Street

Stunden
1 2 3
Edw^d Weller

with nature,' and gathered many of the ideas and images which he has interwoven in his tragedy of *Manfred*, and that Tennyson found the scenery for the exquisite Alpine idyl in *The Princess*.

A. Lake of Thun—*Thun to Interlaken* (steamer and rly. in $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.).—A railway along the S. side of the lake from Thun to the present terminus at Därligen is in course of construction. There are carriage-roads on either shore of the lake; that on the N., the most picturesque and commanding the best views, is admirably engineered.

The lake is 11 m. long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. broad, with a maximum mean depth of 1161 ft. It is 1837 ft. above the sea, and covers an area of $18\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m.

The banks near Thun are covered with villas and vineyards, with woods above them; further on, its N. shore is precipitous. On the N. shore is the Rothhorn (see above). The S. shore is more striking. Here the *Stockhorn* and pyramidal *Niesen* stand like sentinels at the entrance of the Kanderthal and Simmenthal. The river Kander, conducted into the lake by an artificial channel formed in 1714, has deposited within less than a century and a half, a delta of several hundred acres. The progress and extent of this recent formation, so interesting to geologists, have been ably investigated by Sir C. Lyell.

After passing the Château of Schadau the steamer enters the lake and the spire of the modern *Chartreuse Château* may be seen N., at the mouth of the ravine of the Hümbach, which forms within it some small but pretty cascades. A little farther on stands the modern *Château Hunegg* (Baron Parpart), a short distance from *Hilterfingen*, with a spire, and † *Oberhofen*, N. (several pensions), where Count Pourtalès has an old but restored château, conspicuous by its square tower. Strangers are allowed to walk in the castle grounds. At † *Gunten*, N. are some pensions. On the S. side of the lake, in the distance, is seen the tower of *Strättli-*

gen, the legendary origin of which goes back 1000 years. The rude Romanesque church of Einigen near by, with the arms of von Erlach on the windows, is, according to legend, the centre whence Christianity spread over the S. shores of the lake.

Close to the landing-place of **Spiez**, S. is the *Spiezerhof*, a large hotel, with view of the Niesen; also the picturesque château, since 1516 the property of the family of von Erlach. Near Spiez is the large *Pension Schöneegg*, and on the hills above it *Krattigen* (Restaurant), and beyond, *Faulensee-bad*, a large Hydropathic establishment.

Gradually the giants of the Bernese Oberland come into view, the Blümlis Alp being the most conspicuous for some time. The Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Ebnefluh, &c., rise in front; beyond Spiez, the Faulhorn and Schreckhorn appear on their left. The ch. of *Aeschi* is seen on a slope under the Niesen, S.

† **Merligen**, N. whence you can mount in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to the Beatenberg, visiting Beatus' cave on the way.

[Behind *Merligen* is the entrance to the *Justis Thal*, so called from St. Justus, a brother hermit of St. Beatus: 3 hrs.' walk up it, in the cliffs forming its W. boundary, is a cave called *Schafloch*, which in the height of summer always contains ice. Such ice-wells are not uncommon in the Jura, and in other parts of the world. For as air when it is cold is denser than when it is warm, all depths that do not admit of ventilation become receptacles of the coldest air. It subsides into them, and, once there, cannot be displaced. This cave has 2 branches; that in which the ice occurs runs straight from the entrance for about 60 ft. when it suddenly narrows, and dips down 12 or 15 ft.; the whole length of the cavern is about 300 yds. Lights must be taken.]

† **Beatenbucht**, N. a landing-place whence starts a wire-rope rly. by which the hotels on the Beaten-

berg are reached in 16 min. (Fares 2 frs. 50 cents. up, 1 fr. down : 3 frs. return ticket.)

Farther on, N., in the face of the mountain overhanging the lake, is the **Cave of St. Beatus**, above a small cascade, which may be seen leaping into the lake. St. Beatus, according to tradition, was a native of Britain, who coming from the Lake of Lucerne converted the inhabitants of this part of Helvetia to Christianity in the first century A.D. Being minded to take up his residence on the shore of the lake, he fixed his eyes upon a grotto, well suited to a hermit, but at the time occupied by a dragon. The monster, however, was easily ejected, simply by hearing a notice to quit addressed to him by St. Beatus. The anchorite was in the habit of crossing the lake on his cloak, which, when spread on the water, served instead of a boat. A rivulet issues from the cave, and is subject to sudden rises, which fill the cavern to the roof, and cause a loud report. The cave may be reached in 15 min. from the shore. The historical St. Beatus was an Irish missionary, who in the 8th cent. converted the dwellers round the Lake of Lucerne ; the dragon incident comes from the history of St. Beatus of Vendôme in France, whose history was arbitrarily blended with that of the Swiss St. Beatus in the 16th cent. by the Reformer Agricola.

The steamer now crosses the lake to † **Leissigen**, S., and 15 minutes later ends its voyage at a village called **Därligen**, on the S. shore of the lake, and about 3 m. from Interlaken. The passengers and luggage are transferred to a railway (called the Bödeli Rly.), which carries them to **Interlaken Stat.** (opposite which there is a Restaurant and hotel, *H. de la Gare*), where at least 25 omnibuses from as many hotels will be found in waiting, with chars, porters, and guides besides. The rly. is continued to Bönigen, on the lake of Brienz (Rte. 25E). There is a second station at Interlaken (*Zollhaus*), about a mile

further, which is nearer to the *H. du Lac*, but has not so good a supply of omnibuses, carriages, &c.

Interlaken (1864 ft.—2028 Inhabit.) and the adjoining village *Unterseen* stand on a perfectly flat piece of land called Bödeli, formed by the rubbish brought down by the torrent from the valleys of Grindelwald and Lauterbrunnen, and occupying the space between the Lakes of Thun and Brienz, whence the name of Unterseen and its Latinised form Interlaken. This piece of land is about 4 m. long from lake to lake, and about 2 m. from mountain to mountain. The *Harder* mountain, on the N. side, rises almost precipitously from the flat land. On the S. side opens a wide valley, through which the snowy Jungfrau is seen as in a frame, and it is to this superb view that Interlaken owes its celebrity. For the last 50 years the strangers' quarter has been growing, and now consists of a broad straight avenue of fine walnut trees with fields on the S. side, and on the N., facing the Jungfrau, a row of large hotels. This is called the *Höheweg*, or Promenade. Near the middle is the *Kursaal*, an outdoor café, where there is music in the evening (for which every visitor is charged in the hotel bill 50 c.). Near the E. end of the Höheweg, beautifully placed amongst fine walnut-trees, are the church and the remains of the old convent of Interlaken.

Interlaken was the site of an Augustinian convent (founded by 1130) of canons regular, which became the possessor of all the adjoining valleys. The Augustinian nunnery (founded, close by, before 1257) grew notorious for irregularities, and in 1488 was dissolved by the pope. In 1528 the monks surrendered all their possessions to the town of Berne, which governed them by means of a bailiff, after having conquered the unwilling serfs and forced them to become Protestants after a prolonged resistance.

Interlaken may be described as

the capital of the tourist's Switzerland. It possesses some features of a capital, which travellers will value variously, large hotels with every luxury, gay shops, and a promenade crowded with elegantly-dressed company. Dust and heat must be added. The situation, though charming, is somewhat low and confined, and in the summer months the climate is decidedly relaxing. The air is damp, and consequently it is much colder here in winter than in the much higher valley of Grindelwald. Those who seek bracing air must then go on to the Beatenberg, Grindelwald, or Mürren. Lovers of nature will see Interlaken at its best in May, June, or October, when the crowd is absent and the woods are in full beauty. But in clear weather the view of the Jungfrau repays at all seasons a visit to this fashionable resort.

Across the river is the ancient village of

Unterseen (2015 Inhab.), composed (except the *Castle* on the market-place, and *Rathhaus*) of wooden houses, many of them brown from age. The *church-tower* has an old pack-saddle roof.

Seiler's factory of *Parquet floorings* is worth a visit.

There are several banks and numerous excellent shops of all kinds, particularly jewellers' and wood-carvers', open during the summer season at Interlaken, and no want of the tourist or idler is unsupplied.

Excursions. (a) The wooded slopes of the *Harder*, on the other side of the Aar, up which a rly. is to be built. Keep to the paths, and beware of the slippery grass slopes, one of the real dangers of Switzerland. Several visitors have been killed here by falling over the cliffs below. (b) The *Rugen*, about 2 m., commands a very beautiful view. The path ascends from the Jungfraublick hotel, and winds to the top, branching in various directions through the wood. (c) The old *Castle of Unspunnen*,

rt. of the Lauterbrunnen road, beyond Matten, is within an easy walk. (d) The old ch. of *Ringgenberg* and the remains of the castle, about 2 m. from Interlaken on the road to Brienz, beautifully situated on a rocky knoll, overlooking the Lake of Brienz and a little lake where the last lord of the castle is said to have been drowned. (e) The *Heimwehfluh*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s walk, commands a charming view of the two lakes and the Jungfrau. (f) The *Scheinige Platte*, 6792 ft., which crowns the E. portal of the Lauterbrunnen valley, has one of the finest views of the Oberland range, and also commands the valleys of the two Lütchine streams. The path is easy. A carriage takes $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Gsteig. The same horses are used for the ascent, which leaves the Lauterbrunnen road immediately behind the ch. of Gsteig, and mounts over the Breitlauenen Alp (where there is an *Inn*) and along the slopes in 3 hrs. to the *Inn* on the Scheinige Platte, close to the *shining slate-rock* which gives a name to the spot. The Oberland Mountains from the Welhorn to the Blümlis Alp, are admirably seen as well as a bit of the Grindelwald valley and the Staubbach. The Iselten Alp, not far from the inn, is one of the best specimens of a Swiss 'Sennerei.' It feeds 400 cows and 200 oxen. The path to the inn is good, thence a rough path, not fit for horses, leads along the flank of the Gumihorn in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Daubenhorn*, whence the view is panoramic. A direct descent, rather steep but partly over fine pastures and through splendid forests, can be made from the Scheinige Platte to the valley a little above Zweilütschinen in about 2 hrs. There is a horse-path from the Scheinige Platte in 3 hrs. to the Faulhorn. (g) Another excursion, for climbers, is to the *Suleck*, 7916 ft., W. of the Lauterbrunnen valley. The top is difficult of access, but may be reached in 6 hrs. by the village of Isenfluh, or by the Saxeten Thal. (h) The churchyard of *Aeschi*,

1000 ft. above the S. shore of the Lake of Thun, commands a splendid view. You leave the road to Thun at Leisigen, and take a good road l., for an ascent of 4 m.

The Giessbach is reached by steamboat. Lauterbrunnen with the Staubbach, and Grindelwald with its glaciers, are each an easy day's excursion.

By the *Saxeten Thal*, which falls into the valley of the Lütchine at Wilderswyl, close to Interlaken the entrance of the Kander Thal may be reached by the *Tanzbödeli Pass*, 6168 ft. The Saxeten Thal is known for its *Enzian Wasser*, a spirit distilled from the root of *Gentiana lutea*.

One of the prettiest excursions around Interlaken is the drive of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. by a good road up to the lofty and broad shelf of pasture above the Lake of Thun, and facing the great snow mountain, which is called **St. Beatenberg** (3767 ft.). There is an English chapel, and many walks on the level, with views of surpassing magnificence through the trees. The gorge of the Sundgraben between the H. Alpenrose and the main village is picturesque. The simple village church contains an old bell which was formerly in the cave of St. Beatus, and on the wall of the church is a quaint rhyming inscription narrating the legend of that holy man. A pleasant and easy excursion from St. Beatenberg is the ascent ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) of the Gemmenalhorn (6772 ft.). St. Beatenberg can be most easily reached in 16 min. by the wire rope railway from the landing place of Beatenbucht (see above).

There is a printed **Tariff** for carriages and horses in the Bernese Oberland. But the tariffs are frequently altered and are in the height of the season disregarded.

On many excursions (as to Mürren, Scheinige Platte, Wengern Alp, &c.) it is customary to drive as far as the road will permit, then to take out

the horses and saddle them for the ascent.

B. Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald—Rly.

Travellers not pressed for time are strongly advised to drive to Grindelwald $12\frac{3}{4}$ m. or 3 hrs. and Lauterbrunnen 8 m. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. so as to really see the wonderful scenery to advantage. Others may avail themselves of the new rly.

A light mountain rly., the steep bits constructed on the cog-wheel system (3 ft. gauge) was opened in 1890 from Interlaken to these two haunts of tourists. To Lauterbrunnen (8 m.) 42 min. up, and 40 down; fare 3 fr. 25 c. and 1 fr. 95 c. and Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald 4 fr. and 2 fr. 40 c. To Grindelwald 12 m., 1 hr. 12 min. up: 1 hr. 6 min. down; fare 5 fr. and 3 fr. 6 trs. each way daily in summer, 2 in winter. Separate trains for each valley in the season: at other times separate carriages.

The line branches off from the *Zollhaus Station*, 13 min. from Interlaken on the line to Bönigen (Rte. 25 F), and bends S. across the Bödéli plain, the first halting-place being (8 min.) *Wilderswyl-Gsteig Stat.*, close to the old church at Gsteig. It then crosses the Lütchine, the r. bank of which it follows, crossing to the l. bank of the Schwarze or Grindelwald Lütchine, just before entering (17 min.) **Zweilütchinen Junction**. Here the lines of the two valleys divide, and a short halt is made. That to *Lauterbrunnen* crosses at once to the l. bk. of the Lauterbrunnen or Weisse Lütchine, and gradually mounts along it, between the river and the carriage rd. to (15 min.) **Lauterbrunnen Stat.** (close to the Steinbock Hotel), whence starts direct the remarkably steep (57 in 100 in one part) wire-rope railway to Mürren (to be opened in 1891). That to *Grindelwald* mounts along the l. bk. of the Schwarze Lütchine, halts (twice a day only each way) at (12 min.) *Lüttschenthal Stat.*, then crosses to the r. bk. (above the well-known wooden

bridge on the carriage road), and climbs the Stalden slope in one long steep diagonal to (17 min.) *Burglauenen Stat.*, which is a little way beyond the *Inn* at Stalden. Thence it mounts more gently, gradually rising above the stream, to (18 min.) **Grindelwald Stat.** at the W. end of the village not far from the Bear Hotel. There are two Restaurants at the station, where guides, horses ready saddled, and chaises-à-porteurs, besides omnibuses from the chief hotels, await the arrival of each train.

C. Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, Mürren.

Eng. m.	
$\frac{3}{4}$	. . Matten
$5\frac{1}{4}$	. . Zweilütschinen
8	. . Lauterbrunnen

[Rtes. C, D, and E may be reversed, and by commencing at Meiringen the beautiful pass of the Great Scheideck is certainly seen to more advantage.]

About 2 hrs.' walk : a drive of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. [Pedestrians may avoid a part of the dusty road by ascending the *Heimwehfluh* on the rt.] Crossing a tract of meadow-land, on which wrestling-matches are periodically held, the road reaches *Matten*, where it divides, rt. being the shortest to Mülinen, l. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. longer by Gsteig. The former passes rt. the *Castle of Unspunnen* : it is in a dilapidated state, but a square tower, with flanking round turret, rises picturesquely above the surrounding brushwood. It is the reputed residence of Manfred, and its position in front of the Alps renders it not unlikely that Byron may have had it in his eye. The real owners of the castle were the powerful barons of Unspunnen, who gave it in 1232 to the monastery at Interlaken, which resigned it to the Emperor in 1289. The lordship came to Berne in 2 portions in 1400 and 1515 respectively.

At **Gsteig** the ascent to the *Scheinige*

Platte (described above A *f*) commences.

Leaving, at the entrance of the Saxeten Thal, the village of *Mülinen*, whose inhabitants are sadly afflicted with goitre (*Introd.*, § 18), the road, following the l. bk. of the stream, plunges into the gorge of the torrent *Lütschine*, overhung rt. by the *Rothenschluh*. A few minutes from the road is the *Bösenstein*, the scene of the murder of Herr v. *Rothenschluh* by his brother, a tablet commemorating which is placed by the roadside.

At the hamlet of **Zweilütschinen**, about 2 m. from Mülinen, the valley divides : the l. branch, from which flows the Black *Lütschine*, is the valley of Grindelwald (Rte. 25); the rt., traversed by the White *Lütschine*, is the valley of Lauterbrunnen.

The latter is remarkable for its depth, contracted width, and precipices of limestone, which enclose it like walls. Its name is derived from the number of streamlets which cast themselves from the cliffs, looking at a distance like so many hanging white threads.

[From a point a little way on the road (signpost) a pedestrian going to Mürren can climb aloft and pursue his way along the mountain. The first turning rt. leads up in 1 hr. to the beautifully situated hamlet of *Isenfluh* (whence the *Suleck* is ascended in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. and whence the wild *Kilchfluh* or *Sausgrat Pass*, (about 9000 ft. just N. of the *Schilt-horn*), leads through the beautiful *Spiggengrund*, to the chief hamlet in the *Kienthal* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and in 2 hrs. more to *Frutigen*), and a path runs onward from it to Mürren in 3 hrs.]

The road to Lauterbrunnen passes under a precipice, called *Hünenfluh*, the face of which displays singular contortions in the limestone strata. If the clouds permit it, the summit of the *Jungfrau* is now seen ; and soon afterwards, surmounting a steep slope, we reach

Lauterbrunnen.

This village contains 2176 Inhab., dwelling in houses widely scattered along both banks of the torrent. It lies 2644 ft. above the sea, but so sunk between mountains that, in summer, the sun does not appear till 7 o'clock, and in winter not before 12, so that it is always fresh, and sometimes cool, or even cold. About 30 'wreaths of dangling water-smoke' hang from the edge of the ramparts which form the sides of the valley; and, when their tops are enveloped in clouds, appear to burst from the sky: but many disappear in summer. These minor falls are eclipsed by that of the

Staubbach, in sight from the *Inns*: a stroll of a few minutes brings one to its base. It is one of the loftiest in Europe, measuring 1001 ft.; and from this cause, and the comparatively small body of water, it is shivered by the wind into spray long before it reaches the bottom (whence its name, *Dust-stream*). Those who expect in the Staubbach the roar and fury of a cataract, will be disappointed; but these wants are atoned for by other beauties. The friction of the rock, and the resistance of the air, retard the descent of the water, giving it, when seen in front, the appearance of a lace veil suspended from the precipice, and imitating, in its centre, the folds of the drapery. When very full, it shoots out from the rock, and is bent by the wind into flickering undulations. Byron has described it admirably, both in prose and verse:—

'The torrent is in shape, curving over the rock, like the tail of a white horse streaming in the wind—such as it might be conceived would be that of the "pale horse" on which Death is mounted in the Apocalypse. It is neither mist nor water, but a something between both: its immense height gives it a wave or curve—a spreading here or conden-

sion there—wonderful and indescribable.'—*Byron's Journal*.

Wordsworth has called the Staubbach 'a sky-born waterfall;' and when the clouds are low, it literally appears to leap from the sky. In winter, contrary to what might be expected, it either quite disappears or forms a comparatively small icicle hanging from the edge of the precipice.

Lauterbrunnen to Mürren.

2½ to 3 hrs. No guide required. Wire-rope (to Grütsch) and electric railway in construction to be opened in 1891. It will take ¾ hr. and return ticket will be 9 fr. 50 c. The ascent is best made in the afternoon, when the sun is off. About 200 yards beyond the Capricorn inn, on the road to the Staubbach, the mule-path to Mürren turns off to the rt. It is a broad, well-marked mule-track, and at once begins to rise quickly, turning first to the right and then to the left. The ascent is steep, lying chiefly through pine woods, and Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger come more and more into view. After a little less than an hour, the stream of the Staubbach (properly called the Pletschbach) is crossed above the fall. A chalet for refreshment has been built at the spot. The path continues very steep, and after passing a saw-mill, in a little more than an hour (2 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen), comes out on an open pasture. Less than 20 min. walk on level ground brings the tourist to H. des Alpes, and 3 min. more brings him to H. Mürren, but in the season both are frequently full, so that it is necessary to write beforehand to secure rooms. The society is almost entirely English. The hamlet (5368 ft., or 2724 ft. above Lauterbrunnen) is a cluster of old black wooden houses and haybarns. At *Gimmelwald*, 4551 ft., 25 min. below Mürren, is a good pension, *P. Schilt-horn*, overlooking the wild gorge of the Sefinen Thal.

The tourist may vary his route by descending through the lower part of the *Sefinen Thal* to Stechelberg, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. by carriage-road from Lauterbrunnen. The path is easily found.

Mürren is on a tolerably wide shelf at the top of the precipices which shut in the Lauterbrunnen valley. Immediately facing it are the monotonous precipices of the *Schwarz Mönch*, a buttress of the Jungfrau, which is seen from here in its least beautiful aspect. This defect in the view is made up for by the noble circle of peaks (*Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn*) encircling the head of the Lauterbrunnen valley. There are several pretty walks round Mürren. (a) Through the meadows to the S. to P. Schilthorn (25 min.). (b) The path to the *Schilthorn* (see below). (c) Among the woods on the path to Lauterbrunnen. (d) To the Fern Valley. (e) To the Steinberg Inn (3 hrs.) on the way to the Tschingel Pass (see below). (f) To the Schmadribach falls.

For the more laborious expeditions over the Sefinen Furka and Tschingel or Petersgrat Passes, see Rtes. 35 and 36.

The **Schilthorn** (9754 ft.) is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. due W. of Mürren. Horses can go for the first $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The last hour is a rough scramble up rocks, and though the track can be found without a guide, many people would prefer to have one. Ladies frequently make the ascent. The path turns out from the middle of the village, and passes a conspicuous chalet with a white basement. Just beyond the chalet, the path goes to the rt. through two gates, and then rises by steep zigzags past a new chalet up a steep buttress of the mountain. It then goes up a ravine, and across an alp, at the top of which is a fine view. Then through a dreary valley, usually patched with snow. At the end of this valley the two peaks of the Schilthorn appear in front. Here, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Mürren, the horses are left. The path goes

along a ledge to the rt., then crosses the stream from the glacier, and goes up past the monument to Mrs. Arbuthnot (who, making the ascent with her husband, was struck dead by lightning in 1865), then keeps to the l. up a ridge of rocks to near the top of the Little Schilthorn, and thence to the top of the Great Schilthorn. The view is very fine. The Blümlis Alp is a noble object, but the great peaks of the Oberland are not so imposing as from the Faulhorn.

The return may be varied by descending over rough shale to the path in the Sefinen Thal, about an hour longer than the other route.

Upper Valley of Lauterbrunnen.

Carriage-road to Stechelberg, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Hrs.					
$\frac{3}{4}$	.	.	.	.	Trachsellaunen
$1\frac{1}{2}$	.	.	.	.	Schmadribach

Although comparatively little visited, the upper part of the valley possesses scenery of the highest order. The fall of the **Schmadribach**, 7 hrs. there and back, has impressed many a traveller even from a distance, when climbing the Wengern Alp, and has well repaid a nearer acquaintance, but it was unfortunately injured in 1870, when an avalanche cut it into 2 cascades. It is a large body of water, which, issuing from the glacier, throws itself over a precipice of 200 ft. and makes two more leaps, before reaching the bottom of the valley. The road for some way from Lauterbrunnen runs nearly on a level, below magnificent cliffs from which dangle numerous cascades of the Staubbach character.

The curious little fall of the *Trummelbach*, leaping from a ravine under the Jungfrau, may be visited by the way. The road as far as **Stechelberg** is practicable for a small carriage; beyond that place it is so narrow that horses can alone go for another

$\frac{3}{4}$ hr., as far as the hamlet of **Trachsellaui** (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Lauterbrunnen), opposite which will be seen the remains of an avalanche, called by the same name, which falls annually from the Jungfrau, and spreads its ruins over a surface of many hundred acres. An hour farther, in which there is a steep ascent, stands a single chalet, near the foot of the lower fall; from which there is $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s sharp ascent to the foot of the upper fall. Deciduous trees cease below Trachsellaui; thence the way lies generally through pine forests, and the pasturage is abundant to a much greater height. Above towers the snowy chain, which, running S. and then W. from the Jungfrau, rises in the summits of the Gletscherhorn, Mittagshorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, and Tschingelhorn, passing on in an unbroken line of ice to the Gemmi.

If the path hitherto taken to the upper fall be still further followed, it leads in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.'s sharp ascent to the top, to the high pasture of the *Steinberg Alp* (small mountain *Inn*), close to the Tschingel Glacier. The view of the Jungfrau from this point is most magnificent. It is quite possible to go from the Steinberg to Mürren (about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) without descending into the Lauterbrunnen valley. The track is not difficult to find. It joins the bridle-path to Mürren near the fine fall of the stream issuing from the Sefinen Thal.

[From Trachsellaui the traveler may cross to Ried in the Löttschen Thal, by the easy glacier pass of the Petersgrat, or by the more difficult Wetterlücke (see Rte. 35).]

Lauterbrunnen to the Gemmi involves the long détour by the Lake of Thun, or the passage of the fatiguing double pass of the *Sefinen Furka* and *Dündengrat*, or of the easy glacier *Tschingel Pass*. The last is to be preferred (see Rtes. 35, 36).

The **Jungfrau** can be ascended by the *Roththal* (about 12 hrs. from

Lauterbrunnen to the top) by means of a great rock rib from the Roththal glacier. The climb is said not to be really difficult, and to be quite free from avalanches. A guide was killed by one in 1872, on another route from this side. Those who ascend this way, go down to the Aletsch Glacier, or to Grindelwald by the Mönchjoch.

The *Lawinen Thor* (Avalanche-gate) is a very difficult passage between the Jungfrau and Gletscherhorn, first accomplished by Prof. Tyndall and Mr. Vaughan Hawkins in 1860. A hut has been built in the Roththal, 4 hrs. above Trachsellaui, to facilitate these expeditions; but the latter, at any rate, is not to be recommended even to mountaineers.

The ice-crest has been crossed at other spots further W., but the *tours de force* of a party of skilled climbers are not in this work reckoned as passes.

D. Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald.—a. By the carriage-road.
—b. By the Wengern Alp.

Both Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald may be visited by means of the rly., in one long day from Interlaken, returning in the evening. If the Wengern Alp route is chosen, saddle horses may be procured at either village.

a. By the very picturesque high-road the time occupied in going from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald is about 2 hours.—the distance about 10 m. (To go directly by carriage from Interlaken to Grindelwald takes about 3 hrs., the distance being 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.) It is necessary to return down the valley as far as Zweilütschinen, then, crossing the White, to ascend, by the side of the Black Lüttschine. The little *Inn* at Stalden (live chamois to be seen, 50 cents.), at the top of the steepest and longest slope, is the half-way house. The Eiger and particularly the Wetterhorn are noble features in the view, but the

loftier Schreckhorn is only seen for a short time. On approaching Grindelwald the Lower Glacier appears in sight.

b. In fine weather there is no more interesting ride in the Alps than that over the *Wengern Alp* and *Little Scheideck*, an excursion which is soon to be spoilt by the construction of a light mountain railway for the convenience of hurried tourists. The view of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger is one of the most glorious near views of snowy mountains, and avalanches are seen and heard in the greatest perfection. No one should abandon the expedition without an effort. The pass takes from 5 to 7 hrs., so that, if an early start be made, there is time for a long enjoyable halt on the col. The path is constantly traversed by ladies on horseback, or in chaises-à-porteurs (*Introd.* § 2). Those who are at all able to walk need take a horse to the summit only, for which one day is charged; for the whole journey, 1½ day.

The bridle-path turns off at the village church, and after crossing the river ascends steep zigzags, which command the Silberhorn (Silverhorn) and summit of the Jungfrau, and the splendid perspective of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, closed by glaciers. After nearly an hour of toilsome ascent, it reaches a more gradual slope of meadow land and the hamlet of **Wengen**, with several *Pensions*. The valley of Lauterbrunnen, beneath whose precipices the traveller may have previously walked with some little awe, presents from this height the aspect of a mere trench; the Staubbach is reduced to a thread, and its upper fall, and previous winding, before it makes its leap, are exposed to view. An Alpine horn is here played as travellers pass, and the track winds to the rt. round the shoulder of the hill, and through a pretty belt of forest, and then, becoming steep, crosses slopes of grass towards the

Jungfrau, which rises to the view in a magnificent expanse of snow and glacier. So colossal are its proportions, that the effect of distance is lost, and it appears to be within gunshot of the spectator.

About ½ hr. short of the col, and 3 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen, is the *H. de la Jungfrau* (6184 ft.), a convenient midday halting-place with excellent table d'hôte, 4 fr., directly facing the Jungfrau. The opposite precipices are channelled with a deep furrow, down which the ice avalanches descend. They are most numerous a little after noon, when the sun and wind exercise the greatest influence on the glacier in loosening masses of it, and causing them to break off.

The attention is first arrested by a roar, not unlike thunder, and in half a minute a gush of white powder, resembling a small cataract, is perceived issuing from one of the upper grooves or gullies; it then sinks into a fissure and is lost, only to reappear at a lower stage; soon after, another roar, and a fresh gush from another gully, till the ice, reaching the lowest step, is precipitated into the gulf at the foot of the mountain. By watching attentively, the separation of the fragment from the glacier may be seen, even before the sound reaches the ear. Sometimes the ice merely slides down the surface, at others it turns over in a cake; but in an instant it is shattered to pieces, and, in passing through the different gullies, apparently ground to powder. Independent of the sound, which is awful, there is generally nothing grand or striking in these falling masses: and, indeed, it is difficult, at first, to believe that the echoing thunder arises from what appears so slight a cause; but the spectator must bear in mind that the distance is 1 m., and that at each discharge tons of ice are hurled down the mountain, and that the seeming dust to which it is reduced

includes blocks capable of sweeping away the largest trees, if such stood in their course. During the early summer many such discharges may be seen in an hour; in cold weather they are less numerous. The avalanches descend into the valley of Trumleten, the savage ravine dividing the Jungfrau from the Wengern Alp, far deeper than travellers along the bridle-track have any idea of; and, on melting, send forth a stream which falls into the Lütschine, a little above Lauterbrunnen.

A part of Byron's *Manfred* was either written or mentally composed on the Wengern Alp. He says in his Journal, 'Heard the avalanches falling every five minutes nearly. The clouds rose from the opposite valley, curling up perpendicular precipices, like the foam of the ocean of hell during a spring tide—it was white and sulphury, and immeasurably deep in appearance. The side we ascended was not of so precipitous a nature; but, on arriving at the summit, we looked down upon the other side upon a boiling sea of cloud, dashing against the crags on which we stood—these crags on one side quite perpendicular. In passing the masses of snow, I made a snowball, and pelted Hobhouse with it.'—*Swiss Journal*.

A day ought to be spent on the Wengern Alp in thoroughly enjoying the grand scenery. Those who sleep at one of the inns on the mountain are, in fine weather, well rewarded by the glorious sunset and sunrise views, far more sublime than those seen from the Rigi.

Beyond the Jungfrau Hotel the track rises gradually, and in about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the col of the **Little Scheideck** is attained (6788 ft.). The view is one of the noblest in the Alps, including, besides the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger, the Wetterhorn, Titlis, and Faulhorn, with the green Grindelwald basin in the foreground. Travellers should on no account omit walking $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. towards the Eiger, to the verge of the

intervening valley. They should walk past the flagstaff, following the ins and outs of the small spurs in their way, till they arrive suddenly on the edge of a cliff overlooking the deep Trumleten Thal. The grandeur of the range greatly rises in the estimation of those who have seen it from this point of view. The Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger stand like watch-towers on the edge of terrific cliffs, which to an unpractised eye appear almost vertical, but they are not quite so steep as they look. The path continues over the grassy slopes to the edge of the Eiger glacier.

Beyond the valley of Grindelwald towers the Wetterhorn (Peak of Storms), 12,149 ft. The glaciers which cling to these mountains, and fill the hollows between them, extend without interruption from the Gemmi to the Grimsel, and from Grindelwald nearly to the villages of Viesch and Brieg, in the Valais. The extent of this glacier-field has been calculated to be 137 square m., or about one-sixth of all the glaciers among the Alps.

Between the Jungfrau and Mönch are the *Guggi Glacier* and pass of the *Jungfrau Joch*, first achieved, 1862, by Messrs. George, L. Stephen, Hardy, Liveing, Morgan, and Moore, with six guides. The first day they were obliged to return for a ladder; on the second they accomplished what must always be a passage of some peril. Their course lay up the buttress of the Mönch, and then by the Guggi glacier to a plateau of some size, scarcely seen from the inn. Above this they encountered very serious difficulty and danger. The only course was by the steep ice-falls, among huge and tottering séracs, which at any moment might have fallen and overwhelmed the party. At length they reached the bergschrund, in places 30 ft. wide, crossed it with their ladder, and gained a view of the final ridge. This was a curtain of névé, pierced in the centre by a patch of rocks.

To the rt. the wall was tried, but found too perilously steep, and the only course was to the l. of the rocks where the slope was a little less, but heaped with towers and cut by a mass of crevasses. At one point they had to climb a sheer cliff of ice by their ladder, but this was the last difficulty, a smoother slope leading to the summit— $8\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from the Wengern Alp. In some years the icefalls are utterly impassable.

The descent from the Jungfrau Joch to the Wengern Alp has been effected, but it is always a somewhat hazardous enterprise.

A hut has been built near the Guggi Glacier for the use of mountaineers— $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from H. Bellevue.

Between the Mönch and Eiger are the *Eiger Glacier*, and the difficult *Eiger Joch*, first passed in 1859.

The **Jungfrau**, or Virgin (13,669 ft.)—which is separated from the Giant by the Monk—received her name in the last century either from the unsullied purity of the snow, or because her crest was then deemed inaccessible to human foot. Like all the high peaks, she has lost her claim to the title on the latter score, the summit having been reached for the first time as early as 1811 and 1812 by the Meyers of Aarau; in 1828 by 6 peasants from Grindelwald; and in August, 1841, by M. Agassiz and M. Desor, of Neuchâtel, and Professor Forbes, of Edinburgh.

Since that time many ascents have been made from the Aletsch side, and a few from the Roththal (first 1864), and direct from the Wengern Alp (first 1865). The latter route is very long and laborious, and in the lower portion (as in crossing the Jungfrau Joch) the traveller is exposed to some danger from the fall of huge masses of séracs on the Guggi glacier.

The beautiful secondary peak of the *Silberhorn* (12,150), has also been climbed, both by the Guggi glacier

and the steep cliffs which face Lauterbrunnen.

The *Mönch* (13,465 ft.) rises on this side in a tall cliff of rock and ice, and has only been climbed from the North in rare conditions of the snow; for some years the ascent has been practically impossible from this side. Its summit is usually reached from the S. side (see Rte. 29).

The favourite expedition for climbers is the ascent of the *Eiger* (13,042 ft.). It is not a very difficult rock-climb, but the last half-hour lies along a sharp ice-crest, and requires steadiness in all the party. The great advantage of this ascent is, that the climber starts from good quarters, at the very foot of his peak, and has little tiresome preliminary wandering over rough ground. The time taken varies, according to the state of the mountain, from 9 to 14 hrs.

Ordinary travellers will content themselves with the ascent of one of the easy crests which rise N. of the H. Bellevue, the *Lauberhorn* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s walk) or *Tschuggen* (2 hrs.), whence they may descend to the path leading to the *Inn* on the Männlichen (see below).

The descent to Grindelwald (2 hrs.) is at first steep. It passes within sight of a weather-worn forest. Byron describes 'whole woods of withered pines—all withered; trunks stripped and barkless; branches lifeless; done by a single winter—their appearance reminded me of me and my family.'

In descending into the valley, the *Wetterhorn* is seen in front; on the l. the *Faulhorn*, surmounted by its *Inn*; on the rt. the upper glacier of Grindelwald, issuing from a gorge. About half-way from the pass, at the *Alpigen chalets*, is the *H. des Alpes*, a good chalet inn.

Those who have already traversed the mule-path, may find charming footways to the N. of it through the

woods, with a superb view of the Schreckhorn, a peak difficult to see to advantage elsewhere.

Grindelwald.—The chief village, Gydisdorf, and other hamlets consisting of picturesque wooden cottages, widely scattered, stand at a height of 3468 ft. above the sea, in the green basin of Grindelwald, mainly on its N. side, thus being sheltered from cold winds. In winter the cold is far less felt than at Berne or Interlaken, while in summer the heat is tempered by the cool air from the glaciers. The inhabitants (3087) are chiefly employed in rearing cattle, of which 6000 head are fed on the neighbouring pastures; and many act as guides.

Grindelwald owes its celebrity to its position under the Wetterhorn, to the beauty of the views from the Great Scheideck and Wengern Alp, and to its **Glaciers**, which, as they descend below the level of the village, are easily accessible. Three great mountains form the S. side of the valley—the Eiger, or Giant; the Mettenberg (Middle Mountain), which is, in fact, the end of the ridge of the magnificent Schreckhorn; and the Wetterhorn (Peak of Tempests). On either side of the Mettenberg stream down the two glaciers of Grindelwald. They are branches of that field or sea of ice mentioned above as occupying the table-land and high valleys of the Bernese Alps. Their chief beauty as a feature of the landscape arises from contrast, the white ice being fringed by dark forest and pasture.

Some years ago a quarry of ice, to supply the markets of Paris and elsewhere, was established at Grindelwald, but operations are now suspended.

Excursions.

The Lower Glacier (a disused tramway—a relic of the ice-quarrying—now leads from the glacier to the bridge over the Lütschine, where the path to the Wengern Alp branches off)

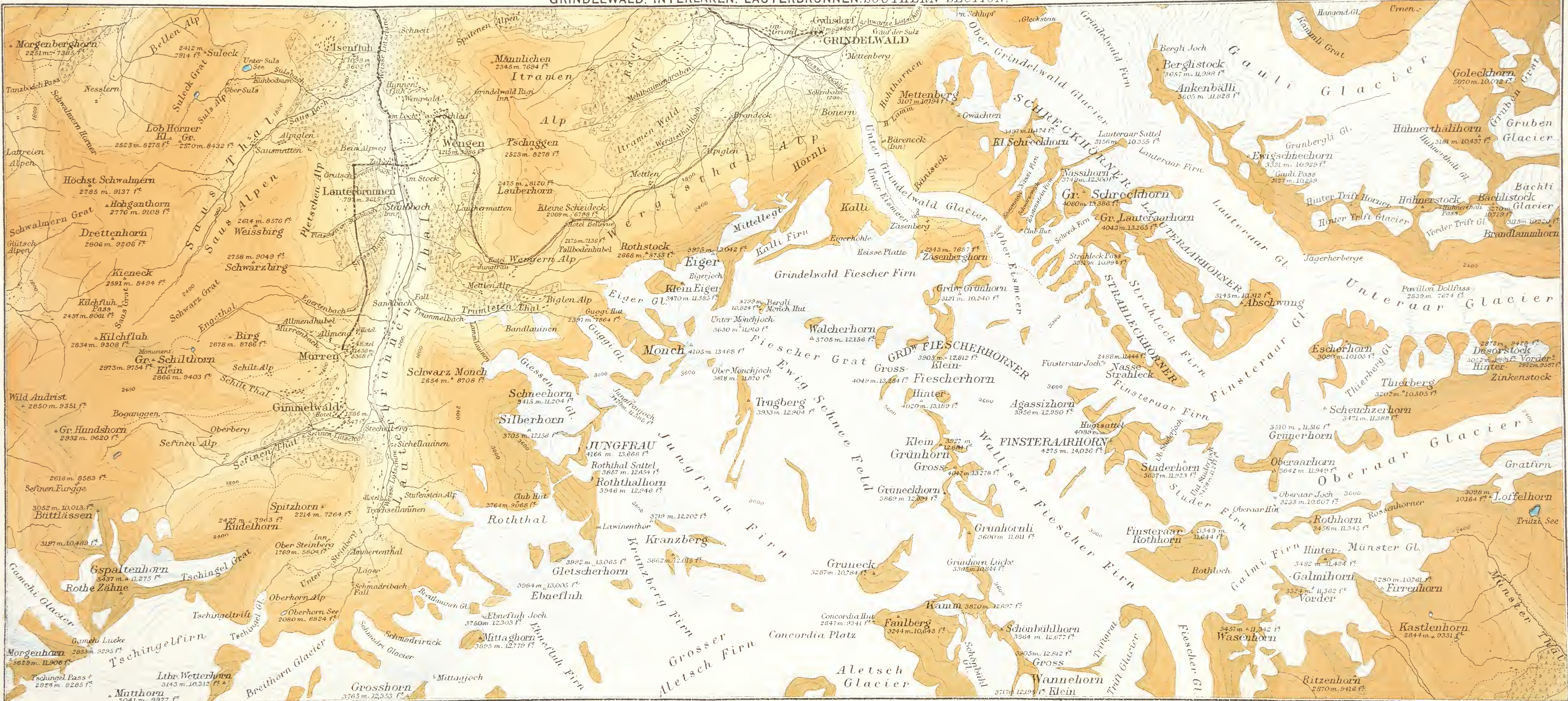
forces its way out between the Eiger and Mettenberg, and descended some years ago to a point only 3225 ft. above the level of the sea. In 1850 it projected far into the valley, and the pressure in the narrow passage between the Eiger and Mettenberg drove the ice up into pinnacles of great size and beauty. Since that time this glacier, like many Swiss glaciers, has retreated nearly half a mile, and has sunk some 300 ft., leaving a large surface of bare rock. Its base can be reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., either by descending on the Wengern Alp path, and following the tramway for some distance, or (better) by a path through the scattered houses, across the Lütschine, and then to *the right* past the hamlet of Mettenberg. There is a remarkable rock gorge (near the base of the glacier) hollowed out by the glacier stream (50 c. admittance paid at the little hut). A steep zigzag path leads in 40 min. more to a second hut on the l. bk. of the glacier, where 50 cents. more are asked for a visit to the artificial grotto cut out in the glacier, which exhibits the wonderful azure colour of the ice. It is possible to go up the glacier to the Eismeer, and so return by the Bärenegg Inn, a pleasant round, free from danger.

A path runs along the cliff on its E. margin (mounting *straight ahead* after crossing the Lütschine) beneath the precipices of the Mettenberg, commanding a view of the minarets of the ice-fall, and affording means (a ladder, for the maintenance of which 1 fr. a head is charged) of paying a visit to the **Eismeer** (Ice-sea), or level part of the glacier, *one of the pleasantest excursions on the Alps*, occupying 5 or 6 hrs. It is the beginning of the Strahleck Pass (Rte. 27 B), and a lady may be carried to the ladders in a chaise-à-porteurs, while horses can go a long way. Inexperienced travellers should not omit to take a guide with them. On the Bärenegg, 2 hrs. from Grindelwald, is a chalet Inn,

GRINDELWALD, INTERLAKEN, LAUTERBRUNNEN, NORTHERN SECTION.



GRINDELWALD. INTERLAKEN. LAUTERBRUNNEN. SOUTHERN SECTION.



Contours are drawn at intervals of every 200 Metres or 656 Feet. English Miles Kilometres London. John Murray, Albemarle Street.

where beds and provisions can be obtained. The Eismeer, and the path to it, offer to those who cannot mount great heights a very grand near view of the snow-region of the Alps; the cultivated valley is hidden, and little visible but the peaks of the Eiger, Schreckhorn, and Viescherhörner, streaming with ice. To the W. are the steep and broken slopes leading to the Mönch Joch, and below the slopes of the Viescherhörner, surrounded by glacier, the *Heisse Platte* (Hot Plate), a rock so called because snow or ice never rests upon it, though often falling over it. In 1821 M. Mouron, a *pasteur* of Vevey, was lost in one of the crevasses of the Eismeer. Fair walkers will be tempted to cross the ice to the *Zäsenberg* (about 1 hr.), a slope at the foot of the Viescherhörner, which feeds a few sheep in summer, and possibly to push on (a good hr. more) to the top of the *Zäsenberghorn* (7687 ft.).

On the path to the inn a depression in the rocks, called *Martinsdruck*, is pointed out to the traveller, and opposite to it, in the crest of the Eiger, a hole—called *Martinsloch*—through which the sun shines twice a year. Once upon a time, according to the legend, the basin now occupied by the Eismeer was filled with a lake, but the space between the Mettenberg and the Eiger being much narrower than at present, the outlet from it was constantly blocked, and inundations produced, which ruined the fields of the peasants in the valley. At length St. Martin (*not* the well-known saint of Tours and Canterbury), a giant, came to their rescue; he seated himself on the Mettenberg, rested his staff on the Eiger, and then, with one lusty heave of his brawny back, not only burst open the present wide passage between the two mountains, but left the marks of his seat on the one, and drove his walking-stick right through the other.

On the Eiger side is the *Nellenbalm*, a cavern in which there is said to

have formerly existed a chapel dedicated to St. Petronilla (1 hr.).

The **Upper Grindelwald Glacier** may be visited in going over the Great Scheideck. It has very rapidly advanced of late years and the present ice-grotto is on nearly level ground. From the little hut at its snout, a little way beyond the H. Wetterhorn (where 50 cents. is paid for entrance to the ice-grotto), and 1 hr. from the village, a zigzag leads up the moraine of the left bank to the little *Milchbach Inn*. In summer ladders are fixed (quite securely) against the cliffs just above (the ice tunnel or *Milchbachloch* is now choked up with ice), and give access to the plateau of the glacier between the two icefalls. A favourite excursion is to cross this plateau and to return to Grindelwald by the narrow track (*Enge*) along the side of the Wetterhorn, but persons subject to giddiness should not undertake it, though in itself it is quite safe and forms part of the way up to the Club hut, which is the bivouacking place of those who propose to ascend the Wetterhorn. The round from H. Wetterhorn and back takes about 2½ or 3 hrs. The ice-fall of the Upper Glacier is one of the finest in the Alps (see Rte. 27).

The **Männlichen** (or Grindelwald Rigi), between the valleys of Grindelwald and Lauterbrunnen, over the junction of the two streams, is a very fine point of view, preferred by some good judges to the Wengern Alp, with a good mountain *Inn* (very conspicuous from Grindelwald) on the ridge (the little peak, 7594 ft., is 20 min. farther on). Easy horse path from Grindelwald; on the other side very steep slopes. As soon as the snow has left the top, it is covered with flowers. Horse there and back 15 fr. This excursion can be combined with the Wengern Alp. Ascent from Grindelwald 3½ to 4 hrs., Männlichen to Little Scheideck 1½ hr. (horse-path).

The **Faulhorn** (*faul*, rotten, from the shaly nature of its summit slopes) is a mountain 8803 ft. above the sea, situated between the valley of Grindelwald and the Lake of Brienz, and commanding, from its summit, a celebrated *near* view of the Bernese Alps. It may be reached from Grindelwald, the usual route (a horse-path) passing by Waldspitz and the Bach Alp; there is a shorter route for pedestrians only by way of the Buss Alp. It takes about 3 hrs. through a very wild bit of country (good path) from the Faulhorn to the Scheinige Platte; the descent to Giessbach is exceedingly steep; the easiest ascent is from the Great Scheideck. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Grindelwald, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Great Scheideck. At the halfway *Inn* of Waldspitz, the view of the snow peak is nearly as fine as from the Faulhorn itself; an excursion to this view is strongly recommended to those who are unable to reach the Faulhorn or Wengern Alp.

The path from Grindelwald leads over the Bach Alp, by the side of a small lake, 1000 ft. below the summit. The Faulhorn view of the Bernese Alps far surpasses that from the Rigi. On the other hand, though the Lakes of Thun and Brienz are both partly seen, they afford but a poor equivalent for the wide expanse of blue water which bathes the foot of the Rigi. Easy path in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Faulhorn to the Scheideck *Inn*.

Those who cannot reach the summit of the Faulhorn will be well repaid for mounting for less than an hour on the road to the Great Scheideck as far as the small *Hôtel Wetterhorn*, which offers refreshment and beds, and is not far from the foot of the Upper Glacier.

The **Schwarzhorn** (9613 ft.) is a longer expedition than the Faulhorn, and the view is not so very much finer.

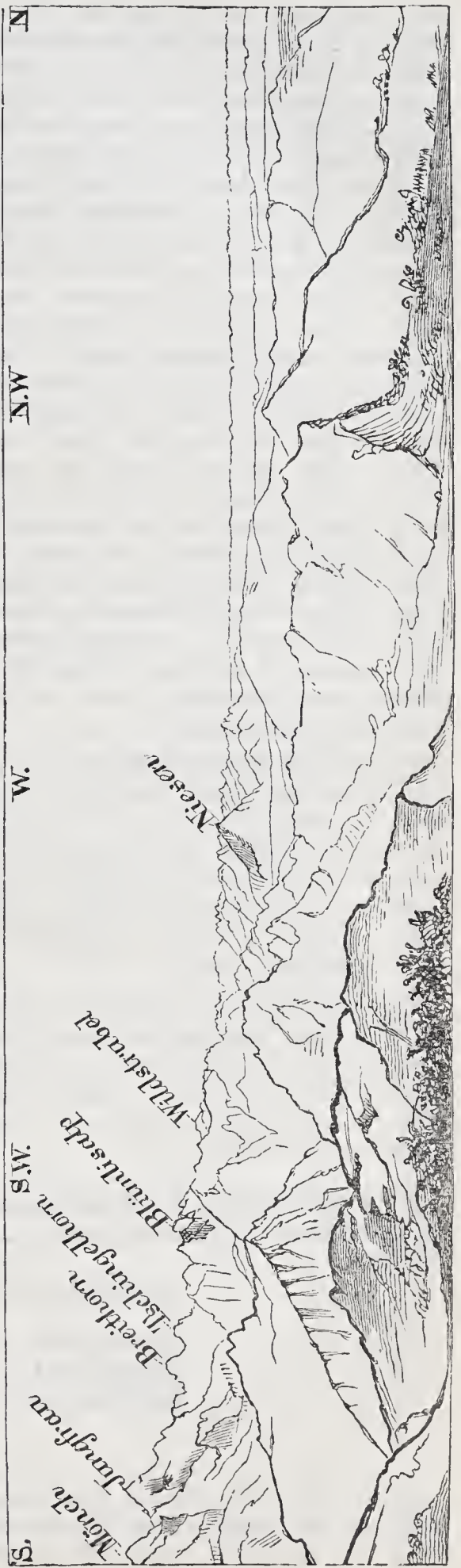
The **Mettenberg** (10,194 ft.), be-

tween the Lower and Upper Grindelwald glaciers, is a remarkably fine point of view. This is the best expedition for good walkers who, without wishing to undertake one of the more difficult ascents, desire to make a close acquaintance with the ice-world and the great peaks. It is an expedition of 10 to 11 hrs.

The **Wetterhorn**, so well known for its wall of rocks and beautiful pyramid of snow, has 3 peaks—the glittering point to the N. or *Hasli Jungfrau*, 12,149 ft., S. of it the *Mittelhorn*, 12,166 ft., and S. of that the *Rosenhorn*, 12,110 ft. The *Rosenhorn* was first ascended in 1844 by M. Desor and his friends; the *Mittelhorn* in July, 1845, by a Scotchman, Mr. Spier; and the *Hasli Jungfrau*, or *Wetterhorn* proper in 1844, by two of M. Desor's guides, in 1854 by Professor Agassiz, and a large party, and in 1854, from Grindelwald by a new route, by Mr. A. Wills, who has given an interesting account of it in his *Wanderings among the High Alps*. The last-named peak is remarkable for its wonderful view down upon the Scheideck, and is the peak now generally ascended. The usual rte. is identical with that to the Lauteraar Joch (Rte. 27B) as far as the *Weisshorn* hut, above the old Gleckstein Cave, where the night can be passed (5 hrs. from Grindelwald), this hut being now often visited as a day's excursion by travellers who do not wish to ascend the *Wetterhorn*. Thence a rock climb leads to the ridge connecting the *Wetterhorn* with the *Mittelhorn*, and a steep climb up the final snow slope (in 5 hrs. from the hut) lands the traveller on a crest so sharp that, in some years, there is scarcely a place for a man to rest on. It is possible to descend to *Rosenlauri*, or by the *Gauli* glacier to the head of the *Urbachthal*, and so to *Meiringen*, or more directly to *Meiringen* by the *Dossen Club* hut.

The **Schreckhorn** (13,386 ft.), lying far back in the mountain solitude, was long invested with a cer-

BERNESE ALPS. FROM THE FAULHORN



tain mystery. In 1842 M. Desor reached the S. peak of the Schreckhorn block, known as the Lauteraarhorn, from the Strahleck Firn. The highest peak was left for Mr. Leslie Stephen who, in 1861, climbed it from the Lower Grindelwald glacier. It is a difficult climb, mainly up snow slopes (down which stones fall) and rock ribs to the final crest, then along a sharp rock and snow ridge, only to be attempted by practised climbers with good guides. An experienced cragsman lost his life in 1869, by neglecting to use the rope on the very sharp crest of the peak, but this portion of the ascent, though calling for a good head, is not generally dangerous. Climbers now sleep in a new Club hut at the *Schwarzegg*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the Kastenstein Cave, before the ascent. The view from the summit is sublime. The Finsteraarhorn presents itself in its most imposing aspect.

The **Little Schreckhorn**, 11,474 ft., N. of his great brother, is almost as savage in aspect. The top has been reached both from the E. and W.; the ascent is for good climbers not difficult, and a fine day's excursion from Grindelwald or the Bärenegg hut.

The glacier passes commonly used by travellers wishing to reach the Grimsel are the Strahleck and Lauteraarjoch (see Rte. 27 B). The Mönch Joch leads directly to the Eggishorn (see Rte. 29).

E. Grindelwald to Meiringen, by the Great Scheideck and Rosenloui.

Hrs.	Grindelwald
3	Scheideck
2	Rosenloui
2	Meiringen
—	
7	

About 20 Eng. m.; 6 hrs.' good walking (it has been done in 4 hrs.). No guide required. On horseback,

for ladies, it is a ride of at least 9 hrs., including halts; horse to Meiringen 25 fr.

The first hour from Grindelwald through the meadows of the valley brings the traveller to the *Upper Grindelwald Glacier*, which may be visited by a slight détour. The ascent afterwards is easy, and during the whole of it the *Wetterhorn* (Peak of Tempests) overhangs the path, an object of stupendous sublimity. It rises in one vast precipice of Alpine limestone, apparently close above the traveller's head, although its base is more than a mile distant. Avalanches descend from it through many different channels.

Upon the slope at the base of the Wetterhorn a man usually stations himself to blow the *Alpine Horn*, a rude tube of wood, 6 or 8 ft. long. A few seconds after the horn has ceased, the simple notes of the instrument are caught up and repeated by the echoes of the vast cliff, and return to the ear refined and softened, yet perfectly distinct, as if it were an aerial concert warbling among the crags. This is the best place for hearing the Alpine horn, and no one will grudge a small gratuity to the performer. Beyond the path becomes steeper.

Great Scheideck (6434 ft.). The view, looking back, of the valley of Grindelwald is very striking: its green pastures contrasting with the bare walls of the Wetterhorn. Beyond Grindelwald, on the l., rises the sharp crest of the Eiger, which is seen better from here than from any other point.

In the opposite direction, the vale of the Reichenbach or of Rosenloui, is not so remarkable. Two small glaciers are seen suspended on shelves of the range connecting the Wetterhorn and Wellhorn; farther on, between the Wellhorn and Engelhörner, the remains of the *Glacier of Rosenloui* lie embedded. By a détour to the rt., the Lower

Schwarzwald Glacier may be visited. It is of the kind known as 'glaciers remaniés,' composed altogether of snow and fragments of ice that fall from the upper part of the Wetterhorn into the valley which separates this part of the track from the mountain. The open pasture is now left, and the path descends past the excellent little *Pension zum Schwarzwaldgletscher*, and then through a wild wood of firs, to

Rosenlauri (4362 ft.). This is a charming spot (though rather shut in by trees, and damp), Alpine in every feature, from its belt of forest and peaks, to its soft green knolls and goats. Carvings of chamois by Andreas Zurfluh, who lives here, and Alpine plants, arranged in books by Herr Brunner, both excellent of their kind, are exhibited for sale in the hotel. A few yards behind the house the *Reichenbach* falls in a cascade from a rocky cleft. On the opposite side of the valley a path winds up the steep forest in 1 hr. to the *Glacier of Rosenlauri*, smaller than those of Grindelwald, but formerly celebrated for the purity of its surface, and transparent azure of its crevasses. It has now so far retreated as to be scarcely worth a visit to its foot. A steep path on the l. of the glacier leads in about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the summit of a cliff which projected over it, and bent its course considerably. It forms a good point of view. The torrent which issues from this glacier rushes through a remarkable chasm in the mountain side. It is, in places, so narrow as to escape notice until a bridge is reached, when the water is seen raging 300 ft. below.

[From Rosenlauri the *Schwarzhorn*, 9613 ft., the highest summit of the Faulhorn range, may be reached in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (for 3 hrs. horsepath). The view is finer than from the Faulhorn, and the excursion from this point is strongly recommended. It is possible by passing N. of the Schwarzhorn over the Blaugletscher and past the Hagel-

see to reach the *Inn* on the Faulhorn. A guide is essential.

The ascent of the *Wetterhorn* can be made from here as easily as from Grindelwald. A hut with sleeping-room for 30 persons has been built nearly halfway, on the rocks of the Dossenhorn. The Grimsel is reached by the laborious glacier passes of the Wetterlimmi and Gauli Pass.]

The path to Meiringen runs by the side of this stream, first crossing a charming little green plain, carpeted with soft turf, like that of an English lawn, dotted with chalets and girt by forest heights. The view from this point deserves particular notice: it is a favourite subject for the pencil. The Wetterhorn, Wellhorn, and craggy peaks of the Engelhörner, form a most picturesque mountain group.

Below this, the valley contracts, and numerous waterfalls dangle from its sides: one, from its tenuity, is called the Rope-stream (*Seilbach*); and now a bird's-eye view opens into the vale of *Hasli*, or Meiringen, which when compared with the glens of Grindelwald and Lauterbrunnen, deserves the name of a plain, though bounded by lofty mountains.

The latter part of the descent is steep and rugged, paved with slippery stones, and travellers are usually invited to dismount, and proceed on foot. The stream goes down nearly 2000 ft. in a succession of seven leaps, the celebrated *Falls of the Reichenbach*. The upper fall is a short distance l. of the road, near the hamlet of Zwirgi. [Hence a short cut for pedestrians bound for Hof branches off passing Geissholz]. It is now boarded up so that a sight of it can only be obtained by paying 50 cents. The fall is best seen from a headland shooting out in front of the bare cliff over which the cataract dashes. A little lower is the less imposing *Kesselfall*; and lower still another, by which the stream gains the level of the valley. This is just behind the Reichenbach Hotel, and

is illuminated with coloured fires every night during the season. The effect is beautiful.

The **Reichenbach Hotel**, 2 hrs. from Rosenlauri, preferred by some to the hotels at Meiringen. This hotel, and the H. des Alpes, are distant about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., by a road and bridge over the Aar, from

Meiringen (1952 ft.), the chief place in the vale of Hasli (2853 Inhab.). It suffered greatly from the disastrous fire of February, 1879, which destroyed a large portion of it, now rebuilt. Its situation, in the midst of a truly Alpine valley, is picturesque. The precipitous and wooded mountain sides, streaked with cascades, and here and there overtopped by some snow-peak, are beautiful features. A stone dyke 1000 ft. long protects the village from the Alpbach, which, subject to sudden rises, and cutting through loose shaly strata of lias marl, has more than once threatened to bury Meiringen.

Wood-carving is a thriving industry here, as well as at Brienz, and a visit to one of the workshops is interesting. The dealers will pack and forward articles to England.

One excursion should be made by every visitor to Meiringen—to the **Aarschlucht**, the splendid gorge hollowed out by the Aar, the walls of which sometimes nearly join. A wooden track secured to the rock by iron clamps has now been made through its whole length (1 fr. charged per person) which enables travellers to enjoy one of the most remarkable sights in Switzerland. The gorge can be reached in about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Meiringen, or it can be traversed, and the road to Hof joined at a small *Inn* on the summit of the Kirchet in about 1 hr. (Rte. 26 A).

The **Falls of the Alpbach**, on the E. side of the valley, are best seen about 9 on a sunny morning, when a *triple bow*, or iris, glimmers in the spray. The inner iris forms nearly a complete circle, and the outer are

more or less circular as the water is abundant or not. The spot whence it is visible is within the rain from the cataract. A path has now been made up the cleft through which the waterfall descends (fee 70 cents.), which is very narrow but not worth a visit except by a pedestrian who can take it on the way to the Brünig. Near the fall, and on a rock above the village, is the ruin of the *Castle of Resti*: it belonged to an ancient and noble family, to whom the praise is given of never having tyrannized over their dependants. There is a fine view from the ruin.

The men of **Hasli** are celebrated for their athletic forms and strength, and generally distinguish themselves in the *Schwingfeste*, or wrestling matches, which they hold every year with their neighbours of Unterwalden and Grindelwald. The first Monday in Aug. is the day, and it is kept as a fête, with national songs and dances. The women enjoy the reputation of being prettier, or rather less plain, than those of other Swiss valleys. Their holiday costume is not ungraceful, a bodice of black velvet reaching to the throat, starched white sleeves, a yellow petticoat, and around black hat, worn on one side of the head, and allowing the hair to fall in long tresses down the back.

At Meiringen converge *Railway lines* from Brienz and Lucerne (Rte. 19), as well as *carriage-roads*—*a.* from Interlaken and Brienz; *b.* from Lucerne by the Brünig (Rte. 19); *c.* from Guttannen on the way to the Grimsel (Rte. 26), the Falls of Handeck are on the way thither; and also the *Bridle-paths*; *d.* of the Joch Pass from Engelberg (Rte. 33); *e.* the Susten Pass from Wassen on the St. Gotthard road and line (Rte. 32); and *f.* of the Great Scheideck from Rosenlauri and Grindelwald.

F. Meiringen to Interlaken, by Brienz and the Giessbach.—Rothhorn.

Meiringen to Brienz by rly. in 25

min. (see Rte. 19). Thence to Interlaken by road on N. shore, or by steam-boat in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., calling at the Giessbach. The whole journey from Meiringen to Interlaken takes nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

Brienz is a village of 2531 Inhab., at the E. end of the lake of the same name, on a narrow ledge at the foot of the mountains, remarkable for wood-carving, which employs 600 persons, for its beautiful position, and vicinity to the Giessbach Falls. The *Lotte* (*Gadus mustela*), a fish of the lake, is good eating.

[From Brienz the traveller may ascend the *Brienzer Rothhorn*, 7714 ft., the highest point of the chain bounding the lake on the N., in about 4 hrs. by walking, in 5 on a horse (15 fr.), and in 6 in a chaise-à-porteurs. (Cog-wheel rly. in construction from Brienz to the summit.) The path lies at first through forest-trees, chiefly beech, but including many oaks; to these succeed larch, and above them one-third of steep ascent over a barren tract. Views of the Lake of Brienz are obtained through vistas in the forest. The Rothhorn is higher than the Rigi, and not so high as the Faulhorn. It takes 2 or 3 hrs. to descend. The view comprises the Bernese Alps, the Lake of Brienz close under the mountain, and a peep of the Lake of Thun, the vale of Hasli, nearly to the Grimsel, the Titlis and Sustenhorn, the Lake of Sarnen, a considerable part of the Lake of Lucerne, Pilatus, the Rigi, and a portion of the Lake of Zug. The Lake of Constance also appears, and a long strip of the Lake of Neuchâtel. There is a path from the summit to Giswyl (Rte. 19) and another to the Emmen-thal (Rte. 22).]

Lake of Brienz.—Giessbach Falls.

The Lake of Brienz is nearly 9 m. long $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and 1851 ft. above the sea; it covers an area of $11\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. and its maximum depth is 1001 ft.

Its surface is about 20 ft. higher than the Lake of Thun. It is inferior in variety and beauty to most of the Swiss mountain lakes.

The carriage-road between Brienz and Interlaken skirts its N. shore. There is a pretty footpath along the S. side by the Giessbach, and a carriage-road from Iseltwald to Interlaken.

It takes 25 min. to row from Brienz to the *Giessbach* landing-place, whence the large and excellent hydropathic establishment of the **Giessbach Hotel** is reached in 5 min. by an ingenious wire rope railroad. The mountain side forms its garden, and is a network of paths running through the woods to the best points of view. The Falls are illuminated every night from June to September. Although the idea may be distasteful, the effect is beautiful.

The **Falls** are a series, leaping step by step from the top of the mountain; and, though inferior in height to the Reichenbach, surpass it in beauty, as they break their way through a rich forest of fir. The Giessbach is one of the prettiest of waterfalls: there is nothing wild about it, and the immediate contact of green turfy knolls and woods has the effect of a park scene. You can easily pass behind the second fall by a gallery constructed beneath the shelving rock; and the effect of the landscape seen through this curtain of water is singular. The best of the falls are close to the hotel, though the highest, about 1000 ft. above the lake, is worth a visit. To land and see all the falls will take a full hour and a half.

[An excursion on foot may be made in 3 hrs. to the **Hinterburg See**, a small lake high up amongst the mountains.

There is a footpath to Meiringen, and a long but steep one to the Faulhorn in 6 hrs. by which, however, you gain the surprise of the fine view on reaching the summit; 2 hrs. on the way is the *H. & P. Axalp*.]

The steamer calls at *Oberried*, N., at *Iseltwald*, S. a charmingly situated village and steamboat station, where there are several *pensions*; and at *Ringgenberg*, N., a little beyond which is the ruined castle, near the place where the Aar runs out of the lake.

The voyage ends at **Bönigen** (two cheerful-looking *pensions*). This is the port of Interlaken, and passengers are transferred to the Bödely. The rly. crosses the *Zweilüt-schen* torrent, and then runs over the plain to

(7 min.) **Zollhaus Stat.**, which is nearer to the ch. and to some of the hotels than the Interlaken stat., and whence the rly. to *Lauterbrunnen* and *Grindelwald* branches off (Rte. 25 B). The rly. then crosses the Aar by a skew lattice-bridge, runs under the precipices of the *Harder*, crosses the Aar again, runs right through a part of the village, and reaches

(20 min.) **Interlaken Stat.** (Rte. 25 A).

ROUTE 26.

A. MEIRINGEN TO THE RHONE GLACIER. GRIMSEL PASS.

B. RHONE GLACIER TO HOSPENTHAL OR ANDERMATT. FURKA PASS.

A. Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier. Grimsel Pass.

Meiringen or Reichenbach.

Hours.

1 . . .	Hof
2 . . .	Guttannen
2 . . .	Handeck
2½ . . .	Grimsel Hospice
2 . . .	Rhone Glacier

—
9½

A good carriage-road is completed to Guttannen and is in progress over

the pass where there is now a much-frequented bridle-path.

This is an important line of communication, and one of the grandest of the old mule-passes. The characteristic of the Grimsel is savage *rock* scenery.

Above Meiringen the vale of *Hasli* contracts, and is crossed by a limestone hill about 600 ft. high, called the **Kirchet**, which appears at one time to have dammed up the waters of the Aar, as a lake in the basin of *Hof*. At the present day they flow through a very remarkable chasm, cut through this barrier from top to bottom, and known as the **Aarschlucht**. It is easy of access by means of another water-worn channel—a cavern, which runs down by a steep but quite practicable descent to the river. A signpost directs the traveller ‘*Zur Finstern Aarschlucht*.’ The beautiful scenery at the entrance of the cavern, and the grandeur of the perpendicular rocks, 300 ft. high, where the path emerges upon the margin of the Aar are well worth the slight *détour*, for it is now possible to pass through the whole of this most remarkable gorge and so reach Meiringen (Rte. 25 E). On the surface of the *Kirchet* lie erratic blocks of granite, vestiges of that ancient time when a glacier filled the valley, and marked it with those grooves which are seen on its rocky sides (see *Introd.* § 12); many of these were used in the construction of the *Nydeck* Bridge at *Berne*.

The road now descends by zigzags (short cut by *Geissholz* to the *Great Scheideck* path at *Zwirgi*) into the retired green basin of *Innertkirchen*. In front rises the *Mährenhorn* (9593 ft.), a beautiful feature of the pass: rt. appears the opening of the *Urbachthal*, from which there is an illtraced path along the W. slope of the valley of the Aar to *Guttannen*. The road now crosses the river to

Hof, a village at the junction of the paths of the Grimsel, Joch, and Susten Passes.

[The following are some of the **Glacier expeditions** from the *Urbachthal*, a wild and savage valley, rich in magnificent scenery, but little known, though opening on one of the most-frequented routes in Switzerland. 1. The *Gauli Pass* to the Grimsel, about 15 hrs.; col just E. of the *Ewig Schneehorn*: steep descent to the Lauteraar gl. by rocks and couloirs. 2. The *Bergli Joch*, between the Berglistock and Rosenhorn (one of the *Wetterhörner*) to the Grindelwald. 3. The ascent of any of the peaks of the *Wetterhörner*, from the Dossen Club hut, descending to Grindelwald or Rosenlauri. 4. The *Wetterlimmi*, E. of the Berglistock to Rosenlauri, descending from the *Wettereismeer* by the Rosenlauri gl. 5. The *Urbach-sattel*, between the Stellihorn and Dossenhorn, a direct but difficult pass to Rosenlauri. 6. *Hangendgletscherhorn* (10,808 ft.), on W. side, near the *Wetterlimmi*. Ascent by Hangend Gl. and rocks, about 5 hrs. from the highest chalet. View of the *Wetterhörner*. 7. *Ritzlihorn* (10,768 ft.), on the E. side, over Guttannen; loose stones, but otherwise easy ascent of 5 hrs.; view of *Finsteraarhorn*. 8. The *Hühnerthäli Pass*, E. of the very difficult peak of the *Hühnerstock* (10,985 ft.) to the Unteraar glacier, past the *Pavillon Dollfus* and so to the Grimsel.

Beyond Hof the road enters a defile below the *Mährenhorn* where the fine scenery of the Grimsel begins. The road passes through tunnels. Beyond the gorge, **Urweid** (*Inn*) is reached. The stream is here crossed, the road and path keeping henceforth on the l. bank, till close to the Hospice, and a rocky shoulder rounded. Thence the carriage road mounts by zigzags through meadows to

Guttannen. The village has been twice burnt and once inundated in this cent. Rt. to the steep slopes of

the *Ritzlihorn*, l. the *Furtwang Sattel*, leading to Gadmen, and then by the *Steinlimmi* to Stein Alp, or by the *Triftlimmi* to the Rhone gl. The *Mährenhorn*, N., and the *Steinhaushorn*, S. of the *Furtwang*, may be ascended from Guttannen.

The path now rises through the zone of forest, passing here and there the stream, which rolls in magnificent volume down the valley. On the steep and pretty ascent through the wood to the *Handeck chalets* the traveller turns aside to view the fall, but it can be only imperfectly seen there.

Handeck. It is a beautiful spot and close to the **Fall of the Aar**, one of the finest cataracts in Switzerland, from its height (151 ft.), the quantity and rush of water, the gloom of the gorge into which it precipitates itself, and the wild character of the rocky solitude.

A bridge has been thrown across the stream, not more than 5 or 6 ft. above the fall, and the view from this point is exceedingly impressive and stimulating. So plentiful is the rush of water that it reaches more than half-way down in one unbroken glassy sheet before it is tossed into foam; and what adds to its beauty is, that another stream (the *Erlenbach* or *Handeck*), pouring in from the W., takes precisely the same leap, mingling its tributary waters midway with the more powerful column of the Aar. Between 10 o'clock and 1 the iris hovers over the fall.

The forest of fir through which the route has wound for a considerable distance, now dwindles away into a few dwarf bushes, and the rough stones are mantled by the creeping fir (*Pinus Mughus*), bilberry, and Alpine rose or rhododendron. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above *Handeck*, a very remarkable place is reached—the **Böse Seite**, or *Hellenplatten*, where the path crosses the bare bed of an ancient glacier, a polished and convex slope of granite (*roche moutonnée*) furrowed by the action of ice

and stones, and extending for a space of nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Professor Agassiz has here left his autograph chiselled on the rock. It used to be customary and prudent to dismount, and cross this bad bit of road on foot, since the surface, though cut into grooves to secure a footing for the horses, was very slippery; but a broad path, with stout posts and rail on the side of the abyss, is now carried over. On the opposite side of the valley is the fall of the *Gelmerbach*, the stream of the Gelmer glacier, flowing from a little lake called the *Gelmer See*.

[The *Gelmerlimmi*, a high glacier pass, gives access to the upper region of the Rhone Glaciers, passing by the wild Gelmer Lake.]

There is but one human habitation between Handeck and the Hospice, the chalet of *Rätherichsboden*, where the valley expands once more into a basin, evidently once a lake-bed, with a marshy bottom, affording herbage for some goats and pigs. Beyond this the path rises above the Aar, the valley becomes a glen, walled by rocks; at its narrowest point the paved path crosses the torrent, the glen of the Aar glaciers opens on the rt. to the Oberaarhorn, and turning a corner, the traveller suddenly finds that he has reached

The **Hospice of the Grimsel** (6152 ft.) has, at least from 1544, been supported by the district of Hasli, in order to shelter those who travelled from necessity, or for purposes of trade (the Pass was used for an invasion of the Valais as early as 1211 and again in 1419). The present Hospice is modern, its predecessor having been feloniously burnt by the innkeeper in 1852. It is a grim building of rough masonry, designed to resist a weight of snow. It contains 50 beds, in cells, the lower tier over a stable for goats and cows; but the kitchen affords good fare, better far than might be expected in a spot so far removed from any other human

dwelling, while electric bells, a piano, and an excellent collection of wood carvings for sale recall the outer world. The establishment includes a washerwoman, and a cobbler, and they have clothes to lend to drenched travellers. It is occupied by the innkeeper from March to November. Two servants pass the winter in the house, and two dogs, to detect the approach of wanderers, for even in the depth of winter the Hospice is resorted to by traders from the Haslithal and Valais, who exchange the cheese of the one for the wine and spirits of the other. Its situation is as wild as can be conceived, in a hollow, about 950 ft. below the summit of the pass, surrounded by walls and slopes of granite, on which the marks of ancient glaciers are seen 2000 ft. above the present bed of the valley. The rocks are broken, scarcely varied by patches of snow, which never melt even in summer, and by strips of grass and green moss, which shoot up between the stones, and are eagerly browsed by a flock of 150 goats. A considerable supply of peat is dug from a bog within a few yards of the door. In the bottom of this naked basin, close to the house, is a black tarn, or lake. Although entirely covered with snow in winter, it is rarely frozen, as it is supplied from a warm spring. Beyond it lies a small pasturage, capable of supporting for a month or two the cows belonging to the Hospice, and the servants cross the lake twice a day, in a boat, to milk them. It is a landscape worthy of Spitzbergen or Nova Zembla. This wilderness is the haunt of the marmot, whose shrill whistle frequently breaks the solitude; and the chamois, become rare of late, still frequents the neighbouring heights; both animals contribute at times to replenish the larder of the Hospice.

On the 22nd March, 1838, the Hospice was overwhelmed and crushed by an avalanche, which broke through the roof and floor,

and filled all the rooms but that occupied by the servant, who succeeded with difficulty in working his own way through the snow, along with his dog, and reached Meiringen in safety. In the winter of 1889-1890, the two servants left on guard were, though entirely isolated from the world and so high up, entirely prostrated by a violent attack of the fashionable influenza.

In August 1799 the Grimsel was the scene of a remarkable skirmish. The Austrians were encamped upon it with the view of preventing the French from penetrating into the valley of the Rhone. They had possession of the whole declivity from the summit to the Hospice, with a force of rather less than 1500 men. The French under General Gudín, consisting of about 3600 men, were posted in the neighbourhood of Guttannen. The Austrian commander, Colonel Strauch, naturally relied upon the strength of his position, and the French General also considered it impregnable to an attack in front. He was therefore placed in a situation of great anxiety by receiving positive orders from Masséna, to force the pass on the 14th of August. Fahner, the landlord of the inn at Guttannen, then undertook to guide the French over the mountains and glaciers E. of the valley—the *Gelmer* and *Gersten*, and the *Nägeli's Grütli*—to the summit of the Grimsel in rear of the Austrian position.

The next morning, early, Gudín confided about 400 men to the guidance of Fahner; and himself advanced with the main body and attacked the Austrian position in front—with the characteristic impetuosity of French soldiers. The Austrian commander was convinced that the attack could not succeed in this direction, but drew down the greater part of his force to repel it and some sharp fighting ensued. Suddenly the Austrians were alarmed by firing on the heights to their rear; and its continuance,

together with the impetuous advance of Gudín produced a panic which ended in a disorderly flight up the Grimsel, and over the pass in the direction of Obergestelen. The number of the killed is supposed not to have exceeded 150, of which the French composed a fifth part. The wounded Austrians were necessarily left to their fate, the nature of the ground rendering it impossible for such of their companions as escaped to remove them, and the French troops passed directly over into the valley of the Rhone.

The source of the Aar lies in two enormous glaciers, the **Ober- and Unteraar-Gletscher**, to the W. of the Hospice. (The only snow peak seen from the Hospice is the *Agassizhorn* (12,980 ft.), which is also visible from Grindelwald). The Unteraar is the best worth visiting, and may be reached in 1½ hr. from the Hospice. It is about 10½ m. long (the longest in Switzerland after the Great Aletsch), and 1 to 2 broad and remarkable for the evenness of the surface and the rareness of crevasses. At about 5 m. from its lower end it divides into two branches. The rt., when ascending, is the *Lauteraar Glacier*; the l. the *Finsteraar Glacier*. The two are separated by a rocky promontory called *Abschwung*, which forms the base of a huge ridge, rising at the centre to the formidable *Schreckhorn*, and ending, with the *Mettenberg*, over Grindelwald. On the S. side of the Finsteraar Glacier, which leads to the Strahleck pass, is the still more imposing summit of the **Finsteraarhorn** (14,026 ft.), the highest of the Bernese Alps. Owing to its great dimensions, and the ease with which it may be traversed in most directions, the Unteraar Glacier has long attracted those who wished to study the phenomena of glaciers. In 1829 Hugi erected a rude hut on the ice near the foot of the *Abschwung*. In 1840 the remains of this hut were found by Agassiz to have advanced about 4600 ft. That year Agassiz

and a party of scientific friends established themselves on the medial moraine in an equally rude shelter, which they styled the *Hôtel des Neuchâtelois*, and here they continued during several successive seasons to carry on observations. It was ruined in 1844, but bits of it were found in 1884, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. further down the glacier (see *Introduction*, § 12). A more secure and convenient dwelling was provided by M. Dollfus-Ausset, of Mulhouse, which was in turn replaced by a Club hut (called *Pavillon Dollfus*), both being on the l. bank of the glacier, 4 hrs. from the Grimsel.

A **Panorama** of the Grimsel and neighbouring peaks and glaciers may be obtained from the *Little Sidelhorn* (9075 ft.), the mountain just W. of the top of the pass; its summit may be reached in 3 hours from the Hospice. The ascent is easy and the view magnificent. The descent may be made to the Oberaar Glacier, and thence by rough ground to the lower end of the Unteraar glacier, and so to the path to the Hospice.

The *Gross Sidelhorn*, further W., is rough and steep towards the top, but otherwise not difficult, and may be reached in 1 hr. more. It is 9452 ft. above the sea.

The *Juchlistock* (8485 ft.) crowning the wall of rock on the N. side of the Aar valley opposite the Sidelhorn, and almost directly over the Hospice, is another fine point of view. The first stream on the rt. leads to a gap in the ridge, along which it is a short scramble to the top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Hospice.

The *Galenstock*, 11,802 ft., is an easy glacier expedition from the Grimsel (5 or 6 hrs.). From the Grimsel Hospice the *Nägeli's Grätli*, on the l., is climbed and crossed to the Rhone glacier, and is often used as a pass to the Furka. The passage of the ice presents no difficulty, and the way then lies straight up the S.W. slopes of the mountain. Crystals of topaz are often found. The descent

may be made either to the Furka or Rhone Glacier hotels, or by the Triftlimmi to Gadmen or by the Gelmerlimmi to Handeck. A good guide is necessary.

[For the glacier-passes leading from the Grimsel to Grindelwald, the Eggishorn, and the Gadmenthal, see Rte. 27.]

The bridle-path between the Hospice and the Grimsel Pass (1 hr.) is steep, and better descended on foot. Guide not necessary in fine weather, except perhaps to show where the paths to the Rhone Glacier Hotel and Obergestelen diverge.

The summit of the Grimsel pass (7100 ft. above the sea, 950 ft. above the Hospice) is a level plain, marked near the top by tall poles to guide the wayfarer in the snow. Here the path divides. The rt.-hand conspicuous paved track, formerly in general use, leads S. directly to Obergestelen, that on the l. E. is the tourists' way and leads to the Rhone Glacier Hotel; a pedestrian should be careful not to miss the turning. Just beyond it is the dismal tarn called **Todten See**, or Lake of the Dead, from the corpses of French and Austrian soldiers, which were thrown into it by way of burial. It is surrounded by a bleak and barren waste of granite. The path now reaches the culminating point of the road, and begins at once the descent of the **Maienwand** (celebrated for its flowers). The first portion of the way is the worst of the whole, being very steep and often muddy, but it soon brings the traveller in sight of the Rhone glacier, snowy Galenstock, and zigzags of the Furka. The dislocation of the ice-fall, the spreading out of the glacier below, and the system of crevasses are well seen from this point. [By keeping to the l. on the descent, the pedestrian with a guide may avoid part of the Maienwand, and cross the glacier to the Furka road.] At the foot of the Maienwand the traveller finds himself on the highway, which connects

the valleys of the Rhine and Rhone, and at a large and excellent inn, the

Hôtel du Glacier du Rhone, (5778 ft.), the meeting-place—known now as *Gletsch*—of the routes from the Furka, Grimsel, and Eggishorn. Behind the hotel are two tepid sources which dispute with the glacier torrent the title of Source of the Rhone.

Rhone Glacier, one of the grandest in Switzerland, fit cradle for so mighty a stream. It formerly filled the head of the valley from side to side, and appeared piled up against the shoulder of the Galenstock, whose tall peak rises behind it. Since 1874, a series of very careful observations has been made on this glacier, under the auspices of the Swiss Alpine Club. It is now much shrunk, but in 1889 it began again to advance slowly. The annual decrease from 70 to 100 ft. has lately been indicated by lines of black paint on the rocky bed.

The heights above the sea, in Eng. ft., of the Rhone at various points in its course are as follows: At foot of glacier, 5778; at Brieg, 2244; at Sion, 1660; at Lake of Geneva, 1230; at Fort de l'Ecluse, 1066; at Seyssel, 802.

A path leads up the mountain side (1. from the hotel) to the higher reaches of the Rhone glacier above the ice-fall, whence there is a glorious view of the Galenstock and ice-fields—a pleasant afternoon stroll.

[The *pass of the Triftlimmi over the Rhone and Trift Glaciers* to Stein Alp on the Susten Pass or to Hof, may be shortened by passing the night at the Swiss A. C. hut above the ice-fall of the Trift. The descent of the rocks by the side of this ice-fall—particularly near the bottom—is the principal difficulty (Rte. 27 A).

The *Galenstock* may be ascended from this hotel or the Furka; with greater ease from the latter.]

B. Rhone Glacier to Hospenthal, Andermatt, or Göschenen—Furka Pass.

The Hôtel du Glacier du Rhone is on the diligence-road (railway projected from Brieg to Airolo) from Brieg to Göschenen. The diligences take about 14 hrs. over the whole distance, and about 5½ hrs. from the Rhone glacier to Göschenen, dining at the *H. du Glacier*.

The carriage-road, the highest in Switzerland, over the Furka from Obergestelen to Andermatt was completed in 1867, and is much admired as a magnificent specimen of road-making. It ascends by bold zigzags to a great height, and abuts at some of the angles upon the edge of the precipice overhanging the glacier, thus commanding a near view of an ice-fall, and its yawning crevasses. Except the Stelvio in Tyrol, and the Col du Lautaret in Dauphiné, no other carriage-road brings you so close to a glacier. From the highest terraces, views, entirely lost on the old path, open out, of the Alpine chain from Monte Leone to the Weisshorn, and of the dark Oberland giants, the Schreckhorn and Finsteraarhorn, which are beautifully seen from this road. The steepest part of the ascent is mastered by 7 sweeping zigzags, which bring the traveller to (7¼ m.) the summit of the pass, or *Fork* between two peaks, from which it receives its name of

Furka, 7993 ft. above the sea.

[The mule-path up the Furka is much *shorter* (branching off from near the bridge over the stream from the Mutthörner) but dull and without view. The carriage-road is far finer. The path on the descent to Hospenthal is also dull and tedious.

A direct route from the *Furka Inn* to the Grimsel across the higher part of the Rhone gl. and the Nägelis Grätli, is a delightful walk of 3½ hrs.]

The *Galenstock* (11,802 ft.), whose summit is seen glittering on moonlight nights from the windows of the inn, can be ascended without much difficulty in 4 hrs. with a good guide; 2 hrs. snow and ice. The snow cornice must be carefully avoided. Guide 15 fr. The view is most magnificent, as the mountain stands like a watch-tower, looking down the long valley of the Rhone, and on this account is to be preferred to its slightly higher neighbours, the Rhonestock and Dammastock. Just under it is the Rhone Glacier; between it and the Gletscherhorn the Tiefen Glacier. Finsteraarhorn, Schreckhorn, Sustenhorn, and other great peaks, are well seen. It is possible to descend to the Grimsel.

Furkahorn (9249 ft.) (1 hr. above the *Inn*) at sunset or sunrise is the common excursion. For the higher of the two *Furkahörner proper* (9863 ft.) 2½ hrs. up and down, a guide might be required. The *Mutthorn* (10,181 ft.) is 3 or 4 hrs. off. There is an easy high level rte. from the Furka to the St. Gotthard Hospice which good walkers can manage in about 10 hrs.; it passes over the Mutten glacier and crosses the *Lecki Pass*.

E. of the pass the carriage-road keeps high on the side of the mountain, and the views from it over the Siedeln glacier are fine. The *Inn Zum Tiefengletscher* is the only house between the Furka Hotel and Realp. Hence there is a pass, the *Winterlücke*, to the Göschenen Alp (see Rte. 34). The descent into the valley of Urseren is effected by the new road in a long series of serpentine windings, from which are views over the deep basin of Urseren.

Realp. [From Realp it is possible to gain the upper part of the Rhone glacier, by traversing the Tiefen glacier (famous crystal cavern), and then crossing the *Tiefen Sattel*; or you can ascend the *Muttenglen* and at its head join the high level rte. between the Furka and St. Gotthard,

or after following it to the foot of the Lecki Pass, descend the Gerenthal to Oberwald (Rte. 28); or you may cross the easy *Cavanna Pass* to the Val Bedretto and Airolo (Rte. 34).] Realp is 8 m. from the Furka, and about 4 m. of dull level road from

Hospenthal, on the St. Gotthard road, or 1¼ m. farther to *Andermatt* (Rte. 34) and 3¼ m. more to *Göschenen* on the St. Gotthard rly. (Rte. 34 A).

ROUTE 27.

THE GLACIER PASSES LEADING TO OR FROM THE GRIMSEL.

Besides the bridle-road leading over the Grimsel there are several passes in different directions, suited to those who are in good condition for walking, and accustomed to ice.

A. Gadmenthal to Grimsel. Triftlimmi.

About 12 or 13 hrs.

This fine pass by the Trift and Rhone Glaciers to the Grimsel or Rhone Glacier Hotel runs from *Stein Alp* or from *Mühlestalden* in the lower part of the Gadmenthal. 1 long day, or 2 by sleeping at the Trift Club hut.

From *Stein Alp* (Rte. 32) it is a double pass. Easy ascent of 2 hrs. by the *Steinlimmi Glacier*, with *Sustenhorn* and *Thierberge*, l., to the *Steinlimmi*, 8870 ft. Steep descent down *débris* and the *Drosig* glacier (directly opposite the *Furtwang Sattel*) to the Trift gl. (½ hr.), where the rte. joins that from

Mühlestalden. [Opposite this village opens the narrow gorge of the *Triftbach*, flowing from the Trift glacier. The path mounts on the W. side of the ice-fall, E. of which rise the precipices of the *Radlefshorn* and *Giglistock*, to the chalet of *Windegg*, 3 hrs., where a night's rest on clean hay may be obtained. It is the

point from whence the *Steinhausthorn* (10,279 ft.), overlooking the valley of Hasli, may most easily be ascended, or a passage made to Gut-tannen, by the *Furtwang Sattel* (8393 ft.), and *Steinhaus Alp*.] For nearly 1 hr. above the lower ice-fall the Trift glacier presents no difficulty; it then rises steeply in shattered masses, and it is necessary to climb the rocks on the E. side—a spur of the Thierberge called Thältistock—formidable in appearance, but not really difficult. At the top (5 hrs. from Mühlestalden, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Stein Alp) is the **Trifthütte**, a hut built by the Swiss Alpine Club, now in a very miserable state. It stands in a commanding position above the ice-fall, with grand view of the weathered peaks and wastes of snow. From this point 2 hrs. of gradual ascent lead to the summit of the flattened ridge which separates the Trift from the Rhone glacier (about 10,400 Eng. ft.). Here the wild *Gelmerhörner*, rt., and l. the *Schneestock*, *Dammastock*, *Rhonestock*, and *Galenstock*, open to the view, and on the descent of the glacier the beautiful chain of the Upper Valais. The ridge to the l., between the Galenstock and Sustenhorn, overlooks the valley of Göschenen. [The passes across it are noticed in Rte. 34.] Its highest point, the *Dammastock* (11,920 ft.), is easily accessible in 1 hr. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the pass, and commands a very extensive view. On the upper part of the Rhone glacier the rte. keeps to the l., and then crosses diagonally. There are many concealed crevasses. The best course to the Grimsel is by the Todten See, and on the same side of the glacier is the most direct path to the Rhone Glacier Hotel, but another way is under the Galenstock, and so down by the steep bank to the Furka road. A traveller may easily strike to the l. from the upper plateau of the Rhone glacier, along the slopes of the Galenstock, and reach the *Furka Inn* in less time than the Grimsel.

B. Grindelwald to Grimsel. Strahleck and Lauteraarjoch.

(1) **Strahleck**, 12 to 14 hrs. This well-known pass is one of the grandest in the Alps. The time required depends altogether on the state of the snow. It is best taken from the Grimsel side, the ascent is less considerable, and the views (particularly of the Finsteraarhorn) are on the whole finer. The hard day's work may be broken by sleeping in the new Club hut on the Schwarzegg, 4 hrs. from Grindelwald; or at the Pavillon Dollfus above the Unteraar glacier, if the traveller attacks the pass from the Grimsel side; but the usual practice is to start early and walk through in one day.

The path, on leaving Grindelwald, ascends the grass slopes on the E. side of the Lower Grindelwald glacier, and then passes along the rocks overhanging the lower ice-fall. After descending a ladder near the Bärenegg hut clamped against the face of a cliff (Rte. 25 D), the **Eismeer**, 2 hrs., is reached and followed on either bank, past the *Zäsenberg* chalets to the central ice-fall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Here the rocks on the E. side are the shortest course, but they are difficult to reach when the ice is low, and the easier slopes on the W. (past the *Enge*, a low wall of rock) are often preferred. Thus the traveller mounts, 1 hr., to the high plateau of nevé—the *Ober Eismeer*—where the grander scenery of the pass opens to view. On the l. is the dark rocky peak of the Schreckhorn—Peak of Terror—on the rt. the cirque of the Viescherhörner; and in front, under the Strahlgrat, one of the wildest of ice-falls. Continuing along the glacier (which is here without crevasses), and passing immediately below two steep lateral glaciers, the base of a nearly precipitous wall of snow is reached, 1 hr. At this point the traveller turns to the l., and, by ascending for 2 hrs. rocks and snow slopes, steep

enough to require roping and care, gains the level glacier and then the top of the pass.

The summit of the Strahleck (properly Strahlegg, or Sunbeam corner) is, indeed, the perfection of wild scenery. Vegetation there is none, save a few of the smallest gentianellas. The height is 10,995 ft., and the pass lies in the very centre of the most elevated group of the Oberland Alps, between the Schreckhorn and Finsteraarhorn. The latter peak has been reached from this side by a steep snow slope leading to the *Agassiz Joch* in its N.W. ridge, but is usually climbed from the Concordia hut on the Aletsch Glacier (see Rte. 29). The upper part of the Finsteraar Glacier is divided longitudinally by crags called the Strahl-eckhörner, which are connected with the Schreckhorn by a transverse ridge. The Strahleck lies across this ridge. To the W. of it, under the Finsteraarhorn and Agassizhorn, a common névé unites the glaciers of Finsteraar and Grindelwald, forming the pass of the *Finsteraar Joch*, which is somewhat shorter than the Strahleck.

The descent from the summit towards the Strahleck Firn by the well-known snow wall of the Strahl-eck, 800 ft. high, and sloping at an angle of about 48° , forms the principal difficulty of this expedition. Ordinarily, when proper precautions are taken, there is no real risk, and late in the season when the rocks are bare, it is perfectly easy. Just below the steepest part a wide crevasse or bergschrund must be passed, but this is generally pretty well bridged over with snow; the slope soon becomes less formidable, and before long the travellers may safely run or slide down to the *névé*. From the foot of the passage, which may occupy about 1 hr., the *Abschwung*, at the junction of the Finsteraar and Lauteraar Glaciers is reached in 1 hr., and the foot of the escarpment, on which the Pavillon Dollfus is

situated, in 1 hr. more; thence to the hospice of the Grimsel will take a good walker 3 hrs., 2 of them on the ice.

In 1866, at Christmas, Messrs. A. Moore and Walker, with three guides, crossed the Finsteraar Joch from Grindelwald and returned by the Strahleck, in 22 hrs. More recently (1879 and 1874) the summits of the Schreckhorn, Wetterhorn, and Jungfrau have been attained in January by Mr. W. A. B. Coolidge, while all the other great peaks round Grindelwald (save the Finsteraarhorn) have since been gained in winter by various travellers.

(2) The pass of the **Lauteraarjoch**, at the head of the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, leading under the rocky ledges and precipices of the Wetterhörner, is very striking in its scenery, and forms a worthy rival to the Strahleck. It requires at least 16 hrs.' walking, which can be divided by sleeping at the Weiss-horn hut above the old Gleckstein Cave. As the Upper Grindelwald Glacier descends almost from its source in an impassable ice-fall, and the sides of the Mettenberg are nearly perpendicular, the path has to be carried along the crags of the Wetterhorn. It begins in a mere *Geissweg*, or goat-track, called the *Enge*, which leads by a dizzy rte. and some curious steps in the rocks named *Ziebach's Platten* to the *Schönbühl*, commanding a most magnificent view, and then up rocks and ladders to the *Weisshorn Hut* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Grindelwald). (At present it is more usual to mount from Grindelwald to the Milchbach chalet *Inn* on the l. bk. of the glacier, climb the ladders (Rte. 25 D) and rejoin the ordinary rte. at *Schönbühl*.) Here mountaineers who make this passage, or ascend the Wetterhorn, can pass the night. A long traverse over rocks along the rt. bank of the glacier leads in 2 hrs. to the *névé*. Hence it is comparatively plain sailing till the last steep snow slope leading up to the col (2 hrs.), which lies over a steep

ridge, 10,355 ft. above the sea, between the Schreckhorn and the *Berglistock*, 11,999 ft., which can be ascended from the col in about 2 hrs. The descent from the col to the Lauteraar Glacier is short though rather steep, but this is the last difficulty. When the nevé is gained it is a walk of some 6 hrs. to the Grimsel.

C. Grimsel to the Eggishorn. Oberaarjoch.

14 hrs. including rest on the col. Guide, 35 fr.

This pass is a hard day's work, but the grandeur of the scenery will well repay any traveller who may traverse it in fine weather.

It is advisable to start very early from the Grimsel, as the path on the Eggishorn side is puzzling after dark. The shortest way from the hospice is by the slopes of the Sidelhorn and Trübten See, but as this cannot be traversed by starlight, the ordinary rte. is to the Unteraar Glacier, and then up the rough ground, l., to the Oberaar chalets at the foot of the Oberaar Glacier. This is easily traversed, but the ascent to the col (which presents no difficulty worth mentioning) is rather more rapid. Rt. are passed the *Zinkenstock*, and *Thierberg*, streaming with glaciers, l. the *Gross Sidelhorn* and *Löffelhorn*. [The *Trützi Pass*, E. of the *Löffelhorn*, is an easy way in 8 hrs. to Münster in the upper Rhone valley]. The summit of the pass (10,607 ft.) is reached in 6 hrs. from the Grimsel, and hence the *Oberaarhorn*, 11,949 ft., if time permits it, should be ascended. It is easy, by a snow slope, in 1½ hr., and commands a very fine view. The Viescher Glacier is much cut up by crevasses, particularly the main stream, which runs N.W. by the Finsteraarhorn to the Gross Viescherhorn. From the Oberaarjoch (¼ hr. below which is a very conveniently fitted Club hut, belonging to the Swiss Alpine Club), the traveller descends the sloping nevé of the

smaller branch towards the point of junction at the base of the *Rothhorn*. From this point there are two ways to the Eggishorn. It is possible (1) to traverse the Walliser Viescher Firn as far as the foot of the Grünhornlücke, to cross this gap on to the Aletsch Glacier, and thence by the ordinary Concordia hut rte. to the Eggishorn (round about as it may seem; this is perhaps on the whole the best way). (2) To keep along the *right* bank of the Viescher Glacier to a place known as 'In der Trift.' Here it is necessary to descend down a slippery watercourse to the glacier again, and if the exact spot is not hit, very great difficulty will be found in so doing, as the ice has shrunk away enormously. The glacier once reached there is no further difficulty, and the way leads now by glacier and now by moraine to the path leading to the Hôtel de la Jungfrau. The usual rte. is by a badly traced path, which first makes a rapid ascent from the Stock chalets and then follows the watercourse, round the E. shoulder of the mountain, to the hotel in 7 hrs. from the pass.

In 1863 a pass called *Studerjoch*, parallel to the Oberaarjoch, but considerably higher, was made a little W. of the Oberaarhorn. A glacier hanging on the E. of the Studerhorn enables a climber to scale the cliffs from the Finsteraar Glacier, and a descent is made to the Viescher Glacier by an ice-slope and couloir. Grimsel to the col 7 hrs. An easier pass W. of the Studerhorn was made in 1868. It has been called the *Unteraarjoch* or Ober Studerjoch.

D. Grimsel to Meiringen. Gauli Pass.

'We set out from the hospice of the Grimsel a little after 5 A.M. For some distance the route is the same as that of the Strahleck, but, instead of turning to the l. up the Finsteraar Gl., it inclines to the rt. along the Lauteraar Gl. for about half its

length. Here we turned to our rt., and commenced the ascent of the steep ridge of rock which, running from the Berglistock, forms the boundary between the Lauteraar and Gauli Glaciers. After having reached about half its height, we turned again to our rt. for some distance, parallel to the Lauteraar Glacier, till we came to where the passage of the ridge is to be made. The ascent is up rock and loose shingle to the summit, which is very narrow. On the northern side the descent is down an extremely steep slope of hard frozen snow, which occupied nearly 1 hr. before we reached the Gauli Glacier, down which we slid, and before 2 o'clock were off the ice. The rte. then is down the Urbach Thal, and in parts very steep. At Hof we struck into the road to Meiringen, and reached that town a little after 6 o'clock, having been 13 hrs., including stoppages, in coming by this pass from the Grimsel; 5½ hrs. were upon the ice.'—*R. F.*

The ascent to the Gauli Pass (10,499 ft.) from the Lauteraar Glacier lies just E. of the *Ewig Schneehorn*, 10,929 ft. (Eternal Snowhorn); the latter the first of the Oberland peaks ascended (1790), may be reached in ½ hr. from the pass, and commands a magnificent view. An opening in the ridge, called *Wetterlimmi*, at the head of the Gauli Glacier, enables the traveller either to descend into the Urbach Thal by the Dossen Club hut (Rte. 26), or to descend by the Rosenlauri Glacier to Rosenlauri.

ROUTE 28.

RHONE GLACIER TO BRIEG.
UPPER RHONE VALLEY.

	Rhone Glacier
5¾ . . .	Obergestelen
9 . . .	Münster
19 . . .	Viesch
31¼ . . .	Brieg

Railway projected from Airolo to Brieg.

Soon after leaving the hotel, the carriage descends by the steep zig-zags of the new road, from which the traveller sees before him, for many a mile, the valley of the Rhone. The Upper Valais is one long undulating meadow, dotted with villages — little clusters of black timber houses round a church. The mountain sides are forested. The natives of the Upper Valais are a distinct race from those of the Lower. The language is German, and they probably came from Hasli over the Grimsel early in the 13th cent. As the traveller journeys onward he has a glorious object in view as far as Viesch—the snow-peak of the Weisshorn. On looking back, he sees the Galenstock, one of the *Pillars of the Sun*, above the sources of the Rhone.

4 m. **Oberwald.** The highest village of the Upper Valais, 4495 ft. Some fair guides. [The *Gerenthal* here opens l., leading to the principal summits of the St. Gotthard group. Glacier passes lead to the Hospice of All' Acqua in the Val Bedretto (Rte. 63), and to Realp (Rte. 26B). Pizzo Rotondo, the highest peak (10,489 ft.), may be climbed on the way.]

1¾ m. **Obergestelen** (Fr. Haut Châtillon). This village was burnt to the ground, Sept. 2, 1868, but is now rebuilt of stone; before, it was of wood. It is the depôt for the cheeses exported by Canton Berne to Italy, and a place of some traffic, as it lies at the junction of the roads over the Grimsel, Furka, Nufenen (Rte. 63), and Gries Passes (Rte. 62).

In 1720, 88 men were killed here by an avalanche, and lie buried in one grave in the churchyard.

1¼ m. **Ulrichen.** Here the Bernese invaders, who had come across the Grimsel, were twice defeated 1211 and 1419, Thomas Riedi being the

hero of the latter fight, in which he lost his life, but saved his valley. Opposite opens the valley of Eginen, leading to the Gries (Rte. 62) and the Nufenen Passes (Rte. 63).

2 m. **Münster**, 395 Inhab. (said to take its name from a Benedictine monastery once seated here), chief place of the Upper Rhone valley, with a fine 16th cent. church, in full view of the peak of the Weisshorn. [From Münster the ascent of the *Löffelhorn* (10,165 Eng. ft.) may be made in about 5 hrs.; descent by the Trützi Pass to the Grimsel in 3 hrs. The view of the Finsteraarhorn is singularly fine, but the panorama in other respects not equal to that from the Eggishorn].

From **Reckingen** it is easy to ascend the *Blinnenhorn* (11,096 ft.) and to descend to Tosa Falls (Rte. 62).

5½ m. **Niederwald**. Some 2 m. further the traveller reaches the second great step of the Rhone valley, and descends through a wild wood of pines covering an ancient moraine of the Viescher Glacier to

4½ m. **Viesch** or Fiesch, at the entrance of a side valley, blocked by the Viescher Glacier, above which rise the peaks called the Walliser Viescherhörner. The tradition that a path once led hence up the Aletsch Glacier to Grindelwald is without any solid foundation. A small Augustinian nunnery existed here from 1331 to 1505.

[From Viesch there are several passes through the Binnenthal to the Val Formazza and the Val Antigorio (Rte. 61), while it is the starting-point for the Eggishorn (next Rte.).]

Aernen, on the other side of the Rhone, is the burial-place of the brave guide *Bennen*, killed by an avalanche on the Haut de Cry, Feb. 1864.

The small hamlet **Mühlibach**, also on the l. bank of the river, at the entrance to the Rappenthal (through which passes lead to Binn

and Tosa Falls) was the birthplace (1456, the house is still shown), of Matthew Schinner (d. 1522), who became a cardinal (1511) and the most famous of the bishops of Sion (1499–1522), the head of the anti-French or Imperial party in the Valais and Lombardy, and devoted adversary of George Supersax (see Rte. 56). In 1516 he came to London, and obtained a large sum from Henry VIII. wherewith to carry on his anti-French crusade.

From Viesch the high road proceeds to

1½ m. **Lax**, [A path mounts hence to the Rieder Alp (see next Rte.)] and beyond it passes a romantic defile, where the road descends, by a series of zigzags, the third great step of the Rhone valley (Deisch) to the bridge of *Grengiols*.

5 m. **Mörel**. Here the direct path to the Rieder Alp turns off (2½ hrs.).

3¾ m. **Naters**, a village of 1067 Inhab. (mentioned in 1138, and said to be the oldest village in the Upper Valais), in a beautiful situation and a milder climate, where the chestnut begins to flourish. At the end of the 13th cent. it colonized the village of Ornavasso, on the Italian side of the Simplon. Above it rises the ruined castle of the Auf der Flüh, or Supersax family.

The stream of the *Massa*, issuing from the Aletsch Glacier, here joins the Rhone. The volume of its waters is greater than that of any other glacier-stream in the Alps.

A bridge (from the predecessor of which the last Countess of Blandrate, the lady of Visp, was flung into the river by her enraged serfs in 1365) leads across the Rhone to the great Simplon road at

2 m. **Brieg** (Rte. 56).

From Brieg the Bel Alp may be reached in 4 hrs. (see next Rte.).

ROUTE 29.

THE EGGISHORN, RIEDER ALP, AND BEL ALP. THE MÖNCH-JOCH AND GREAT PEAKS OF THE OBERLAND.

The Eggishorn. — There are 4 horsepaths to the Eggishorn.—From Viesch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. ; from Lax, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. ; from Mörel, by the Rieder Alp, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. ; from the Bel Alp, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

From *Viesch*, for nearly an hour the path mounts by zigzags through a pine-forest, whose shade affords protection from the sometimes oppressive heat of the sun. The track is intersected by slides, which serve for the small sledges, in which cheeses, hay, &c., are conveyed from the upper pastures. About 10 m. walk to the l. of a small hut where refreshments are sold, are some curious pinnacles formed by the protection of large stones which ward off the rain, which has washed away the surrounding soil. Above the forest the path mounts by gentle slopes. The views are not very striking, but a little to the l. of the path the grand ranges which encircle Saas and Zermatt are seen, the most conspicuous peak being the exquisitely-pointed pyramid of the Dom, the summit of the Saas Grat (Rte. 122). The path winds along the eastern slopes of the Eggishorn, and in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Viesch the traveller reaches the excellent high mountain

Eggishorn Hotel (7195 ft.).

Many excursions can be made hence.

a. The first object of attraction is, of course, the summit of the *Eggishorn*— $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. A bridle-path nearly to the top (9626 ft.).

Other panoramas may be more beautiful, but in one respect the view from the Eggishorn is unrivalled. It displays in its entirety the largest glacier in the Alps.

The vast snow-fields which cover

the southern flank of the Bernese Alps send down two great glaciers towards the valley of the Rhone. The lesser of these, the Viescher Glacier, has been already referred to (Rte. 27 c). The greater, the *Aletsch Glacier*, originates in the basin which is enclosed by the peaks of the Aletschhorn, Jungfrau, Mönch, and Walliser Viescherhörner. Its length, from the Jungfrau Joch to the source of the Massa at its base is 15 m., with an average breadth of $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. ; and by its extent and the uniformity of its slope, it far better deserves the name of a *Mer de Glace*, or *Eismeer*, than any other glacier in the Alps.

From the Jungfrau Joch, between the Mönch and the Jungfrau, the main stream preserves for some 8 m. a nearly straight course, a little E. of S., until it abuts against a steep pyramidal mountain, which lies exactly in its course. By this it is deflected to the rt., or S.W. ; its slope becomes somewhat more rapid, and its bed narrower, till it finally disappears from sight in the deep ravine of the Massa. The mountain which thus turns aside the flow of the Aletsch Glacier is the *Eggishorn* (probably from the German *Eckig*, Cornered Peak). It thus commands a full view of the entire course of the glacier, and of the grand ranges which surround it, an unsurpassed combination of grand natural objects ; but, besides these, the panorama which it presents in clear weather, includes many of the highest summits of the Alps. Taken in the order in which they present themselves from W. to E., we have Mont Blanc ; the Grand Combin, the peaks of Arolla, the Weisshorn, Matterhorn, Mischabel, Monte Rosa, Fletschhorn, Monte Leone ; the range extending from thence to the St. Gotthard ; the Galenstock, Oberaarhorn, and Finsteraarhorn, succeeded by the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau. The traveller who comes from the valleys of Canton Berne, will scarcely recognize the magnifi-

cent peaks which hang over the Wengern Alp in the three snow hummocks rising out of the vast snow plain which is the source of the Aletsch Glacier. The noblest feature in the view is the Aletschhorn, the second in height of the Oberland range, which rises in a stately pyramid immediately opposite the spectator. There is probably no other spot so easy of access from which all these summits are visible. Among other objects of interest the *Viescher Glacier*, which is rather an ice-cataract than an ice-river (Rte. 27 c), should not be overlooked. It presents a striking contrast with the tranquil and scarcely ruffled flow of the Great Aletsch Glacier.

Looking downwards some 2000 ft., another remarkable and almost unique object is seen, which, however, requires a nearer visit to be fully appreciated. Immediately N. of the Eggishorn the ridge separating the Aletsch and Viescher Glaciers is depressed into a nearly level plateau, 2 or 3 m. in length, and nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ m. wide. On one side the Aletsch Glacier rises above the level of this vale in steep cliffs of ice, forming a barrier to the outflow of water. Hence that which accumulates in summer, from the drainage of the surrounding mountains, forms a small lake called the *Märjelen See*, upon whose cold surface the blocks that fall away from the cliffs float as miniature icebergs. The cliffs rise about 50 ft. above the water, and are grounded at a depth varying from 34 to 97 ft. In order to prevent the lake from unduly encroaching upon the adjacent pasture, a channel has been dug, by which the surplus water escapes in the opposite direction; but from time to time the onward movement of the Aletsch Glacier opens some sub-glacial channel, when the lake rapidly empties, leaving a whole fleet of icebergs stranded on the shore.

b. The *Märjelen See* is 2 hrs.' walk

[Switz. I.] †

by a new and easy bridle-path from the hotel, which crosses a little col. This excursion is often combined with the ascent of the Eggishorn and a visit to the Aletsch Glacier, which is easy of access, and in that part pretty free from dangerous crevasses, though it is only after walking some miles upon its surface that a true impression can be formed of the extent of this sea of ice.

c. The *Aletsch Glacier*.—Travellers desiring to form a correct idea of the phenomena of the ice-world, may make such excursions as their powers enable them on this vast field. Its extent will be fully appreciated by those who can reach the Concordia Club hut on the upper glacier, used as sleeping-quarters by mountaineers, or descend from the Märjelen See to the Bel Alp. Either will take some 5 hrs.; to the hut and back is a long day. Good guides are, of course, necessary.

In a walk to the *Concordia hut*, 5 m. from the Märjelen See, the *Walliser Viescherhörner* are seen rt., the *Olmenhorn* and *Dreieckhorn* l., and there is a grand distant view towards the Zermatt mountains. The hut (9416 ft.) is on a rocky promontory, on the other side of which an opening, called the *Grünhorn Lücke*, points the way to the Finsteraarhorn, and divides the Walliser Viescherhörner from those of Grindelwald. To the N. are the summits of the Jungfrau (l.) and Mönch (rt.), with the rocks of the *Kranzberg* S. of the former, and those of the *Trugberg* S. of the latter—(Trugberg, *Deceitful Mountain*, because mistaken by Agassiz and his guides for the Jungfrau). The walk should be extended to the névé basin. When not overcrowded, a night spent in this hut (which is, however, very dirty and uncared for) involves no serious discomfort, and the traveller is rewarded by witnessing the most sublime effects of the snow-world.

d. A longer expedition is to the *Eiger Joch*, or depression separating

the Mönch from the Eiger (to be preferred to the Jungfrau Joch); but it is a fatiguing walk, especially if there be fresh snow. The contrast afforded by the view over the green Alps of the Oberland and the plain of Switzerland, after having been so long confined to the Polar scenery of the fields of nevé, is very striking. The first ascent of this difficult pass from the Wengern Alp was accomplished in 1859, by Messrs. Leslie Stephen and W. and G. S. Mathews, with Ulrich Lauener, J. B. Croz, and M. Charlet as guides.

Of the glacier routes by which the traveller from the Eggishorn may penetrate the icy wilderness, there are only three sufficiently practicable and useful to call for notice here. The Oberaar Joch already described (Rte. 27 c), the Lötchenlücke (Rte. 38 B), and the Mönch Joch.

The *Mönch Joch* is the most traversed of the gaps connecting the Eggishorn and the valleys of the Lütchine, and the easiest, although the descent is sometimes difficult. The upper region of the Aletsch Glacier had been attained from Grindelwald by this route in 1828, in one of the early attacks on the Jungfrau. The Mönch Joch was opened as a pass, thirty years later, by an English party. The traveller ascends the Aletsch Glacier nearly to the base of the Mönch, and then crosses the ridge connecting the Mönch with the Viescherhörner; hence he descends the séracs of the Viescher firn to the Lower Grindelwald Glacier, and so to Grindelwald. It is a pass of about 16 hrs. But the distance is much shortened by sleeping at the Concordia, or at the Bergli Club huts. The latter is on the N. side of the pass, 6 or 7 hrs. from Grindelwald, and less than an hour below the summit of the pass.

From the Eiger Joch a very narrow arête, broken by teeth projecting from the ice, rises towards the summit of the

Eiger, 13,042 ft. This fine mountain, which stands out like a pro-

montory towards the Lower Grindelwald Glacier, is usually ascended from the Wengern Alp by the rocks of the N.W. face (see Rte. 25 D).

The *Mönch*, 13,465 ft., is not a difficult mountain, though the Trugberg ridge, generally selected for the ascent, is steep and narrow. The first ascent was made, in 1857, by Herr Porges of Vienna, by the ridge falling to the Mönch Joch. The second successful attempt was in 1863 by Mr. Macdonald, with Chr. Almer and Melchior Anderegg, who ascended by the S.E. or Trugberg ridge. In 1875, the Rev. F. T. Wethered descended from the Mönch to the Little Scheideck, a feat that has never been repeated, the ascent by this rte. being only practicable in very rare conditions of the snow.

The *Jungfrau*, 13,669 ft. (guide 80 fr.; porter 40) requires a steady head, and experienced guides, but rewards the traveller with one of the most astonishing of mountain views. It was first climbed in 1811 by two Swiss gentlemen, J. R. and H. Meyer, and again, 1828, from Grindelwald over the Mönch Joch, by some Grindelwald men, who were followed in 1841 by Agassiz, Desor, and Forbes, and in 1842 by G. Studer. The ordinary route is up the rocks of the Kranzberg, and a snow slope (with bergschrund) to the *Rothhalsattel*, a crest, 12,655 ft., looking down into the upper valley of Lauterbrunnen, and 5 hrs. from the Concordia hut. From this point a crest which varies exceedingly in character and difficulty according to the season, leads N. in 1 hr. or more to the top, which is a little ridge of snow. (See Rte. 25 c). It is often climbed from Grindelwald by way of the Bergli hut and the Mönch Joch.

The *Finsteraarhorn*, 14,026 ft. (guide 60 fr.). This is on the whole the ascent most to be recommended to travellers who wish to practise climbing, and is not more difficult than Monte Rosa. The view is

singular and somewhat monotonous in its grandeur. Owing to the secluded position of the peak, no valley, save a bit of that of Grindelwald, is visible, and the eye, weary of snow and ice, can find little green to rest on nearer than the distant lowlands of N. Switzerland. The honour of first scaling the highest peak of the Oberland belongs to three guides employed by R. Meyer in 1812. They made the ascent by the very difficult Rothhorn ridge, never passed again until 1876, by the late M. Cordier. In 1842, Herr Sulger of Bâle, with 3 guides, reached the top by the route now generally taken. In 1857, he was followed by the Rev. J. F. Hardy, Messrs. Kennedy, Ellis, St. John, and W. Mathews, with 5 guides.

The top is generally reached in 6 or 7 hrs. from the Concordia hut. The way lies at first by the *Grünhorn Lücke* (2 hrs.), 10,844 ft., where the *Gross Grünhorn*, 13,278 ft., rises l. The Viescher Glacier is then crossed (1 hr.), and the rocky ribs of the mountain assaulted. They are steep, but give good holding, and are climbed to steep snow-slopes, which land the traveller on the arête to the N.W. of the summit. The rocks of this are not difficult, the climb being a work of about 1 hr.

The Finsteraarhorn can also be reached from Grindelwald viâ the Lower Glacier and the gap in the N.W. ridge, known as the Agassiz Joch.

The *Aletschhorn*, 13,721 ft. (guide 50 fr.), the second in height of the Oberland peaks, was first climbed by Mr. Tuckett in June, 1859. Starting from a cave above the Mittel Aletsch Glacier, he reached the saddle between the Dreieckhorn and Aletschhorn in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. From that point the climb westward was rather dangerous from fresh snow, as it was so early in the season, and occupied 3 hrs., 200 steps having to be cut in the

final slope. The Aletschhorn is easier, and more commonly ascended from the Bel Alp (see *post*).

The Gross Viescherhorn, or *Almerhorn* (so named after the great guide), 13,285 ft., at the head of the great Viescher Glacier, is the highest of the Viescherhörner, and commands a marvellous view. Its top was first gained in 1862 from the Ewigschneefeld at its W. foot. It commands a splendid view, specially down to the valley of Grindelwald.

The traveller who has visited the Eggishorn, and does not propose to venture on a high glacier pass, will do best if, in place of redescending to Viesch, he takes the horse-path leading along the S. slopes of the Eggishorn ridge to the **Rieder Alp** (2 hrs.), 6316 ft. Here, in a level pasture basin, commanding a beautiful view of Monte Leone, he finds an excellent small *Inn* and pension. The situation is not convenient for high ascents; but there are many charming strolls in the neighbourhood. One of these is the *Riederhorn* (1 hr.), commanding a glorious view of the Pennine Alps.

[From the Rieder Alp, a direct path leads to Mörel in the Rhone valley (ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).]

Beyond the Rieder Alp, the path to the Bel Alp mounts steadily for 20 minutes to the *Rieder Furka* (6818 ft.) overlooking which there is a small *Pension*, in the same hands as the Rieder Alp and Eggishorn, and then descends in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. through a wood (glorious views) to the Aletsch Glacier. The passage of the glacier is very easy, so that horses can be got across. It takes about 20 min. Thence a steep ascent by a good zigzag path leads in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Rieder Alp) to the **Hotel-Pension Bel Alp**. It commands a magnificent view of the Great Aletsch Glacier, which sweeps round the cliff on which the house stands; and in the opposite direction the windows open upon the Monte Leone, Fletschhorn, Mischabel,

Weisshorn, Matterhorn, and other well-known summits. The sunrise on this range is glorious. In the valley below are seen the road of the Simplon, and towers of Brieg, and W., close at hand, a rolling green Alp, which gives a long stretch of nearly level ground for exercise. Near the inn stands Professor Tyndall's unpretending summer residence. A small tarn, 10 min. W. of the inn, offers excellent bathing.

Bel Alp is admirably adapted for a prolonged stay, and offers a large and varied list of expeditions.

The *Sparrenhorn*, 9928 ft., 2 hrs. up: horses can go two-thirds of the way. Fine view across the Ober Aletsch Glacier, to the Aletschhorn, a new side of which is here seen.

The *Gorge of the Massa*, just under the hotel to the E., and reached by a bridge some way below the hamlet of *Eggen*, 4 or 5 hrs. to go and return. With the aid of an ice-axe, and a guide, you may walk to it down the centre of the glacier. It is one of the wildest chasms in the Alps—fit receptacle for the leagues of ice and snow which are slowly descending towards this point.

To the W. is a nearly level walk along the pasture plateau past the hamlet of Bel Alp, to the village of *Nessel* (easy 2 hrs., milk, strawberries, and cream may be had at the chalets), commanding noble views across the Rhone valley, particularly of the Weisshorn. The view may be greatly extended by mounting in about an hour more to the wooden cross on the *Foggenhorn* (8458 ft.). From *Nessel* it is possible to descend by *Mund* to *Visp* in about 5 hrs. Horses can go all the way.

The *Ober Aletsch Glacier*, as far as the *Beichfirn*, stretching from the *Gross Nesthorn* to the *Aletschhorn*, is an excursion of 6 to 8 hrs., suitable for ladies, who may here enjoy without much fatigue, the scenery of the high Alps. A mule-path leads in 1½ hrs. from the inn to the

Ober Aletsch Glacier, on which very fine specimens of *glacier tables* and magnificent *moulin*s are to be found. A Club hut has just been built by the Swiss Alpine Club, on the S.W. promontory of the *Fusshorn* (2½ hrs. from the inn); it is used by climbers intent on the surrounding peaks, and is a favourite rendezvous for luncheon parties from the hotel. A fine and easy pass, the *Beichgrat* (see Rte. 38 c) leads to the *Lötschenthal*.

Several pleasant excursions may be made from the Bel Alp on the *Great Aletsch Glacier*, which abounds in fine crevasses, and the vast ice-billows of which are very imposing. The *Märjelen See* may be reached in from 4½ to 5 hrs. There is a fine view over the glacier from the *Triest chalet*, situated on a promontory just beyond the ice-fall of the Ober Aletsch Glacier, beyond which is the charming little 'Alp' of *Zenbächen*, over which a mountain stream tumbles in numberless cascades.

The most attractive objects to the mountaineer at the Bel Alp, are the *Aletschhorn* (13,721 ft.) and the *Gross Nesthorn* (12,533 ft.). Both peaks command glorious panoramas, and it is hard to assign to either the preference. Neither peak can be called, in the strictest sense of the word, difficult. But both require a proper number of good guides, fairly practised climbers, all the ordinary precautions, and due consideration of the state of the weather and the snow. From 10 to 13 hrs.' actual walking may be allowed for these ascents. The tariff price for each guide is 40 fr. The *Fusshorn* (11,897 ft.), the highest point of the jagged rock ridge seen from the inn well repays a climb, the last 1000 ft. affording good rock scrambling. The highest points of the range—the true *Fusshorn* (12,143 ft.), and *Geisshorn* (12,291 ft.), called *Sattelhorn* on the Swiss map, are easily reached from the *Triest Glacier*.

The *Unterbächhorn* (11,733 ft.) is sometimes ascended, chiefly for the

sake of the climb, a difficult but not a very long one. The *Gisighorn* (10,440ft.) is an easier climb, though there are many loose rocks on its lower slopes; the highest point is not the one first reached. It is possible to descend from the Birgisgrat into the wild Gredetsch glen, and to return by way of Nessel.

A good mule-path connects the Bel Alp with Brieg. The ascent is very hot in the middle of the day. A steep path from Naters climbs to a hamlet—**Blatten**—thence a second ascent in zigzags up a long, in part pine-clad hillside, leads to the hotel. Pedestrians may take a short cut from Eggen through the forests to the right, and thus reach the inn direct from the S.E., but are warned against following the tempting short cut by the telegraph posts.

ROUTE 31.

STANZ TO ENGELBERG. ENGELBERG TO ALTDORF, BY THE SURENEN PASS. THE TITLIS.

From Stansstad—

Miles.	hrs.	} car.-road	{	Stanz
2½	—			Engelberg
13½	—			Surenen Eck
4	4			Altdorf
		} bridle-	{	
				path

Steamers 10 times daily from Lucerne in 30 or 40 min. to **Stansstad**—the port of Stanz—between which places an omnibus runs in 20 min.

Travellers coming down the lake should stop at Beckenried, or Buochs (Rte. 15).

There is a good carriage-road (light mountain rly. projected) to Engelberg; thence to Altdorf, across the pass, a rough horsepath.

Stanz, capital of the lower division (Nidwalden) of Canton Unterwalden, with 2458 Rom. Cath. Inhab. It is charmingly seated

among orchards at the entrance of the Engelberg valley, under the *Stanzerhorn* (6234 ft.), which can be ascended in about 3½ hrs. The *Buochserhorn*, 5935 ft., opposite, may be reached in 3 hrs.; on its flank, 1 hr. below the top, and at a height of about 3800 ft., is the comfortable pension of *Nieder-Rickenbach*.

There is a house of Capuchin friars (founded 1582) and one of Capuchin nuns (founded 1625), at Stanz. The **Rathhaus** contains portraits of the *Landammänner* since 1521, the coat of mail of Arnold of Winkelried, and several old banners, Swiss and French. It was in the Rathhaus of Stanz that the venerable Swiss worthy *Nicolas von der Flüe* appeased the dissensions of the Confederates, in 1481, by his wise and soothing counsels, though he himself did not appear in person (Rte. 19). In the existing building there is a picture representing him taking leave of his family. In the market-place and by the ch.-yd. are statues of **Arnold of Winkelried**, a native of Stanz, with the 'sheaf of spears' in his arms (see Rte. 3), and on the road to Sarnen is a chapel to his memory. His house is also shown here, now occupied by a family named Kaiser, that of Winkelried being extinct. It is a large ancient farm-house, of which one portion, including a low archway with groined entrance and dwarf pillars, may be as old as the time of Winkelried. The field on which it stands is called in old records 'the meadow of Winkelried's children.' The **church**, with Romanesque tower and columns of black marble, contains 2 painted figures of *Nicolas von der Flüe* and his grandson; in the sacristy is a silver candelabrum, a fine piece of Gothic work. On the outer wall of the bone-house (dedicated 1482) is a tablet to the memory of the unfortunate people of Nidwalden (414 in number, including women and children) who were massacred, in defending their homes, by the French in September,

1798. This part of Switzerland refused the new constitution tyrannically imposed on it by the French Republic. The ancient spirit of Swiss independence, fanned and excited by the exhortations of the priests, stirred up this ill-fated community to engage an army eight times greater than any force they could oppose to it, and consisting of veteran troops. Their desperate resistance served only to inflame the fury of their foes. After a vain attempt made by the French to starve the Nidwaldners into submission, 'on the 3rd of September, 1798, General Schauenburg, the French commander, directed a general attack to be made, by means of boats from Lucerne, as well as by the Oberland. Repulsed with great spirit by the inhabitants, only 2000 strong, the attack was renewed every day from the 3rd to the 9th of September. On this last day, towards two in the afternoon, reinforcements having penetrated by the land side, with field-pieces, the invaders forced their way into the very heart of the country. In their despair the people rushed on them with very inferior arms. Whole families perished together; 102 young women and 25 children were found among the dead, side by side with their fathers and brothers, near the chapel of Winkelried. 63 persons who had taken shelter in the church of Stanz were slaughtered there, with the priest at the altar. Every house in the open country, in all 600, was burnt down; Stanz itself escaped through the humanity of a *chef de brigade*. The inhabitants who survived this day, wandering in the mountains without the means of subsistence, would have died during the ensuing winter if they had not received timely assistance from the other cantons, from Germany and England, and from the French army itself, after its first fury was abated.'—*Simond*.

The attack upon Stansstad was conducted by General Foy, after-

wards prominent as a leader of the revolutionary party in France. That unfortunate village was totally consumed.

[**Kerns** is a village, 7 m. beyond Stanz, on the way to Sarnen. The pedestrian may make a short cut to Sachseln avoiding Sarnen. A mile and a half beyond Kerns the roads from Beckenried and Lucerne meet at Sarnen.]

The road from Stanz to Engelberg follows the course of the Aa, gradually ascending, and passing (6 m.) *Wolfenschiessen*, with its ruined castle, and

8½ m. **Grafenort**, where there is a small *Inn*. ½ m. beyond this the valley contracts, and a new road (1873) is carried up the l. bank of a ravine, opposite the woods through which the steep old road passed. At the summit of the ascent the traveller beholds before him the green vale and village (1973 Inhab.) of

Engelberg. This retired village, situated 3343 ft. above the sea, in a bracing air, and amid beautiful scenery, has long been a favourite summer residence, the visitors being chiefly Germans and Swiss. The valley is hemmed in on all sides by lofty mountains topped with snow, and by precipices from which, in winter and in spring, numerous avalanches are precipitated. In the midst of it, upon a verdant slope, rises the stately Benedictine Abbey, conspicuous among the ordinary habitations of the village. It was founded about 1120, and received from Pope Calixtus II. the name of *Mons Angelorum*, from a legend that the site of the building was fixed by angels—

'Whose authentic lay,
Sung from that heavenly ground, in middle
air,
Made known the spot where Piety should raise
A holy structure to th'Almighty's praise.'
Wordsworth.

Having been three times destroyed by fire, the existing edifice is not

older than 1729. 'The architecture is plain and unimpressive, but the situation is worthy of the honours which the imagination of the mountaineers has conferred upon it.' The monastery is independent of any bishop but the pope himself, or his legate: its revenues, once considerable, were seriously diminished by the French, but it still possesses valuable Alpine pastures, and the cheeses produced on them are stored in an adjacent warehouse and cellars, which are worth seeing. In its large church are numerous paintings by Deschwanden and other artists of the modern Swiss school. The library is of some value, rich in Swiss early printed books and illuminated MSS.; the roof of the apartment in which it is placed has been cracked by an earthquake. By the rules of the order no woman is allowed to enter the building. From 1462 the Forest Cantons were the 'protectors' of the monastery, the landed possessions of which passed in 1798 to Nidwald, but in 1815, when Nidwald refused to accept the new Federal Pact, they were given to Obwald. As the upper part of the Engelberg valley belongs to Uri, it thus, by a curious anomaly, has nothing to do politically with the half canton in which it is, to all appearances, locally situated.

The **Titlis**, the chief of the mountains which overhang this romantic solitude, rises on the S. to a height of over 7000 ft. above the valley, and 10,827 ft. above the sea-level. Its round snowclad summit is frequently ascended (7 to 8 hrs.), but more easily from the Engstlen Alp (Rte. 33) or from the new Inn on the Pfaffenwand than from Engelberg. The climb is fatiguing, but not difficult or dangerous. As far as the Trüb See on the Joch Pass the traveller can ride. The ascent is then up the rough mountain side, and higher by a steep buttress, and a slope of débris with a precipice on the l. This leads to the glacier

above the ice-fall, from which point it is 2 hrs. over snow to the summit. The view is superb. The Sustenhorn, Galenstock, Thierberge, Finsteraarhorn, and Schreckhörner, are well seen. The Titlis was the first snow-peak in the Alps ascended, having been reached in 1739 by a monk from the convent.

Excursions—1. Up the main valley towards the Surenen Pass for a nearer view of the Titlis and Spannörter, but at least as far as the fall of the Tätschbach, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. 2. To the head of the *Horbis Thal*, the valley running N.E. from the village, a grand cirque of cliffs surmounted by glaciers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 3. To the top of the same cirque or to the Club hut on the Planken Alp, both on the way to the Rothgrätli. 4. N. by W. to the chalets of *Schwand* (2 m.), and down through the pine wood to the high road about 2 m. below Engelberg. 5. By the Joch path to the Gerschni Alp, and then at rt. angles or N.W., to the Juchli track, and return by it. 6. The *Widderfeldstock* (7723 ft.), in the direction of the Juchli, commands a fine view.

[The *Storegg* and *Juchli* (Rte. 20) *Passes* lead by the Melchthal to Sarnen in 6 hrs.

The *Joch Pass* (Rte. 33) to Meiringen in 10 hrs.

For climbers there are the following glacier-passes:—1. To Isenthal (Rte. 15) on the Lake of Lucerne over the *Uri Rothstock*, 9633 ft.; or to Isenthal, by the *Rothgrätli Pass*, crossing the shoulder of the Engelberger Rothstock, and descending by a small glacier. 2. To Stein Alp on the Susten Pass, by the *Wenden Joch*, a passage just below the magnificent precipice of the Titlis, most directly by traversing the ridge of the Fünffingerstöcke from the Wenden Glacier, and descending straight to Stein Alp. 3. To Stein or Wassen by the *Grassen Pass*, W. of the Spannort. 4. To the Erstfelder Thal and St. Gotthard road by the *Spannörter Joch* (9609 ft.), between the Gross

and Klein Spannort, or by the *Schlossbergglücke* (8632 ft.), between the Gross Spannort and Schlossberg. The former pass is the higher and more difficult, but also the finer. The Gross Spannort (10,506 ft.) may be ascended from it by an easy climb in 1 hr., and the descent made to the Meienthal on the rte. of the Susten Pass. The Klein Spannort (10,332 ft.) may also be climbed from the pass, but is harder.

The Surenen Pass (8 hrs.).

In about 3 m. the path reaches the dairy belonging to the abbey, called Herrenrüti, where cheese is made: 50 cows are attached to it; and the pastures refreshed by more than 20 springs rising upon them. From the steep sides of the *Hahnenberg* on the N.E., a beautiful waterfall bursts forth, called *Tätschbach*. The valley (which, from the huts of the Nieder Surenen Alp, belongs to Canton Uri) now winds round the base of the Stotzigberg in a N.E. direction below the precipices of the Spannörter and Schlossberg. [At the angle the track for the Wenden and Grassen Glaciers crosses a bridge, the former climbing to an old moraine below the Titlis, the latter up slopes of grass and then steep smooth rocks.] Some chalets called *Stäffeli* [Here the path to the Club hut (4 hrs. from Engelberg), for the Spannörter group, turns off] are next passed, and rough ground ascended to the pretty fall of the *Stierenbach*, where the stream is crossed to a level pastoral vale grazed by a herd of horses. Here beyond the little chapel and chalets of the Blacken Alp the valley again sweeps to the rt., and soon afterwards l., while the path, traversing patches of snow, gains the summit of the pass, or *Surenen Eck* (4 hrs.). It is a narrow ridge, 7563 ft. above the sea, not more than 5 ft. wide, between a grand craggy precipice of the Blackenstock l. and the Geissberg rt. During the greater part of the ascent the Titlis shines forth, and a long line of peaks

and glaciers extends from it uninterruptedly to the Surenen. Another view now opens out on the opposite side into the valley of Schächen, bounded in the extreme distance by the snowy top of the Glärnisch. On the E. side of the Surenen, the surface of snow to be crossed is often greater, and the descent is steeper. After traversing a desolate tract, the chalets of *Waldnacht* are passed; and at the end of the green valley the path divides. L. a very steep but direct descent, now a horse-track, leads to Attinghausen and Altdorf. On the rt. both path and stream suddenly fall into the wonderful gorge called *Bockischlund*, and descend into the valley of the Reuss at Rübshausen, rather nearer the Erstfeld than the Altdorf Stat., on the St. Gotthard rly. Those who cross the Surenen without a guide, should be careful to cross the stream to the chapel mentioned above, and at the Stierenbach to take the l. of two paths.

In 1799 a division of the French army, under Lecourbe, crossed this pass with cannon to attack the Austrians in the valley of the Reuss, but were soon driven back the same way by the impetuous descent of Suworoff from the St. Gotthard.

Altdorf (Rte. 34).

ROUTE 32.

THE SUSTEN PASS, FROM MEIRINGEN OR REICHENBACH TO WASSEN.

29½ m., 11 hrs.' walking. It is better to start from Hof.

In 1811, after the Valais had been added (1810) by Napoleon to the French empire, a char-road was constructed by the Swiss from Meiringen to Wassen to enable the inhabitants of Canton Berne to convey their produce into Italy through Swiss

territory. When the Valais had been restored to Switzerland this road was no longer wanted. It was allowed to fall into decay, and can now only be regarded as a bridle-path though save two bits just above the Stein *Inn* and above Wassen it could still be traversed by a light vehicle. There is a regular carriage-road as far as Gadmen. No guide is required in clear weather. The pass, though little frequented by travellers, but much by the natives, displays fine mountain scenery on the W. side, and enables a stout pedestrian to proceed in one day from Meiringen to Wassen; but the distance is almost too much, and it is usual to stop for the night at Stein. The word *Sust* means toll or custom-house.

The route of the Grimsel is followed from Meiringen as far as Hof (Rte. 26 A), where, quitting the side of the Aar, a road turns l., up the course of the Gadmen Aar ascending the valley called, at its lower extremity, Mühlethal, and higher up Nessenthal. Opposite *Mühlestalden*, the narrow Triftthal opens from the S., with glimpses of the Trift Glacier, by which lies a pass to the Grimsel (Rte. 27 A). *Nessenthal* is a very prettily situated village on the road beyond which some very steep zigzags lead up into the upper valley or the Gadmenthal proper, a level stretch then leading to (2½ hrs.' drive from Meiringen)

11 m. Gadmen. This village of 731 Inhab., 3960 ft. above the sea, is composed of 3 groups of houses, Eck, Bühl, and Obermatt. [From Gadmen the rough and steep *Sätteli Pass* leads across the Gadmenfluh ridge to Engstlen Alp in 4 hrs.] L. runs the grand wall of the *Gadmenfluh*, culminating in the Titlis, which rises at the head of the Wenden Thal. From Obermatt an ascent by zigzags through the forest leads to the pretty basin of Feldmoos, whence the path winds above a great ravine—where the mountain side opposite will excite

the admiration of the traveller—to the little *Inn* at the (2 hrs.)

Stein Alp (6122 ft.), close to the Stein Glacier, surrounded by wild heights, and looking W. down the valley to the Wetterhörner. Behind the house a curious cascade falls apparently from the top of an isolated rock. The appearance of the glacier is remarkable, as it assumes a fan shape at its termination. From Stein Alp the ascent of the

Sustenhorn (11,523 ft.) may be effected in from 5 or 6 hrs. up, the only difficulty being the sharp crest of snow at the top. The fine view extends from the Combin to the Bernina, the chief features being the Galenstock and eastern peaks of the Oberland. There is an easy descent to Göschenen by the Voralp glen.

The *Gwächtenhorn* (11,247 ft.), so well seen from the inn and below which the traveller passes to the Sustenhorn, can be climbed easily in 8 hrs., up and down.

The *Heuberg*, N.E. (8511 ft.), is only 2 hrs. from Stein, near the top of the pass. The Titlis is shut out, but in other quarters a grand view lies open.

A pleasant excursion may be made, for the sake of grand views all around, up the E. branch of the Oberthal Glacier to the ridge of the Fünffingerstöcke (3½ hrs.), whence the return may be made by the Kl. Sustli- and Sustenloch-firn to the Susten Pass (2 hrs.).

[The following **Glacier** *rtes.* lead
a. To Göschenen by the *Sustenlimmi* or the *Sustenjoch*. The former pass (10,181 ft.) takes 9 hrs. to Göschenen Alp, is an easy trudge over snowfields, and lies between the Gwächtenhorn and the Sustenhorn (either of which may be easily ascended from it); it leads down past the Kehlen Alp to the Kehle Glacier, and so to the Göschenen Alp (very quaint and rough little *Inn*) in a beautiful situation, 2 hrs. from Göschenen stat., on the St. Gotthard rly. For the *Sustenjoch* (8678 ft.) it is necessary

to go to the top of the Susten Pass, descend the first zigzags, traverse débris and climb a very steep wall of rocks (less difficult than it appears from a distance) to the pass, E. of the Sustenhorn (4 or 5 hrs.). The descent lies down the Voralpthal to Wicki and Göschenen (3 or 4 hrs.). The *Fleckistock* (11,214 ft.) may be climbed from the pass by a long traverse. The *Thierberglimmi* N. of the Gwächtenhorn is not recommended as the descent to the Kehle Glacier is down an extremely steep gully.

b. To the *Grimsel*, or Rhone Glacier Hotel, by the *Steinlimmi*, *Triftlimmi*, and Rhone Glacier (Rte. 27 A).

c. To *Engelberg*, by the *Wenden Joch* crossing the ridge close to the precipice of the *Titlis*—the grand feature of the pass. The easy way to the glacier is to descend nearly to *Gadmen*, the shorter to climb round by *Grätli* or over the *Fünffingerstöcke*. About 6 hrs. to the col, and 4 down to *Engelberg*. From *Engelberg* to the col, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; thence to *Gadmen* 2 hrs.; or to *Stein* $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. On the W. side of the *Titlis* which is accessible from it—is the long and lofty *Titlisjoch*, at the head of the *Klein Gletscher*, which leads to the *Pfaffenwand Inn*, or by the *Joch Pass* to the *Engstlen Alp Inn* (9 hrs.).]

From *Stein Alp* a steep ascent of 1 hr. by many zigzags brings the traveller to the

Susten Pass, (7422 ft.). The view is fine; the serrated ridges, and the many-pointed peaks of the mountains bounding the *Meienthal*, through which the descent lies, especially arrest the attention. There is always some snow on the E. side of the pass. The first chalets met with are those of the *Hundsalp*. The stream of the *Meien-Reuss*, issuing out of the *Kalchthal Glacier* (rt.), under the *Sustenhorn*, is crossed twice. Near *Fernigen* the deeply engulfed and foaming *Gorezmettenbach* is crossed. [Hence the

Küpfad Pass leads to *Engelberg* and from it by rounding the N. side of the *Kl. Spannort* the *Spannörterjoch* can be reached, and so the *Gros Spannort* itself. Rte. 31.] Lower down, 2 hrs. from the top of the pass, is the village of

Meien, or *Dörfli*. Most of the houses in this valley are protected from avalanches by a stone dyke, or well-propped palisade of wood raised on the hill-side behind them. Beyond *Meien* the road grows steep and stony, and passes, at a rugged spot, the remains of an hexagonal redoubt (*Schanze*), which was fortified by the Austrians, 1799, and stormed by the French under *Loison*, who forced the enemy up the vale of the *Reuss*, and after five assaults, took *Wassen*, an important point. From *Dörfli* it is a short hour to

$3\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Wassen**, on the *St. Gotthard rly.* (Rte. 34). Fast walking from *Wassen*, $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to the Pass; $\frac{3}{4}$ *Stein*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Gadmen*; 2 *Hof*; 1 *Meiringen* = total, $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

ROUTE 33.

THE JOCH PASS, FROM MEIRINGEN TO ENGELBERG.

hrs.	
	Meiringen
1 . . .	Hof
5 . . .	Engstlen Alp
1 . . .	Summit of the Pass
$2\frac{1}{2}$. . .	Engelberg
—	
$9\frac{1}{2}$	

This pass, though practicable for horses, and a good deal used, is high and steep. It is a fine pass, with considerable variety of scenery, commanding beautiful views of the *Titlis*. As far as *Hof* it is described in Rte. 26 A. The road of the *Susten* is then followed for nearly an hour to the saw-mill, at the junction of the *Gentbach* with the *Gadmenbach*. [There is a shorter way di-

rect from Wyler, about half way between Hof and the saw-mill.] From this point there is a rapid ascent, with fine view back of the glaciers and peaks at the head of the Urbach Thal, to the pastures at the lower extremity of the Gent Thal, in which is a pure spring, very grateful after the hot climb. The path runs along the rt. bank of the stream after crossing the bridge at Leimboden (where the direct path from Wyler falls in) on a very gradual rise through delicious scenery, to the chalets of Schwarzen Thal (small *Inn* where bread, cheese, and wine may be had), where a cluster of streams, called *Jüingibrunnen*, spring from the mountain side. A little further it crosses the torrent (but not to go up to the rt.), and in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by a rough ascent, partly through pine forest, and a beautiful waterfall of the Gentbach, leads to the Engstlen Alp, and the well-known and excellent

Engstlen Hotel and Pension, recently much enlarged (about 6100 ft.). The position is a very fine one, the near view of the range of the Titlis is magnificent; and in the distance are seen the 3 peaks of the Wetterhörner, and the Schreckhorn.

The chief excursion is the ascent of

The *Titlis* (10,827 ft.) (see Rte. 31). From this convenient starting-point it is often accomplished by English ladies. A practised mountaineer will easily reach the summit in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., but it is well to start early to secure a frozen surface on the glacier. The old rte. was to descend to the rt. after passing the Joch, and to go up the buttress, as from Engelberg, but latterly a shorter path has been followed by the rocks and glacier from the head of the pass, to the W. ridge which is followed to the top. Climbers will not fail to ascend the remarkable rock peak of the *Wendenstock* (9987 ft.), which may be reached, without any real difficulty for practised climbers, in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. by

way of the Pfaffen Glacier, and the W. ridge in which a remarkable deep cleft must be crossed before attaining the highest point. It is possible to descend direct on the N. and the lower Kl. Wendenstock may also be included in the day's clamber. Near the hotel is a remarkable intermittent *Spring*, called *Wunderbrunnen*, which flows from spring to autumn, always running from 8 A.M. to about 4 P.M., when it ceases. In the opposite direction, under the Gadmenfluh, is the prettiest feature of the Alp—the *Engstlen See*—a short walk over knolls red with the Alpine rose and here and there shaded by an old pine. A day may well be spent in a ramble from the hotel. One may climb the *Gwärtler*, the rock close to the E.; or go to the *Mittagslücke*, a gap in the Gadmenfluh.

[A path leads to Sarnen by the Melchthal or to Meiringen by way of the Melchsee (Rte. 20), and a track to Gadmen called the *Sätteli* (Little Saddle) in 4 hrs., or in 6 to Stein Alp; a guide should be taken. The path skirts the rocks at the extremity of the Engstlen See, and thence bearing to the rt., ascends slanting to the summit, W. of the Tellstock ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); the view includes the Thierberge, Sustenhorn, and peaks about the Trift Glacier. On the Gadmen side the descent is very steep, and by a mere goat-track. It takes a direction to the l. and leads to the Birchlauri Alp ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). The remainder of the descent (1 hr.) is rather less formidable and very picturesque, passing through fir-woods and commanding beautiful views of the valley.]

From the Engstlen Hotel it is about 1 hr. to the top of the

Joch Pass (7244 ft.), (on which is a rude shelter hut of stones), whence the glaciers of the Titlis range, and the snowy peak of the Uri Rothstock beyond Engelberg are well seen. The descent to the *Trüb See*, fed from the Titlis Gl. rt., is by rough and steep ground. At the chalets (*Inn* now closed) the paths sepa-

rate; riders pass to the l. of the lake, and make a long circuit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to Engelberg. Pedestrians keep the lake on their l., walking through the water where it spreads in shallow channels, and make straight for the low part of the opposite ridge, thus saving an hour. From the brow (where a new *Inn* has lately been built) the church and buildings of Engelberg are plainly seen. There is a very steep descent down the *Pfaffenwand* by zigzags to the pastures of the Gerschni Alp. These are crossed to the forest which is steep to

Engelberg (Rte. 31).

ROUTE 34.

THE ST. GOTTHARD PASS FROM FLÜELEN, ON THE LAKE OF LUCERNE, TO BELLINZONA.

Eng. m.

10 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . .	Flüelen
18	. . . . .	Amsteg
21 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . . . .	Wassen
25 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . .	Göschenen
35 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . . . .	Andermatt
43 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . .	St. Gotthard
53 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . . . .	Airolo
66 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . . . .	Faïdo
80	. . . . .	Biasca
		Bellinzona

For the *St. Gotthard Rly. and Tunnel*, see Rte. 34A. For the benefit of those who desire to explore at leisure and in detail the scenery of the old road this Rte. is retained.

The Rly. may be used as far as Amsteg, where the ascent properly begins.

This was from the 14th cent. one of the most frequented passages over the Alps, as it offered to Northern Switzerland and W. Germany the most direct and practicable line of communication with Lombardy, and the important cities of Milan and

Genoa. Not less than 16,000 travellers and 9000 horses crossed it annually on an average, at the commencement of the present cent.; but being only a bridle-path (though traversed in a light chaise by Mr. Greville, a celebrated English mineralogist in 1775, and by another English party in 1793) it was almost entirely abandoned after the construction of the roads over the Splügen and Bernardino. Certain cantons at length perceived the necessity of converting it into a carriage-road. In 1820 the work was begun, and in 1830 finally completed and opened. The expenses were defrayed by loans and special taxes raised in Uri, Lucerne, Bâle, Ticino, and Soleure. The construction of the road was intrusted to an engineer of Altdorf, named Müller. It is worth noticing that the prosperity of the town of Lucerne has risen and fallen with that of the St. Gotthard Pass, for the making of the mule-path (abt. 1293), of the carriage-road (1820-1830), and of the tunnel (1880), mark three great steps in advance for Lucerne; while the facilitating of communications with Lombardy was the occasion of the conquest of certain bits of the Milanese by the Forest Cantons (1440-1512), which were harshly ruled by them till 1798, and in 1803 were formed into the Canton of Ticino.

At present the road is excellent, not inferior to any other of the great Alpine highways. In grandeur of scenery, except near the summit, it may vie with any Swiss carriage-pass. Its points of chief interest are the Gorge of Schöllenen, Devil's Bridge, and the part of the Val Leventina which is near Faïdo.

The road traversed by 69,547 travellers by diligence in 1876 is now superseded as a trade route by the Rly. and Tunnel.

The Canton Uri and the valley of the Reuss possess an historical celebrity, as the theatre of the memorable campaign of 1799, when the armies of France, Austria, and Rus-

sia, dispossessing each other in turns, marched, fought, and manœuvred, on lofty mountain heights.

†**Flüelen**—Italian, *Fiora*—a small village at the S. extremity of the Lake of the Four Cantons, reached in from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. by steamer from Lucerne (Rte. 15). Flüelen was formerly rendered unhealthy by the marshy ground produced by the deposits of the Reuss at its entrance into the lake. The marshes have, however, been drained at considerable expense, and the air is now pure and good.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Altdorf**, 1466 ft. The capital of Uri: it is a dull town of 2,553 Inhab., without trade or manufactures. It is principally known by the tradition that it was on the open square of Altdorf that William Tell shot the apple from his son's head. The spot where he is said to have stood and taken aim was marked by a stone fountain, erected in 1786, but in 1861 this was replaced by a colossal *plaster statue of Tell*, a gift of the riflemen of Zürich. The tall **Tower**, ornamented with rude frescoes of Tell and Gessler, has been stated to occupy the site of the lime-tree upon which Gessler's cap was hung, for all men to do obeisance to it as they passed, and to which the child was bound, to serve as a mark for his father's bolt. It existed a withered trunk, as late as 1567.

In the **Rathhaus** are preserved flags taken at Morgarten and Sempach. There is at Altdorf a house of Capuchin friars (founded 1581) and one of Capuchin nuns (founded 1608).

A lane crossing the Reuss at its junction with the Schächenbach leads to **Attinghausen**, the birth-place of *Walter Fürst*, alleged to be one of the three liberators of Switzerland: a house is pointed out as his.

From this village there is a pretty path all the way to Amsteg along the l. bank of the Reuss.

W. of Altdorf is the **Surenen Pass** leading to Engelberg (Rte. 31).

On quitting Altdorf the road crosses the mouth of the Schächen Thal, traversing, by a bridge, the stream in which, according to the legend, William Tell lost his life in endeavouring to rescue a child from the waterfall of Bürglen. He plunged in, and neither he nor the child was seen again. Tell was said to be a native of **Bürglen**, a little to the l. of our road. The small *Chapel*, backed by an ivy-clad tower, rudely painted with the events of his life, is known to have been founded in 1582 and dedicated in 1584, the Landsgemeinde at Altdorf in 1388 resting only on a forged document. It is said to be on the spot where his house stood, near the churchyard. The inhabitants of this valley are considered the finest men in Switzerland. A path runs up it, and across the Klausen Pass (Rte. 76) to the baths of Stachelberg, and another over the Kinzig Kulm (Rte. 75), into the Muottathal.

In a field at **Schaddorf**, a little beyond the bridge, the parliament (Landsgemeinde) of Uri is held on the first Sunday in May. Every male citizen above the age of 20 has a vote. The authorities of the canton, on horseback, with the Landammann at their head, preceded by a detachment of militia, with military music, and the standard of the canton, and two men in ancient costume, bearing aloft the two bull's horns of Uri, march to the spot in procession. From a semi-circular hustings, erected for the purpose, the business of the day is proclaimed to the assembled crowd, and the different speakers deliver their harangues, after which the question is put to the vote by show of hands. When all affairs of state are despatched, the Landammann and other public officers resign, and are either re-elected or others are chosen in their place.

Beyond Altdorf the road passes through pretty meadows shaded with walnut-trees as far as Amsteg.

L. rises the rocky wall of the Windgälle, a continuation of the Clariden-Grat, and Scheerhorn. A flat surface on the precipice returns a very distinct echo.

At **Erstfeld**, on the rt. (whence the Surenen Pass may be taken as well as from Altdorf), opens the steep Erstfeldthal, leading up to the glaciers of the Spannörter. It contains very fine scenery, and two interesting but somewhat difficult passes, the *Schlossbergglücke* (8 hrs.), and the *Spannörterjoch* (10 hrs.), leading to Engelberg.

At **Klus** the road approaches the margin of the Reuss, and beyond, at the hamlet of *Silenen*, are the ruins of a tower which belonged to the noble family of the same name, Arnold the Knight together with Conrad ab Iberg of Schwyz, and an Unterwalden man whose name has not been preserved, being the three persons to whom is due the foundation of the League of 1291, which is the foundation-stone of the Swiss Confederation.

10½ m. **Amsteg**. This village is delightfully situated under the Bristenstock and Windgälle, 1713 ft. above the sea, and a convenient place for those to stop at who cross the lake by the afternoon steamer from Lucerne. [It stands at the mouth of the *Maderaner* or *Kärstelen Thal*, which stretches E. as far as the Hüfi Gl. at the base of the Scheerhorn and Düssistock, a valley abounding in waterfalls and pine forests (see Rte. 83). There is a good *hotel* near the Hüfi Glacier, ¾ hrs. from Amsteg. The lower part of the valley may be visited in less than 2 hrs., by walking to the first bridge over its torrent and back.

The **Bristenstock**, 10,086 ft., and about 8,300 ft. above Amsteg, is a difficult mountain to climb without a guide, as it has many ridges or arêtes, and in coming down the wrong one may be taken. This happened in 1857 to Messrs. Hardy

and Kennedy, and led to an exciting but not pleasant adventure, as they had to pass the night on a ledge 3 ft. by 6. The ascent takes fully 12 hrs. up and down. The course from Amsteg to the top is S.E. by S., over the pasture by a sheep track to the tarn called *Bristen See*. The views from the Bristenstock are finer than those from any of the neighbouring mountains.

The **Kleine Windgälle** (the nearest to the St. Gotthard road, and in the Maderaner Thal called the *Grosse Windgälle*), 9808 ft., was first ascended, 1844, on the S.W. side, direct from Amsteg; but Mr. Sowerby, in 1862, found an easier way by the Golzeren See and the hollow between the Great and Little Windgälle. Thence he climbed by a gully in the eastern precipices, and reached the top in 6½ hrs. from Amsteg. In the hollow he found the limestone wonderfully weathered, split into chasms 50 ft. deep. The rocks of the *Gross Windgälle* are the grand feature of the view.

The **Gross Windgälle** (*Kalkstock* of the Maderaner Thal), 10,473 ft., was first climbed, 1848, by the small glacier and rocks facing S.W. Difficulty was experienced in passing from the ice to the rocks, and higher up a wall about 1 ft. in width had to be traversed between precipices. The ascent took 5½ hrs. from the Bernetsmatt Alp (4½ hrs. from Amsteg), but it has since been done in less time.

A very pleasant walk from Amsteg is to ascend the alp on the opposite side of the valley of the Reuss by a path from the bridge over that river. It leads through beautiful scenery and commands a grand view of the Bristenstock. The **Grossgant**, 6834 ft., or the **Lettersbalm**, 7717 ft., a still finer point of view W. of it, may be climbed.]

At the bridge the road of the St. Gotthard first crosses the Reuss and begins to ascend in earnest, having on the l. the river, in a deep channel,

dashing from rock to rock, and, high above, the *Bristenstock*, rising in tiers of precipices.

Beyond **Intschi**, a second bridge carries the road to the rt. bank; and, after traversing a wood, a third, called *Pfaffensprung* (Priest's Leap), from a fable of a monk having leaped across the chasm with a maiden in his arms, brings the traveller to the torrent *Meienbach*, descending from the *Susten Pass* (Rte. 32). Two or three zigzags lead up to

18 m. **Wassen**, on an eminence, at the mouth of the *Meienthal*, and 1353 ft. higher than *Amsteg*. Fine view from the churchyard close to the *Ochs inn*. At the entrance is a chapel containing skulls of *Wassen* people arranged in cases like books. Overhead, to the W., are the rocks of the *Voralpstock*, and E., half way between *Amsteg* and *Wassen*, the *Felli Thal*, rich in crystals, leading by the easy *Felli Pass* to the *Oberalp See*. Winding from side to side, the road slowly toils upward to

21 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Göschenen**, 3609 ft.

[Here a wild valley opens W., through which the torrent of the *Göschenen Reuss* descends from the five glaciers of the *Winterberge* and the great *Damma Glacier*. A walk of 3 hrs. leads to the *Göschenen Alp*, a solitary hamlet at the foot of a fine amphitheatre of rock and ice. (See Rte. 32.) Passes lead rt. and l. to the *Stein Alp* (9 hrs.) and *Realp* (7 hrs.). The direct pass across the central portion of the range to the *Rhone glacier* and the *Grimsel* is exceedingly difficult, and only to be attempted by first-rate mountaineers and guides.]

Opposite *Göschenen*, where the rock is gneiss, the great tunnel of the *St. Gotthard Rly.* was commenced in 1872, finished 1880. The valley now contracts into the *Schöllenen gorge*, and is bounded for nearly 3 m. by high cliffs. The *Teufelsstein*, a fragment, skirted by the road, was dropped, according to the legend, by

the devil. The valley here ascends steeply, and has been called by the peasants *Krachenthal* from the wild dashing of the *Reuss*. The road is much exposed in spring to *avalanches*. Here and there niches are cut in the rock for shelter, and a part of the road is roofed by a stone gallery. The gorge now grows narrower—a mere cleft in the mountain—the clamour of the torrent becomes a roar; a corner is turned, and the traveller beholds, in the midst of the spray of a cataract,

***The Devil's Bridge.** Here rocks of granite, remarkable for the smooth nakedness of their surface, hem in the bed of the river on both sides; and so closely that on the l. bank there is not an inch of space for the sole of a foot, except what has been hewn out of the cliff. For ages this must have been a complete cul-de-sac, until, by human ingenuity, the torrent was bridged and the rock bored through. The old bridge, a thin segment of a circle, spanning the abyss, suspended at a height of 70 ft. above the *Reuss*, fell in 1888. It had an air at once of boldness and fragility, which the towering and solid structure that has now superseded it lacks. A commodious and gradually sloping terrace leads to the broad new bridge. It is of granite, the arch 25 ft. span, and was finished 1830. The construction of this part of the road presented great difficulties; the mines necessary for blasting the granite could only be formed by workmen suspended by ropes, and dangling in the air like spiders. The ancient bridge is said (but apparently without good authority) to have been first built by *Abbot Gerald of Einsiedeln*, in 1118, so that, in the naming of it, the devil has received more than his due.

Within the last few years a despicable refreshment shed and large posters announcing illuminations of the fall, as well as huge advertisements painted on the cliffs, have

been allowed to vulgarise this striking scene.

During the extraordinary campaign of 1799, the defile of Schöllenen was twice obstinately contested within the space of little more than a month. On Aug. 14th the united French column, under Lecourbe and Loison, having surprised the Austrians, drove them up the valley of the Reuss, as far as this bridge, which, having been converted into an entrenched position, was defended for some time. At last even the bridge was carried by the French. On the 24th of the following Sept. the tide of war took an opposite turn. Suworoff, pouring down from the summit of the St. Gotthard, at the head of 5000 horse and 11,000 foot, compelled the French, in their turn, to retire before him. The truth, however, seems to be that these passes were never forced, but that the attacking party always turned the position, coming down upon the flanks and rear of the enemy (see Rte. 26 A). The bridge itself was not blown up, but some of the arches leading to it were destroyed. For correct accounts of the extraordinary actions among these mountains, only Jomini, the military historian, can be relied on.

Immediately above, after passing the Devil's Bridge, the road is carried through a tunnel called the

$2\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Urnerloch**, or *Hole of Uri*. It is 210 ft. long, 15 high, and 10 broad. Previous to its construction, in 1707, the only mode of passing the buttress of rock which here projects into the river, so as to deny all passage, was by a shelf of boards, suspended on the outside by chains. This was called the 'Stiebende Brücke' (bridge that 'hangs in the drizzling spray' of the torrent), and is expressly mentioned in the roll of the Habsburg estates, dated 1303-1311; this name has also been applied wrongly to the Devil's Bridge. Schiller in his *Wilhelm Tell* wrongly makes this first bridge and the

Urner Loch exist at the same time. By means of this the traveller doubled, as it were, the shoulder of the mountain, enveloped in the spray of the torrent, within a few feet of which the frail structure was hung. The Gallery of Uri was originally constructed by a Swiss engineer named Moretini; but was only passable for mules, until, in reconstructing the St. Gotthard road, it was enlarged to admit carriages.

Out of this gallery the traveller, passing below a magnificent fortress lately hewn in the rock by the Swiss Government, emerges into the wide pastoral valley of Urseren, which, in contrast with the savage gorge, and from the suddenness of the transition, has obtained from most travellers the praise of beauty and fertility. Taken by itself, however, it has little but its verdure to recommend it: owing to its great height, about 4700 ft., few trees grow in it, and the inhabitants supply themselves with corn from more fortunate lands. The lower part was probably a lake, until a passage was opened through the rocks of Schöllenen. It was originally colonised, it is supposed, by the Rætians. The old entrance was the pass of the Oberalp. Its inhabitants spoke the language of the Grisons, and the valley was dependent on the Abbey of Disentis (founded about 614). Down to the 14th cent. it had no direct communication with the lower valley of the Reuss. About that time, however, a path seems to have been opened. The men of Urseren allied themselves with those of Uri in 1407-1410 (the lordship having belonged to the Habsburgs since 1283), the inhabitants became gradually Teutonized, and did not lose all traces of their old independent position till the new cantonal constitution of 1888. A mile from the gallery of Uri lies

$25\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Andermatt**, or *Urseren* (Ital. *Orsèra*). It is a village of 711 Inhab., and the chief place of the

valley, 4725 ft. above the sea; 20 min. walk from the Devil's Bridge. Honey and cheese here are excellent; and the red trout of the Oberalp See enjoy the reputation, with hungry travellers, of being the finest in the world. The *Church of St. Columbanus* seems to be mentioned in 766 in the will of Tello, Bishop of Chur, to which diocese the Urseren valley has always belonged; and was removed to its present position in 1602. (Other accounts say that the first church in Urseren was built in the 15th cent.) The great tunnel of the St. Gotthard Rly. passes under it. Above the village, on the slope of the mountain of St. Anne, are the scanty remains of a forest, the last relic of that which perhaps at one time clothed the sides of the valley. The inhabitants had learned to value it for the protection it afforded from falling avalanches. They therefore guarded it with the utmost care; but, in 1799, foreign invaders, reckless of the consequences, felled a great part of it, and consumed it as firewood. Trenches have been cut to break the upper slopes, and many young trees planted.

At Andermatt, Hospenthal, and Airolo, are many dealers in the minerals with which these mountains abound. The variety is surprising, and the mineralogist derives some of his rarest specimens from the Alps of the St. Gotthard.

[From Andermatt diverges l. the road over the Oberalp Pass to Coire (Rte. 82).]

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. above Andermatt is

Hospenthal, or *Hôpital*, which possibly receives its name from an hospice (which no longer exists) of Capuchins (founded 1688) at Andermatt. Above the village rises a venerable tower, said to be, like the church of Andmeratt, a work of the Lombards.

[For the road to the Furka, see Rte. 26 B.]

The road now turning to the l. quits the valley of Urseren, and be-

gins to ascend by zigzags along the l. bank of the stream towards the summit of the St. Gotthard. It may be reached in about 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Hospenthal by a pedestrian, who may make a short cut by the old mule-path, paved with granite slabs, but grass-grown. The scenery is wild and dreary.

Under the name of St. Gotthard are comprised, not merely the depression, or col, over which the road passes, but a group of mountains above the snow-line, situated between the Cantons of Uri, Valais, Ticino, and Grisons; and containing the sources of the Rhine, the Rhone, the Reuss, and the Ticino, all of which, with many tributaries, rise within a circle of 10 m. described from the summit of the pass.

The river Reuss may be said to fall, rather than flow, into the Lake of the Four Cantons. Between the Hospice and Urseren it descends more than 2000 ft., and between Urseren and Flüelen 3000 ft.; the road crosses it for the last time by the bridge of Rodont, which marks the boundary of the Cantons Uri and Ticino. The source is in the small Lake of Lucendro, 1 m. rt. of road. The **Pass of the St. Gotthard** (6936 ft. above the sea) is a saddle in the granite central chain, overlooked by the *Sasso di San Gottardo*, or *Monte Prosa*, E. (8983 ft.), the *Blauberg* further E. (9239 ft.), and *La Fibbia*, W. (8996 ft.). The Fibbia can be easily ascended in 3 hrs. from the *Inn*, there and back. The pass is a desolate scene: the mossy ground covered with stones, and the road winding among tarns, some of which flow N., but the greater number are feeders of the Ticino, which gives its name to the Canton Tessin, or Ticino. A few minutes' walk below the summit are the

35 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Inn*, H. Monte Prosa, and the *Hospice*, a massive and roomy building, constructed by the Canton

Ticino, which has also erected several houses of refuge. Attached to it is a warehouse for goods. In 1872 it received 8160 poor travellers, and distributed 24,635 portions, food and clothes, at an outlay of 9974 fr. ; the receipts were 9870 fr. A very humble hospice and a chapel have existed on the St. Gotthard since the early 14th cent., owing their origin to the Archbishop of Milan, who sent a monk to this wild height to minister to the spiritual as well as physical wants of distressed travellers. In the 16th cent. another occupant of the same see, St. Carlo Borromeo, suggested the construction of a hospice on a larger scale, which, after his death, was built (1623-9) by Uri. It only lasted till 1648: in 1683 the archbishop and Uri built a hospice which was placed under the charge of two Capuchin friars, which was burnt 1799-1800 by the French troops. The parish of Airolo built the new hospice in 1834.

[Excursions may be made to the *Lago di Lucendro* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. or to the *Pizzo Centrale* (9846 ft.). This peak, reached in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the hospice, commands a fine panorama. The *Monte Prosa*, a lower summit (8983 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), also commands a fine view. There are glacier routes by the Piz Lucendro and the Lecki Pass to the Furka Inn, 10 hrs. (Rte. 26 B).]

The passage in winter and spring is by no means free from danger: the snow is sometimes heaped in drifts 40 ft. on the summit, and the descent towards Airolo is much exposed to tourmentes and avalanches. A winter seldom passes without the loss of some lives, and melancholy catastrophes have occurred. The spot called *Buco dei Calanchetti* is so named from a party of glaziers from the Val Calanca, who, persisting in pushing on from the hospice, in spite of warning, were buried here beneath the snow.

The descent towards Italy displays skilful engineering; and the difficulties of a slope, much steeper

on this side than on the other, have been overcome by a series of 28 zigzag terraces not exceeded in number and tortuous direction on any other Alpine pass. They begin a little beyond the hospice, and continue nearly all the way to Airolo. The gully down which the road passes is called *Val Tremola* (Germ. *Trümmeln Thal*, Trembling Valley, from its supposed effect on the nerves of those who passed it. Since the new road has been made, its terrors, whatever they were previously, have been much softened. A very pretty mineral, named from this locality, where it was first found, Tremolite, is abundant, and specimens of it occur even in the walls and loose stones at the roadside. On this pass many rare minerals are found, and may be purchased better than in any other part of Switzerland. The view up and down the vale of the Ticino and over the mountains on the opposite side is extremely fine.

$43\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Airōlo** (Germ. *Eriels*), 3868 ft., 3749 Inhab. on the l. bank of the Tessin, near the junction of its 2 branches. The inhabitants, both in habit and language, are Italian, though politically Swiss. It possesses a relic of antiquity: the stump of a tower called *Il Castello*, and *Casa dei Pagani*, built, it is said, by Desiderius, King of the Lombards, A.D. 774. The Lombard kings constructed a line of similar forts all the way to Como, many of which will be passed in descending the valley.

The summit of the St. Gotthard may be reached from Airolo in a light carriage in $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 hrs.; by means of the old road and short cuts a pedestrian may ascend, and even descend, in less time than a carriage.

[Many paths diverge from Airolo. 1. Up the Val Bedretto by the *Nufenen Pass* (Rte. 63) to the Upper Valais. 2. By the *St. Giacomo Pass* to the Val Formazza (Rte. 62). 3. By the *Uomo Pass* (Rte. 84) (on the

way to this pass is the good *H. Piora*, on the shore of the Ritom lake, 2-2½ hrs. from Airolo), or the *Canaria Pass*, to Sta. Maria, on the Lukmanier Pass leading to Disentis. 4. A summer path, ascending by the N.W. side of the Val Canaria, and over the *Unteralp Pass* to Andermatt. At the head of the Val Canaria is the small Lake of Froda, whence the *Rossa Pass* leads to the Unteralp Thal; the scenery is wild and rugged. The *Bornengo Pass* leads from it into V. Maigels. 5. The *Passo di Campo Lungo* (5 hrs.), past the charmingly-situated village of Dalpe, to Fusio at the head of one of the branches of Val Maggia, diverges at Dazio Grande, near which is a modest little *Hotel* and pension, close to the Rodi-Fiesso Stat., which may also serve as a starting-point for the wild and savage Piottino gorge (best seen when ascending from Faïdo), with good views of the remarkable appearance of the rly., which presents 3 lines one above the other. The *Sassello Pass* is the most direct from Airolo to the Val Maggia. 6. The *Cavanna Pass* leads in 5 hrs. to Realp (Rte. 26 B).]

At Airolo is the S. opening of the **Great Tunnel of the St. Gotthard Rly.**

Just below Airolo, at the mouth of the picturesque glen of *Stalvedro*, the pass was defended, Sept. 1799, against Suworoff's army for 12 hrs. by 600 French, who effected their retreat over the Nufenen into the Valais. 1 m. further is the waterfall of *Calcaccia*. The valley hence to Biasca is called *Val Leventina—Livinen Thal* in German (from *Vallis Lepontina*). A few miles lower down the river threads another defile, named, after a toll-house within it,

Dazio Grande,—a rent in the Monte Piottino (Plattifer), nearly a mile long, and one of the most picturesque scenes on the whole route. The old road threaded the depths of the gorge, supported for a great part of the way on arches and terraces,

and crossing the river thrice on bridges. During the storms of 1834 and 1839, the Ticino swept away nearly the whole of these costly constructions. The new road runs at a higher level, out of the reach of inundations, and escaped the great flood of 1868. The descent is less rapid than the old road. On emerging from the last tunnel the fall of the *Piumogna* is seen rt. Chestnut-trees first appear soon after quitting the defile of Dazio, and vines are cultivated at

53¼ m. **Faïdo** (Germ. *Pfaid*), a post station, and the chief place in the Leventina valley, with 991 Inhab., 2366 ft. above the sea. There is a Capuchin convent here, founded in 1607.

A revolt of the people of the Val Leventina, in 1755, against their tyrannical lords and masters the men of Uri, to whom they had been subject since 1440, was here terminated by the execution of the ring-leaders, whose heads were fastened to the trunks of the chestnut-trees, in the presence of 3000 men of the valley. The troops of the Confederation had previously surrounded and disarmed this ill-starred band of rebels, and afterwards compelled them, on bended knees, to sue for mercy.

[The *Predelp Pass* crosses the mountain from Faïdo to the Lukmanier Pass road (Rte. 85).

Mountaineers will cross over *Piz Campo Tencia* (10,089 ft.), a fine viewpoint, with glaciers on its N.E. slope (ascent 5½ hrs.; beautiful descent by Broglio to Bignasco in 4½ hrs.). The peak is ascended by a direct route up the ridge of rocks which falls from the highest summit, or from the gap to the N.W.]

Through a highly cultivated tract the road reaches another fine defile full of chestnut-trees. At **Chironico** the glen of the same name leads by a wild and steep pass past the Laghetto to the Val Verzasca.

60 m. **Giornico** (Germ. *Irnis*), a

village of 578 Inhab. It has a high tower, and 2 very old and curious churches. *Santa Maria del Castello* is a curious chapel with two aisles. *San Nicolà* is a Romanesque basilica of the 12th cent., of which the E. end offers an unaltered specimen of the choir raised upon a vault that can hardly be called a crypt; it has a carved altar, dated 1517, and the W. front shows Lombard influence. The frescoes in *Santa Maria* are dated 1447, those in *San Nicolà* 1478, in both cases at the E. end. Both these churches are interesting examples of a very early form of Christian buildings.

Half-way to

Bodio, a heap of large rocks (*Sassi Grossi*) serves as a natural monument of the great victory of *Giornico*, gained in 1478 over 12,000 Milanese by a few Swiss, who had made a foray across the St. Gotthard as far as *Bellinzona*, a victory which finally established Swiss rule S. of the Alps.

[High and rough passes lead through *Val Cramosina* and *Val d'Efra* to *Val Verzasca*.]

The *Val Leventina* terminates a little beyond *Pollegio*, at the junction of the *Val Blenio*. After crossing the river from that valley the traveller reaches

66 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Biasca**, 1112 ft. The village contains an ancient Romanesque basilican-shaped church, situated on the slope of the hill. It has good frescoes on the vaulting of the choir; the interior of the church was re-built in 17th or 18th cent. A chain of chapels, or *Via Crucis*, leads from it to the Chapel of *St. Petronilla*, whence there is a pleasing view. The valley from this point to the *Lago Maggiore* is called the *Riviera*. [Hence the *Pussetti Pass* leads to the *Val Calanca*.]

The road passes under a crag, whereon stands the small Benedictine nunnery of *Claro* (founded 1490).

Below the junction of the rivers

Moësa and *Ticino*—where the road from the *San Bernardino* falls in (*Rte. 91*), and close to *Bellinzona*—stands *Arbedo*, memorable in history for the gallant stand by 3000 Swiss against 18,000 Milanese, commanded by the celebrated generals *Della Pergola* and *Carmagnola*, 1422. The fight lasted from morning until nightfall, when more than half the Swiss had been killed. Near the Church of *St. Paul*, called *Chiesa Rossa*, from its red colour, about 2000 were buried under 3 large mounds, still distinguishable. Defeat was at that period so unusual to the Swiss, even from a greatly superior force, that they retired across the Alps abashed and discouraged, so that their purchase of *Bellinzona* from its lords in 1419 did not avail them much till they reconquered it in 1500.

The distant aspect of *Bellinzona*, surmounted by battlemented walls, which once stretched quite across the valley, and overhung by no less than 3 feudal castles, is exceedingly imposing and picturesque. It looks as though it still commanded, as it once did, the passage of the valley. The luxuriance of vegetation, and the magnificent forms of the mountains, complete the grandeur of the picture.

80 m. **Bellinzona** (Germ. *Bellenz*), (761 ft.), situated on the l. bank of the *Ticino*, here restrained by a long stone dam (*Riparo Tondo*), and crossed by a bridge of 10 arches, contains 3302 Inhab., and is now the sole capital of the *Canton Tessin*. Within, it is Italian in its narrow and dirty streets, and in the arcades which run under its houses. It stretches across the valley to the river, so that the only passage lies through its gates. It is still a place of commercial importance—situated as it is at the union of 4 roads—from the *St. Gotthard*, the *Bernardino*, and the *Lakes of Lugano* and *Maggiore*. It is of still greater military consequence, as the key of the pas-

sage from Lombardy into Germany, and has been strengthened by modern fortifications. It became the fruitful cause of intrigue, contest, and bloodshed, between the crafty Italians and the encroaching Swiss, the latter buying it in 1419 from the lords of Misox, who had acquired it in 1409 from Milan.

The *three picturesque Castles* which still seem to domineer over the town, though partly in ruins, were built 1445 by Italian engineers for Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan. They subsequently became the residence of the bailiffs (of the three ruling cantons), deputed to govern the district, and were occupied by a garrison, and armed with cannon. The largest, called *Castello Grande*, or *San Michele*, on an isolated hill to the W. of the town, belonged to Uri, and now serves as an arsenal and prison, and there is a fine view from it (admission 1 fr.). Of the two castles on the E. the lower one, *Castello di Mezzo*, belonged to Schwyz, and the highest of all, *Castello Corbario*, to Unterwalden. *San Stefano* is a 16th cent. church, belonging to a college of secular canons, which has existed at Bellinzona since the middle of the 13th cent. *San Biagio* (Blaise) is a basilica of the 11th or 12th cent., with a remarkably ancient fresco of St. Christopher on the W. front. Opposite it, is the *Franciscan* church. The Ursuline nunnery (1730) is now the palace of the Government, and there are several other suppressed religious houses. The pilgrimage chapel of *Santa Maria della Salute* (formerly belonging to the Zoccolanti, or reformed Franciscans), stands high above the town, and commands a fine view.

A few hrs. at Bellinzona will suffice; Locarno (Rte. 112) is a preferable halting-place. The traveller has the choice of two railroads to Milan; by the Lago Maggiore (Rte. 34B), or by the Lago di Lugano (Rte. 34A).

ROUTE 34A.

LUCERNE TO BELLINZONA, LUGANO, COMO, AND MILAN—ST. GOTTHARD RAILWAY.

176 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. 5 Trs. daily in 8 hrs. express, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. ordinary.

N.B.—In this route only such information as is likely to be needed by railway travellers is given. For a full account of the scenery and towns traversed, see Rte. 34.

This important railway, begun 1872, and opened 1882, was designed to open a direct communication between W. Germany and Piedmont and Lombardy. The St. Gotthard was long one of the most frequented passes of the Alps; and the piercing of the Tunnel through the main chain now renders it passable for goods and passengers throughout the year.

The carriages are entered at the ends, and the first-class have open side galleries excellent for seeing out of. Seats on the right-hand side (going S.) are to be preferred, and a carriage as far as possible from the engine, to avoid steam-clouds and coal-dirt.

Most pleasure travellers will prefer the *Steamer* as far as Flüelen, 23 m. Boats run 5 or 6 times a day in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ (express) to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (Rte. 15).

From Lucerne the line makes a slight *détour* by

11 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Rothkreuz Junct. Stat.** (until a direct line by Küsnacht is opened) to

16 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Immensee Stat.**, on the W. shore of the Lake of Zug, at the N. base of the Rigi mountain.

21 m. **Arth-Goldau Stat.** Arth, a village and port on the lake, l., is the terminus of one of the remarkable railways up the Rigi, which is crossed by our line near Goldau village. The rly. is carried for some distance through the midst of the tremendous *débris* of rock and rubbish brought down by the vast *Landslip* or *Fall of the Rossberg*, which buried this village in 1806, falling

a height of 3000 ft. The rly. skirts the N. shore of the Lake of Lowerz, 3 m. long, which was partly driven out of its bed by the landslip.

24 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Steinen Stat.**

26 m. **Schwyz Stat.** is at Seewen, about a mile from Schwyz. Schwyz is a town of 6663 Inhab., picturesquely situated at the foot of the singular mitre-shaped mountain—the *Mythen* (6244 ft.)—which has been conspicuous in the views all the way from Arth (see Rte. 18).

The rly. is carried along the l. bank of the Muotta, as far as its influx into the **Lake of Lucerne** at

48 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Brunnen Stat.**, the port of Schwyz, situated on one of the loveliest spots on the lake, two of whose romantic bays it commands. The view is well seen from the height behind the town, called the *Gütsch*.

Beyond Brunnen the rly. is carried along the base of the precipices and sheep pastures which form the E. shore of the grand bay of Uri, all the way to Flüelen, traversing no fewer than ten tunnels between these two places, in a distance of 8 m. The longest of these, 2120 yds., is near

32 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Sisikon Stat.** [Stat. for Tells Platte.] On the opposite shore, under the wooded heights of Seelisberg, is the green meadow of **Rütli**, the legendary scene of the oath of the 3 patriots, which led to the emancipation of the Forest Cantons, Nov. 7, 1307, close to 3 springs, which, it is said, sprung forth on this occasion. The meadow is the property of the Swiss Government.

A little further on the rly. passes **Tells-Platte**, marked by a Chapel painted with frescoes, where, according to the legend, Tell sprung ashore and escaped from the boat which was carrying him to prison.

36 m. **Flüelen Stat.**, a village at the S. end of the lake, on the shore. L. above this, the Gruon torrent enters the lake, usually a quiet stream, but after it had been bridged

for the rly. it rose and swept away bridge and roadway clean into the lake. A gallery of masonry, paved above with big stones, now protects the line, and carries the stream overhead, allowing the torrent to spread innocuously. The rly. now enters the valley of the Reuss, running over the flat marsh on its rt. bank.

38 m. **Altdorf Stat.**, a town of 2553 Inhab., the capital of Canton Uri, on the l., famed in the story of Tell as the place where he shot the apple off his son's head.

41 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Erstfeld Stat.**, still on the flat. Here the line begins to ascend the slopes on the rt. bank of the Reuss to

44 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Amsteg Stat.**, above the village. The torrent from the Maderaner Thal, and shortly afterwards the Reuss, are crossed by lofty bridges.

Near **Intschi**, 2156 ft., the rly. is carried over a grand viaduct, and near this occurs the first of the very remarkable corkscrew or *Helix Tunnels*, bored in the rock in a circle or loop, with a radius of only 15 chains and a gradient of 1 in 43. The railway attains a sudden change of level and direction, by means of three of these loop tunnels on the N. and five on the S. of the great central tunnel.

The first loop is called the **Gurtellen**, or **Pfaffensprung Tunnel**, from a legend that a monk once leaped over the gorge from the rock which this tunnel pierces. It is 1624 yds. long. The ordinary tunnels in this part of the line, cut in the rock or in the form of arched galleries of masonry, follow one another so closely that it would be unprofitable to enumerate them. The steepest gradient on the way up to Göschenen is from 23 to 26 per thousand.

At (54 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Wassen Stat.** those who have time to spare should alight, in order to inspect the wonderful works of the railway in the

midst of wild Alpine scenery, which is well seen from the *Churchyard*.

Beneath the village the rly. crosses by a fine lattice Bridge 207 ft. span over the Reuss to its rt. bank. It leaves Wassen behind until it reaches the 2nd *Helix Tunnel*, that of *Wattigen*, 1152 yds. long, bored in granite, after traversing which it recrosses the river to its l. bank, and returns to the Wassen station, at a height above the sea of 3055 ft., and, still rising, and crossing the Meien Reuss, flowing from the Susten Pass, on the finest Bridge on the whole line, reaches the 3rd Helix of *Leggistein*, 1297 yds. long. Again it resumes its original direction up the valley, looking down upon Wassen far below. Thus the spectator from Wassen beholds the railway upon 3 different terraces intersected by bridges, tunnels, and other works, and is puzzled to see trains running backwards and forwards.

A long tunnel leads to

59 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Göschenen Stat.**, at a considerable depth below the village. (Here the day expresses stop 20 mins. or $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). An untidy village at the N. entrance of the great tunnel, where the workshops and waterworks for boring it were established. The tunnels on either side of the great central tunnel are now being widened, so as to admit of a double line of rails being laid.

[One of the grandest scenes on the St. Gotthard Pass is the Devil's Bridge over the Reuss, and the Urner Loch, approached by the gorge of Schöllenen, one of the wildest in the Alps. They may be reached by following the old road for 3 m. from the Göschenen station. Higher up, the Pass loses its interest, and the scenery is stern and dreary, until the summit is passed (Rte. 34).]

The St. Gotthard Tunnel.

This stupendous opening, bored through the main chain of the Alps

for a distance of 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. (i.e. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. longer than the Mont Cenis), runs N. and S. at an elevation of 3786 ft. above the sea-level, and about 6000 ft. below the highest ridge, under which it is bored. It runs nearly directly under the Devil's Bridge. It was begun in Nov. 1872; the headings or borings from the 2 sides of the mountain met with wonderful exactness in Feb. 1880, i.e. in 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ years from its commencement, and it was opened for traffic 1882. The enterprising contractor was M. Louis Favre of Geneva, who died suddenly in the tunnel almost at the moment of its completion. The boring was effected by 26 drills, moved by compressed air, piercing holes 4 ft. deep, which were filled with charges of dynamite. Each explosion brought down 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic metres of stone. The rock traversed was chiefly hard granite or gneiss, also schist and other rocks. Near the centre a stratum of wet shifting rock-rubbish, semi-fluid, was met with, which exercised great pressure, always descending, and was vanquished only by masonry supports, buttresses, and arches of enormous strength. The tunnel is lined throughout with masonry. The train takes 25 minutes to pass through it.

The tunnel ends near

70 m. **Airolo Stat.**, 3756 ft. The first village on the S. side of the Pass, on the river Ticino, whose course the rly. henceforth follows down the Val Leventina. Below Fiesso tunnels begin again, and between this and Faïdo are the 4th and 5th spiral tunnels of *Freggio*, 1715 yds., and *Prato*, 1705 yds. The rly. passes the rocky ravine of Dazio Grande before reaching

81 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Faïdo Stat.**, 2366 ft.

Below Lavorgo the final and steepest descent is effected by several tunnels, including the two spiral ones of *Piano-Tondo*, 1653 yds., and *Travi*, 1692 yds.; the rly. whirling past superb scenery of rocks

and forests and Italian *campanili*, then crosses the river to

90 m. **Giornico Stat.**, 1296 ft. This village contains a very early *Romanesque Church*, San Nicolà.

By a lattice-girder bridge of two spans, each of 150 ft., the rly. recrosses the Ticino, and continues on its l. bank the rest of the way.

97½ m. **Biasca Stat.**, 971 ft., is situated opposite a fine waterfall at the mouth of the Val Blenio, leading to the pass of the Lukmanier (Rte. 85).

The rly., now in the level valley, is terraced along the base of the mountains through a country of exuberant fertility and dense vegetation, past the villages of Osogna and Claro.

Near the site of the battlefield of Arbedo the Val Mesocco opens out, and the road from the Bernardino Pass joins the St. Gotthard route (Rte. 91).

109½ m. **Bellinzona Junct.**, 761 ft. A picturesque town of 3302 Inhab., still surrounded by old walls and crowned by 3 *Castles*, and still regarded as the key to the entrance of Italy from Switzerland. It stands on the l. bank of the Ticino, and is the capital of Canton Tessin. It has a bridge of 10 arches over that river. There is a good view from Castello Grande.

Soon after quitting Bellinzona, the rly. leaves the valley of the Ticino, and turning l. from the lines to Sesto Calende and to Locarno on the Lago Maggiore, commences the ascent along the side of the valley towards Monte Ceneri. After traversing the slopes of the mountains for about four miles, crossing ravines on lattice bridges, and penetrating rocks in tunnels, the mouth of the **Monte Ceneri Tunnel**, 1829 yds. in length and 1440 ft. above the sea, is reached; on emerging from it the train enters the valley of the Agno, a stream flowing into the N.W. bay of Lake Lugano.

118½ m. **Rivera Bironico Stat.** Henceforth the rly. follows closely the line of the old carriage road, among fertile hills, to

128 m. **Lugano Stat.** (see Rte. 115), on a hill ¼ hr.'s walk above the town, to which there is a wire rope railway. (Omnibuses do *not* meet all trains.) It is about 19 m. from Como and 12 from Varese. The Lago di Como may be reached at Menaggio by steamer and tramway in 1¾ hrs. (fastest time), and the Lago Maggiore at Luino in 1¼ hrs. (fastest time) (Rte. 115).

The railway to (19¼ m.) Como follows nearly the direction of the old road, which runs by the water-side, under *Monte Salvatore*.

132¼ m. At **Melide Stat.** a promontory projects into the lake, from the point of which a stone causeway 2400 ft. long affords a passage for road and railway, with swing openings for the passage of boats, across the lake.

134¼ m. **Maroggia Stat.** [Here a road strikes up the hills l. to (2 hrs.) **Lanzod'Intelvi**, where there is a comfortable mountain *Hotel*, situated at a height of 2221 ft. above Lago Lugano, and commanding magnificent views of the lake and surrounding mountains, and M. Rosa in the distance. The road from Maroggia as far as *Arogno*, 6 m., is fair (post carriage twice daily). The rest of the journey must be made in a small mountain carriage. A second road leads to *Rovio*, whence there is a beautiful path to the H. du Monte Generoso (see below). See Rte. 114.]

After passing along the shore of the lake, the traveller quits it at

136¾ m. **Capolago Stat.**, whence starts the cogwheel railway up Monte Generoso (Rte. 114, see below), which was opened in 1889 (1¼ hrs. each way, 4 trains up daily, 5 down).

138½ m. **Mendrisio Stat.**, has

manufactories of paper, silk, and hats, and 2872 Inhab. It is supposed to be the cradle of the once-powerful Milanese family Della Torre, or Torriani. The wine of the country is stored in mountain caves, which form capital cellars. To the sulphureous baths of *Stabio* is a drive of 20 min.

[Mendrisio is the most convenient point for ascending — otherwise than by rail — **Monte Generoso**, 5561 ft., the Rigi of the Italian lakes, but with a far finer mountain view. A good bridle-path, practicable also for small chars, leads in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the excellent and well-furnished *Hotel*. The views from the hotel, as well as that from the summit (an easy walk of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), are most magnificent. Monte Generoso, while commanding the lake scenery and the Alpine chain, from Monte Viso to the Adamello group, also overlooks the great plain of Lombardy and its cities, Milan with its *Duomo*, and the courses of the Po and Ticino. Lake Lugano lies at its feet. A lovely path from the hotel leads in 5 hrs. to *Argegno* on the Lake of Como (Rte. 116).

The Italian frontier and custom-house is reached at

144 m. **Chiasso Stat.** The custom house officers here are troublesome and discourteous.

147 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Como Stat.** (Rte. 116), outside the town and thence to

176 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Milan.** See HANDBOOK FOR N. ITALY, Rte. 20.

ROUTE 34 B.

BELLINZONA TO SESTO CALENDE—
RAIL.

Leaving the Lugano line to ascend the hillside on the l., and the Locarno line to cross the Ticino on the rt., the train proceeds along the swampy level to (10 m.) **Magadino**

Stat., a wretched village (See Rte. 112).

The shores of the Lago Maggiore are followed to ($14\frac{1}{4}$ m.) **Ranzo Gera Stat.**

The frontier of Italy is now crossed. The first Italian station is ($16\frac{3}{4}$ m.) **Pino**; but the stoppage for customs' examination is made at

25 m. **Luino.** Tramway and road to Lago di Lugano (Rte. 112).

Porto Val Travaglia Stat. A long tunnel under the Sasso di Ferro leads to

33 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Laveno Junct.** Hence there are direct lines to Milan by Gallarate and by Varese ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. each).

The line to the end of the lake runs through undulating country, often out of view of the lake, to ($46\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Sesto Calende Junct.**

Hence there are lines to Milan and Novara. The latter crosses the Ticino on a magnificent bridge. The express to Rome takes the latter route. (See HDBK. FOR N. ITALY.)

For further particulars as to the places on the lake, see Rte. 112. The steamboat will be preferred by all who are not pressed for time.

ROUTE 35.

LAUTERBRUNNEN OR MÜRREN TO
THE LÖTSCHENTHAL, BY THE
PETERSGRAT, OR TO KANDER-
STEG BY THE TSCHINGEL PASS.

(Rly. projected from Lauterbrunnen to Visp with tunnel under the Lauterbrunnen Breithorn.)

The *Schmadribach Inn* at **Trachsellauinen** is the best starting-point, $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. above Lauterbrunnen, 2 hrs. from Mürren. [The more direct, but more difficult, pass of the *Wetterlücke* may also be taken from Trach-

sellaunien to the Lötschenthal. The Breithorn Glacier on the N. side is in some years so crevassed as to be extremely difficult. At other times it may, with a good guide, be easy to ascend. The descent on the S. side is easy. The *Lauterbrunnen Breithorn* (12,399 ft.) is accessible from the pass.] An even more convenient and higher starting-place is the rustic little *Inn* on the Steinberg Alp, 4 hrs. from Lauterbrunnen and 3 hrs. from Mürren (Rte. 25 c).

A good walker may easily cover the distance hence to Kandersteg in $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. without halts (time, the reverse way, 11 hrs.), and to the H. Nesthorn in the Lötschenthal in about 9. It is about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the Schmadribach Inn to the Steinberg Alp. Thence a path is followed over pasture and then over moraine (the glacier has shrunk enormously) to a point where it becomes necessary to turn rt. to scale the neighbouring cliff. This is the steep face of rock called the *Tschingel Tritt*, ordinarily considered to be the main difficulty of the rte. Below it lies an awkward slope and precipice. The rock, in which there have been planted several iron handholds, however, gives good hold, and few persons experience any real difficulty.

Above the *Tschingel Tritt* the ascent continues up rather steep slopes, for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., when the passage of the upper glacier commences. This is free of danger, if the rope is used. The silvery surface slants gently upward between the *Breithorn* on the S. and the *Gspaltenhorn* on the N., until it stretches at the col, 9265 ft., between the E. cliffs of the *Blümlis Alp*, and a rock called the *Mutthorn*, or *Mittelhorn*, behind which rises the *Tschingelhorn*. The ascent from the moraine will have taken from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hrs., but here, if time permits, it is well worth while to make a *détour* (scarcely $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) to the *Gamchilücke*, an opening overlooking the Kien Thal (Rte. 36), and framing, as it were, a bird's-eye view of the plain of Switzerland and distant Jura. Directly below it

the *Gamchi Glacier* slants steeply down and offers a possible, but difficult, path to the Kien valley.

Descent to Ried.

At (or even before) the col the rtes. to the Lötschenthal and Kandersteg diverge. In the direction which the track has hitherto followed, the snow sinks towards the S.W. between the *Blümlis Alp* and the comparatively low and curiously level ridge of *nevé*, which extends from the *Tschingelhorn* in the direction of the *Balmhorn* and *Altels*. Over this ridge, which forms the boundary between Berne and Valais, and is called the *Petersgrat*, 10,516 ft., lies the rte. to the Lötschenthal.

A short descent (by passing S.E. of the *Mutthorn* the way is shortened and this descent saved), followed by an ascent over moderate slopes of *nevé* in a direction nearly due S., leads in about an hr. to the summit. One wide crevasse is passed near the top, but the glacier shows no others. The ridge commands a magnificent view. In addition to the grand ranges which have been seen throughout the ascent, the traveller now finds himself exactly opposite the chain whose extremities are the *Aletschhorn* and *Bietschhorn*, which separates the *Lötschenthal* from the valley of the Rhone.

The broad snow-covered *Petersgrat* throws out several arms of glacier which descend into as many lateral glens of the Lötschenthal. The usual course is to follow the E. side of the *Telli Glacier*, which descends nearly S. from the point at which the ridge is attained. The slope, at first gentle, soon becomes steep, and the ice, sometimes easy enough, is occasionally much crevassed and difficult. The grand views of the peaks are for a time concealed, and their place supplied by the wild rock scenery of the *Tellithal*. When the Lötschenthal has been gained, it is but a short walk to the delightful little *Inn* at Ried—H. Nesthorn (Rte. 38).

Descent to Kandersteg.—From the col, which forms the limit between the Tschingel and Kander Glaciers, the *Kander* nevé at first inclines with a gentle slope towards the Gasteren Thal. This gradually becomes steeper, and after an hr.'s descent crevasses make it necessary to quit the glacier for the rocks on its S. or l. bank. Here there is a spring, at which it is usual to halt for refreshment. A steep and rough descent of about 2500 ft., with view of the magnificent ice-fall, leads in 1½ hr. from this point to the highest chalets in the *Gasteren Thal*, at the foot of the *Lötschen Pass*. The scenery of this wild and savage valley, enclosed by the cliffs of the *Doldenhorn*, *Balmhorn*, and *Altels*, is of the highest order, and well deserves an excursion from Kandersteg by those who do not cross the pass. A track, used by the herdsmen, leads in 2 hrs. from these chalets, sometimes called *Gasterendorf*, or *Im Selden*, where milk, cheese, and, in case of need, hay to sleep upon, may be obtained, to *Kandersteg* (Rte. 37).

ROUTE 36.

LAUTERBRUNNEN OR MÜRREN TO KANDERSTEG, BY THE SEFINEN FURKA, AND DÜNDENGRAT.

Hrs.	. . .	Lauterbrunnen
2½	. . .	Mürren
3½	. . .	Sefinen Furka
1	. . .	Kien Thal
3	. . .	Dündengrat
2	. . .	Oeschinen See
1	. . .	Kandersteg
—		
13		

This rte. leads through a succession of magnificent scenes. The *two* passes, however, if taken in one day, make it very laborious, and the descent into the valley of Oeschinen is awkward after dark, although the path has been improved. The travel-

ler, however good a walker he may be, will do well to allow himself 14 hrs. of daylight.

On leaving Lauterbrunnen there is a choice of rtes.: one by the valley, following the road to Stechelberg, and then to the rt. up the *Sefinen Thal*; the other and far better plan, to sleep at *Mürren* (Rte. 25 c), starting in good time on the following morning. From *Mürren* the traveller can either descend to the *Sefinen Thal* (for the purpose of enjoying its savage scenery) and pursue the upward path, which finally mounts rt. to the pastures, with a grand view on the l. of the precipices of the *Gspaltenhorn*, 11,277 ft.; or follow the direct track, round the shoulder of the *Schilthorn*, to the same point on the *Boganggen Alp*. Here, at a height of 6710 ft., is a group of chalets, and from these the track, passing a tarn, slants up steep débris to the

Sefinen Furka, 8583 ft., an opening in a very narrow chain of crags, connecting the *Gross Hundshorn*, 9620 ft. (and *Schilthorn*, 9754 ft.), with the *Büttlassen*, 10,489 ft., a buttress of the *Gspaltenhorn*, along which chamois occasionally pass, as over a bridge, from the *Blümlis Alp*. The view is very fine, including the *Faulhorn*, and below it the *Wengern Alp* and its *Hotel*, which is easily discernible; but the great features are the *Jungfrau* in the E., and the *Blümlis Alp* in the W. Far down lies the *Kien Thal*, and l., at its head, the *Gamchi Glacier*, by which a passage can be made by the *Gamchilücke* to the *Tschingel Glacier*. The traveller will look with some interest down the apparently impassable rocks at his feet, and across to the ridge which he will soon have to climb, perhaps in the heat of the day. A mountaineer can now shorten the way by turning l. along the *Büttlassen*, descending to the *Gamchi Glacier*, and then steering direct for the *Dündengrat*; but the ordinary course is to go a little way rt., and then down shale débris so steep that caution will be

necessary to avoid a slip. Below it is sometimes followed by a slope of snow, which lands the traveller on the greensward of the *Dürrenberg Alp*, 1 hr. from the top (2 hrs. up). From this point the rte. taken by the guides leads to a bridge at the hamlet of Tschingel, on the *Bund Alp*, so low down the valley as to increase considerably the toil of the next ascent; and if the tourist is fatigued, or the sun much past the meridian, he will do well either to make up his mind to sleep at some chalets near the head of the Kien Thal, or else to take the opportunity which here presents itself of descending to the carriage-road at Reichenbach. But there is a short cut which will save 1 hr. The head of the Kien Thal is divided by a ridge, below which the torrent runs in a ravine, and, if the guide knows the way, this can be crossed near the foot of the glacier. The ascent (3 hrs.) to the

Dündengrat, 8882 ft., between the *Schwarzhorn* and *Blümlis Alp*, 12,038 ft., is steep, but over good ground, and a view is soon obtained of the pyramidal Niesen, and the Lake of Thun beyond it. Near the top it becomes rather rough, and the stones are succeeded by a bed of snow, which adds a good deal to the fatigue of the last half-hour. From this to the top of the ridge is but one step, and the rest is down-hill. Close by a hut has been built by the Swiss Alpine Club to facilitate the ascent of the *Blümlis Alp* (12,038 ft.). A magnificent view opens. The glittering *Blümlis Alp*, which is here quite close, with a triple glacier streaming down its side, and farther off the *Doldenhorn* (11,966 ft.), and the beautiful Lake of *Oeschinen* encompassed by it, form a scene of wild and singular beauty. The descent from the high pastures to the level of the lake is practicable only by one route, where steps have been cut along the face of the rocks. The path runs under a cliff, on the W. shore of the lake, and thence in 1 hr. (3 hrs. from the

pass) through a pine wood to the Victoria Hotel at

Kandersteg (see Rte. 37), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the H. de l'Ours and H. Gemmi at the foot of the Gemmi.

ROUTE 37.

THUN TO LEUKERBAD AND THE VALAIS. THE GEMMI.

Eng. m.

	Thun	
$14\frac{1}{2}$	{ Frutigen	} Carriage-road
8	{ Kandersteg	
8	{ Schwarzenbach	} Bridle-path
8	{ Leukerbad	
8	{ Leuk	} Carriage-road
	{ Susten	

—
46 $\frac{1}{2}$

Light rly. projected, with tunnel under the Gemmi.

A carriage may be hired at Thun. A pleasanter and commoner route is to take the steamboat (Rte. 25 A) to Spiez, a very pretty place, 10 m. from Frutigen.

[This pass may also be taken from Interlaken. The high road to Thun is left a little beyond Leissigen, and a char-road mounts the hill to *Aeschi* (see further), and descends from thence to Mülinen, about 4 leagues from Interlaken. Pedestrians may make a short cut.]

The Gemmi (pronounced Ghemmi) is one of the most remarkable mule-passes in the Alps.

The first part of the route lies along the beautiful shores of the Lake of Thun. Near the tall tower of *Strättligen* it crosses the Kander by a lofty bridge. That river originally avoided the lake altogether, and, flowing for some distance parallel to it, joined the Aar below Thun. Owing to the quantity of mud and gravel which it brought with it, and the slight inclination of its channel in this part of its

course, it converted the surrounding district into an unhealthy marsh. This, in 1714, was corrected at the expense of the canton, by turning the river into the lake through a canal, 3000 ft. long, and 272 ft. broad, and which, seen from the bridge in crossing, has much the appearance of a natural ravine. By this change the land on the banks of the Aar has been drained and made profitable, while the deposit brought down by the river into the lake has so accumulated as to form a delta, extending already nearly a mile from the shore.

The road passes the mouth of the Simmenthal (Rte. 42), guarded on one side by the *Stockhorn*, 7195 ft., and on the other by the *Niesen*, 7763 ft. (Rte. 25 A), two noble mountains, between which the valley opens out a scene of exceeding beauty, with the *Castle of Wimmis* standing as it were in its jaws.

5 m. **Spiezwyler** [a road turns l. to *Aeschi*. The ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. will be well repaid by the *view* from the *churchyard*. At your feet the Lake of Thun, with a peep into the singular *Justis Thal* on its N. side; beyond Thun the range of the Jura; l., close at hand, the rival mountains *Niesen* and *Stockhorn*; rt. the Lake of *Brienzen*, *Rothhorn*, and pass of the *Brünig*, topped by the *Titlis*. S. the snowy giants of the *Oberland*. There is a carriage-road from *Aeschi* direct to *Mülinen*.]

On the margin of the lake rises another picturesque castle, that of *Spiez*. Skirting the base of the *Niesen*, we enter the valley of *Frutigen*, which is remarkable for its verdure and fertility, and may be said to exhibit Swiss pastoral scenery in perfection.

At *Emdthal* a road branches off to (10 min.) **Heustrichbad**, a large and good Pension. A mile further is

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Mülinen**. At **Reichenbach** the *Kienthal* opens to the S.E., and there is a view of the *Blümlis*

Alp. [Hence by *Sausgrat Pass* to *Zweilütschinen* (Rte. 25 c), by *Gamchilücke* to *Tschingel Gl.* (Rte. 35), or to the *Sefinen Furka* or the *Dündengrat* (Rte. 36).] Ascending by the side of the *Kander*, we reach

$4\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Frutigen** (4021 Inhab.), is for the most part not older than 1826-7, at which time it was nearly destroyed in two consecutive conflagrations. There are many match-manufactories here. Beyond it the valley divides—the *Engstligen Thal* leading W. to *Adelboden* (Rte. 40); the *Kander Thal* to the *Gemmi*.

[The ascent of the *Niesen* may be made from *Frutigen* by a bridle-path in 5 hrs., and there are 3 other commanding points much easier of access—the *Elsighorn*, between the valleys of the *Kander* and *Engstligen*; the *Uebenberg*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W.; and the *Gerihorn*, to the E., over the *Bellevue*.]

The road, on leaving *Frutigen*, crosses the *Engstligenbach* by a bridge, from which there is a short cut into the *Engstligen Thal* (3 hrs. to *Adelboden*), and passes under the castle of *Tellenburg*, formerly residence of the *Amtmann*, or bailiff of the district. It then crosses the *Kander*, and proceeds up its rt. bank into the beautiful *Kander Thal*, where the snowy *Altels* closes a long vista of romantic scenery.

At one of the prettiest spots, 3 m., will be found the

Hôtel Altels, at a hamlet called *Bunderbach*; and a little beyond it, deeply buried in a wood, the *Blausee*, a tarn of exquisite transparency and blue colour, and well worth a visit. It is only 10 min. rt. of the road, which ascends steeply below crags, on one of which is the ruin of the *Felsenburg* tower. At a height of 3724 ft. the traveller enters the vale of

Kandersteg. From *Kandersteg* to *Leukerbad* is about 5 hrs.; the path is obvious, and there is no occasion for a guide. *Kandersteg* is the last village in the valley: its

scattered habitations contain about 1100 individuals. It is beautifully situated 3835 ft. above the sea, at the N. base of the Gemmi. Wood cut in the mountain forests is here set afloat in the Kander, and thus conveyed into the Lake of Thun, where the logs are collected and separated by the various proprietors. The fern *Cistopteris montana* grows at Kandersteg and on the Gemmi.

[**Excursions.**—Those who are not obliged to hurry through should stop a day and make one, at least, of two excursions—either to the *Oeschinen See*, or to the *Gasteren Thal*. The entrance to the *Gasteren Thal* is directly behind the Bear hotel, through a gorge, where, just within its mouth, the Kander thunders in a long fall beneath a frail bridge and overhanging cliff. The path leads in 20 min. to the valley, where wall-like precipices rise to the *Fisistock* and *Doldenhorn* on the N., to the *Altels* and *Balmhorn* on the S., and enclose a level vale; a scene of striking and savage grandeur, which is hardly surpassed in the Alps. 4 or 5 hrs. will suffice to go to the highest chalets of *Im Selden* and back.

The *Oeschinen See* is about 1 hr. E. of the Victoria Hotel. Here the traveller will find, hemmed in by precipices and glaciers, a large mountain tarn, which mirrors on its smooth surface the snowy peaks of the Blümlis Alp—one of the most beautiful scenes of the kind in Switzerland.

The *Blümlis Alp* consists of a group of 5 peaks, running N.E. and S.W., precipitous towards the Tschingel Glacier, and of which the 3rd and 4th are the highest—*Weisse Frau*, 12,012 ft., *Blümlisalphorn*, 12,038 ft. In front, or to the N., are 3 minor peaks, *Wilde Frau*, *Blümlisalpstock*, and *Blümlisalp Rothhorn*. The first ascent of the *Weisse Frau* was made in 1862 by Dr. Roth and M. de Fellenberg; the first ascent of the highest point in 1860 by Messrs.

Leslie Stephen and Stone, and Dr. Liveing. In 1 hr. 55 min. the latter party climbed up the glacier from the Dündengrat, where a Club hut now facilitates the expedition, and passed behind, or to the S., of the Blümlisalpstock to a depression between the Rothhorn and Blümlisalphorn. From that point a long narrow arête led to the top in 1 hr. 50 min. It was also ascended in 1874 from the Tschingel Glacier.

The *Doldenhorn*, 11,966 ft., is a steep and difficult mountain. It was ascended in 1862 by Dr. Roth and M. de Fellenberg from the N.W. From the glacier on the N. they gained the ridge connecting the mountain with the Klein Doldenhorn on the W., and so the summit. The *Fründenhorn*, 11,047 ft., between the Doldenhorn and Blümlisalphorn, was first ascended in 1871.

W. of the Bear Hotel rises the unfrequented pastoral *Ueschinen Thal*, bounded W. by the *Lohner*. At its head is a passage by the *Schwarzgrätli* in 6 hrs. to the *Schwarenbach Inn*, and in the opposite direction round the *Tschingellochtighorn* to *Adelboden* in 6 hrs.

Two other passes lead to *Adelboden* (Rte. 40); 1. the *Bonder Grat*, N. of the *Lohner* (the gap and cairn are seen on the ascent of the Gemmi), and 2. *Allmen Grat* (5 hrs.), up the rocks opposite the Victoria Hotel. These used to be scaled partly by a ladder, which still remains, but is no longer wanted, as steps have been cut. The track leads to an upland valley, which, however, can be reached by an easier path from the Bear Hotel over the shoulder of the mountain. From the summit (2 hrs. 50 min.) the view comprises the Blümlis Alp, *Jungfrau*, and *Oeschinen Thal* and lake.]

The Gemmi.

Immediately above the H. de l'Ours, the ascent of the Gemmi commences in earnest. The path

lies for the first $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. through steep forest to the shoulder of the mountain, where it passes the boundary of cantons Berne and Valais, and commands a view up the grand Gasteren Thal. Running nearly on a level through the precipitous wood it soon emerges upon a tract of pasture, from which the Altels rises on the l., separated from the Rinderhorn by the Zagen or Schwarz Glacier. The steep slope that follows was rendered desolate by the fall of an avalanche from the Altels in 1782, and the path winds upwards for some distance among fragments of rock to the solitary

Schwarenbach Inn ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.' walking), a mountain inn (6782 ft.), kept by Andreas Anderegg, brother of the celebrated guide, Melchior. In this gloomy spot the German poet Werner laid the scene of a still more gloomy tragedy, *Der vier und zwanzigste Februar*. The extravagant and improbable plot has no foundation in fact.

[Mountaineers may make several excursions hence. The ascent of the *Altels*, 11,930 ft., about 6 hrs. up, and 3 down. The way is along the snow on the edge of the precipice overhanging the Zagen Glacier, but the slope is not very steep or formidable. Behind the *Altels* rises the

Balmhorn, 12,176 ft., a mountain higher and easier. The route lies rt. of that to the *Altels*, to the ridge connecting the *Balmhorn* with the *Rinderhorn*. Thence along the arête to the top (5 to 6 hrs.). A descent, not very difficult but long and fatiguing, to *Leukerbad* has been accomplished by the wall of rocks. There is one place at which it is possible to pass from these rocks to the *Fluh* glacier.

It is possible to pass directly from the *Balmhorn* to the *Altels*, but the route is somewhat difficult, as the snow ridge is narrow and often corniced.

The *Rinderhorn*, 11,342 ft., is the nearest to the *Schwarenbach Inn*, and best reached, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., from

the hollow to the N.W. Guide to any of the three, 25 fr.

The *Wildstrubel*, 10,677 ft., can also be ascended from this place ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); or a pass made over it to *An der Lenk*, by the *Lämmernjoch*, at the S. ft. of the peak, and $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below it: thence by the *Räzli* Glacier and steep slope to *Fluhseeli*, and the *Sieben Brunnen* (Rte. 39), *An der Lenk* being gained in 6 hrs. from the pass. The *Strubelegg*, farther to the E., leads in 8 hrs. to *Adelboden*, which can also be reached by the double pass of the *Schwarzgrätli* and *Engstligen Grat*, over which a guide is advisable.]

About 2 m. beyond *Schwarenbach* the *Gemmi* path reaches and runs along the E. margin of the *Dauben See*, supplied by the snows of the *Wildstrubel*, which often swell it so as to cover the path: for 8 months of the year it is frozen. Nothing can exceed the dreary aspect of the seared and naked limestone rocks on either side: they seem too barren for the lichen, yet their *flora* is interesting, particularly on the *Felsenhorn* to the r.

The top of the pass, 7641 ft. above the sea, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from *Schwarenbach*. From the *H. Wildstrubel*, a small inn on the crest, a superb view is obtained of the chain beyond the *Rhone*, separating the *Valais* from *Piedmont*.

The highest summits, reckoning from the W., are:—the *Pigne d'Arolla*, the *Mont Collon*, easily recognised by the deep cleft in its side, and the *Dent Blanche*. Then come three or four minor peaks at the head of the *Val d'Anniviers*. Above them are seen the *Dent d'Hérens* and *Matterhorn*, both peaks of bare rock. The series is terminated by the *Weisshorn* and the *Mischabel*, which is in itself a complete group of snowy peaks, and the most beautiful feature of the view. Between it and the *Weisshorn* there is just a peep of the *Nordend* and *Höchste Spitze* of *Monte Rosa*. Directly W. of the

pass rises the Lämmern Glacier leading to the Wildstrubel, and in front the cliffs of the *Daubenhorn*, 9685 ft.

On beginning the descent (which takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the traveller finds himself on the brink of a precipice of about 1800 ft. It is principally upon the faces of a buttress of a vast wall that one of the most extraordinary of all the Alpine roads, constructed in 1736-41, by a party of Tyrolese labourers, has been carried. Its zigzags have been ingeniously contrived, for in many places the rocks overhang the path, and an upper terrace projects farther out than the one immediately below it. When it was first made, and consisted merely of a shallow groove in the rock, it must have been far more striking than at present. The improvements that have been carried on year after year have ended in making it a fairly good mule-path, but it is, nevertheless, most imprudent to ride down it. It is about 2 m. in length.

The wonders of this descent are greatly increased to those who approach it from the side of Leukerbad.

'The upper end of the valley, as you look towards the Gemmi, has all the appearance of a cul-de-sac shut in by a mountain wall. Up to the very last moment, and until you reach the foot of the precipice, it is impossible to discover whither the road goes, or how it can be carried up a vertical surface. It is a mere shelf—in some parts a groove cut in the face of the cliff, just wide enough for a mule to pass; and at the turns of the zigzags you constantly overhang a depth of nearly 500 ft.' In a niche of the rock a large white cross has been placed to the memory of a French lady, Madame d'Arlincourt, who, falling from a mule, was killed here in 1864. Lower down remains of a hut are pointed out, in which, it is said, a hermit once lived. He had to climb to it up a pole.

The following rather amusing clause, relative to the transport of invalids, is copied from the regulations issued by the director of the baths:—'Pour une personne au-dessus de 10 ans il faudra 4 porteurs; si elle est d'un poids au-dessus du commun, 6 porteurs; si cependant elle est d'un poids extraordinaire, et que le commissaire le juge nécessaire, il pourra ajouter 2 porteurs, et jamais plus.' The *ascent* from the Baths to the summit takes 2 hrs. The first 20 min. are on flat ground.

Leukerbad—Fr. *Louèche-les-Bains*—not to be confounded with Leuk.

Leukerbad is a village of 620 Inhab., situated 452 ft. above the level of the sea, i.e. higher than any mountain in Great Britain, and at the end of a valley terminated towards the Gemmi by tremendous precipices, which will remind the traveller of a *cirque* in the Pyrenees. The hot springs (117° to 124° F.) attract a number of visitors, chiefly Swiss and French, during the season, viz. in July and August, though the *Hotels* are open from June to September. The baths, known since Roman times, and adjacent buildings have been three times swept away by avalanches since their establishment in the 16th cent.; and, to guard against a recurrence of the calamity, a very strong dyke has been built behind the village. Such danger, however, is past before the bathing season begins. One of the chief patrons of Leukerbad was the great Cardinal and Bishop of Sion, Matthew Schinner (see Rte. 28), who in 1501 rebuilt it.

The springs, to the number of 20, rise in and around the village, but nine-tenths of them run off into the Dala torrent without being used. The *chief spring of St. Lawrence* bursts forth in the middle of the village—a rivulet in volume, with a temperature of 124° Fahr. It is used after being slightly cooled. The other springs vary somewhat in temperature. They all contain only a small

portion of saline matter, and seem to owe their beneficial effects less to their mineral qualities than to their heat and the mode of using them. The patient begins with a bath of an hour's duration, but goes on increasing it daily, until at length he remains in the water 8 hrs. a day—from 5 to 10 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m. The usual *cure time* (Kur) is about 3 weeks. The necessity of preventing the ennui of such an amphibious existence, if passed in solitude, has led to the practice of bathing in common. The principal bath-houses are divided into compartments, each about 20 ft. square, capable of holding 15 or 20 persons, and with two entrances, communicating with dressing-rooms, one for the ladies, the other for the gentlemen. Along the partitions runs a slight gallery, into which visitors are sometimes admitted. The stranger on entering will perceive a group of some 12 or 15 heads emerging from the water, on which float wooden tables holding coffee-cups, newspapers, snuff-boxes, books, and other aids, to enable the bathers to while away their allotted hours. The patients, a motley company, of all ages, both sexes, and various ranks, delicate young ladies, burly friars, invalid officers, and ancient dames, are ranged around the sides on benches, below the water, all clad in woollen mantles, with a tippet over their shoulders. It is not a little amusing to see people sipping their breakfasts, or reading up to their chins in water—in one corner a party at chess, in another an apparently interesting *tête-à-tête*; while a solitary sitter may be seen reviving in the hot water a nosegay of withered flowers. The temperature of the bath is preserved by a supply of fresh water constantly flowing into it, from which the patients drink at times. Against the walls are hung a set of regulations and sumptuary laws for the preservation of order and decorum signed by the burgo-master, who enforces his authority

by the threat of a fine of 2 frs. for the highest offence against his code.

'Art. 7. Personne ne peut entrer dans ces bains sans être revêtue d'une chemise longue et ample, d'une étoffe grossière, sous peine de 2 frs. d'amende.

'Art. 9. La même peine sera encourue par ceux qui n'y entreraient pas, ou n'en sortiraient pas, d'une manière décente.'

The hours of subaqueous penance are, by the doctor's decree, succeeded by one hour in bed.

Excursions :—

a. The principal curiosity of the neighbourhood is the *Ladders* (Leitern). The broad terrace-walk S. of the bath-house is continued by a path through woods, which, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., leads to the foot of a precipice, called *Wandfluh*, where 8 rough ladders are placed nearly perpendicularly against the face of the cliff. This is the peasants' road to *Albinen*, a village on the mountain, and before the *Torrenthorn* path was made was the only means by which the inhabitants, without a long circuit, could communicate with the baths. The ladders, which are pinned to the crevices of the rock by hooked sticks, are often awry, and rather unsteady. They are traversed at all seasons, day and night, by the natives—by children, as well as by men and women, and their use has given rise to a Bloomerish modification of the dress of the female peasants. In climbing the mountains the petticoat is tucked up, and the wearers do not differ in appearance from boys. There is an easy path from *Albinen* to *Inden*, and another to *Leuk* and *Susten*.

b. A fine day may be well devoted to the ascent of the *Torrenthorn*, 9852 ft. (*Majinghorn* proper is a point of 10,037 ft. to the N.), a mountain rising E. of *Leukerbad*. Horses can reach the summit (9852 ft. above the sea) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. It commands a wonderfully fine panorama—an unbroken series of peaks from *Mont*

Blanc to the Simplon; with the Bietschhorn E. above the *Lötschenthal*, and at the head of that valley the principal Oberland peaks; with the Balmhorn, Altels, and Blümlis Alp on the W. and N. The ridge ends in a precipice, dropping to wild crags and the head of the small *Majing Glacier*. The first 1200 ft. is steep. Descent in 2½ hrs.

c. The *cascade of the Dala* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.'s walk), is worth a visit; it is illuminated twice a week, and the rocky pass, called *Felsen Galerie*, on the way to Sierre, is a very striking scene. (See below.) Other pleasant walks are to the *Feuillerette Alp* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), the *Guggerhubel* (2½ hrs.), magnificent view, and the *Fluh Alp* at the head of the Dala valley.

Above Leukerbad the valley terminates in the Fluh or Dala Glacier, by which pedestrians may reach Kandersteg in 9 hrs. by the beautiful *Fluh Pass*. 3 hrs. to the glacier, which is traversed between two small ice-falls: $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the ridge by snow-slopes. Descent, steep at first, is made further to the rt. and leads to the track of the Lötschen Pass. (See Rte. 38 A.)

There is a pass to Kippel, by the *Gitzi Furka* to the rt. of the Fluh Pass. The col is reached in 4½ hrs. from Leukerbad. The descent bears to the rt. until the streams are met, 1 hr. Then through trees and meadows to Kippel in 2½ hrs. from the col.

There are several other passes to Kippel, *Ferden* or *Müllerstein Pass* (9 hrs.), interesting and easy, *Resti Pass* (8 hrs.), and *Niven Pass*.

From the Torrenthorn it is a beautiful walk to the Lötschenthal by the *Faldum Pass* between the Rothhorn and Laucherspitze, 7½ hrs. from Leukerbad to Kippel.

The *Old Gemmi Pass* (9131 ft.) is just S.W. of the Rinderhorn and leads from Leukerbad over the Clavinen Alp to the Dauben See through the wild hollow called *Furkenthäli*.

From the baths of Leuk to the valley of the Rhone a fine carriage-road, following the course of the *Dala*, and well engineered, affords a beautiful drive. It descends by numerous zigzags past **Inden** (an *Inn*: and short cut for pedestrians l.), to the solid and lofty Dala bridge, 170 ft. above the torrent, whence is a mule-path to Sierre.

[A mule-path is carried direct from this bridge by Varen to Sierre, and is a short cut for those who wish to descend the valley of the Rhone.

A little beyond the bridge the traveller finds himself beneath the shadow of a tremendous precipice, forming the corner of the Louèche valley. The path is carried along a narrow ledge, and beneath it is a gaping abyss; above, the rocks lean so far forward that stones falling from their tops would descend upon the road, and it is therefore partly protected by a roof. This spot is called the *Felsengalerie*, and was the scene of a bloody combat in 1799, when the Valaisans defended it for several weeks against the French, effectually checking all attempts to pass. by rolling down stones and logs from above. A rough and steep descent leads from this, in about 2½ hrs. from the bridge, to

Sierre, on the Valais rly. (Rte. 56).]

Hence it winds down the mountain, with beautiful views of the Rhone valley, in about 8½ m. (2½ hrs.' walk), to

Leuk (*Louèche*), a town of 1548 Inhab., with two castles; the battlemented tower belongs to the old episcopal castle, while that of the lords is now the 'Communal Hall'—a picturesque place, with a church built 1497 according to an inscription over the W. front, and a charming view, but not a place to stop at. The road zigzags down, crossing the Rhone, and falling into the great Simplon road about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the solitary *Inn* at

Susten Stat., on the Valais rly. (Rte. 56).

ROUTE 38.

THE LÖTSCHENTHAL AND ITS PASSES.

A. To Kandersteg, by the Lötschen Pass.

B. To the Eggishorn, by the Lötschenlücke.

C. To the Bel Alp, by the Beichgrat.

The **Lötschenthal** has been too much neglected by Alpine travellers. It abounds in fine scenery, leads to several interesting passes (Rtes. 35, 37), and has now, at **Ried**, a good mountain inn, *H. Nesthorn*. There is a char-road all the way to Ried. Mines of argentiferous galena were formerly worked on the Rothenberg above Goppenstein.

From the rly. station of **Gampel** on the Valais line (Rte. 56), a bridge over the Rhone leads l. in $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the village of *Gampel*, on the Lonza, nearly altogether destroyed by fire in 1889, at the mouth of the narrow and steep valley of the Lötschenthal, rising, not in terraces, but with a rapid and continuous ascent, mastered by a carriage-road as far as the old mines. Above Gampel the path enters a gorge. In about an hour there is a fall, not visible from the road, of no great height, but a large volume of water. Beyond the chapel of **Goppenstein** (4 m.), which has been often swept away by avalanches, the path crosses the Lonza to its rt. bank in a lovely scene of meadow, wood, and rock, after which the character of the valley is open and cheerful. At

Ferden (2 hrs.) it turns sharply to the E. and the view along both reaches of the valley is superb. The upper portion is wider and longer than that which has been

passed, extending to the Lötschen Glacier, a branch of the great sea of ice of the Bernese Alps, overhung by the Lauterbrunnen Breithorn on one side, and the Schienhorn, an outlier of the Aletschhorn, on the other; while on the S. the Bietschhorn and Lötschthaler Breithorn rise steeply in icy peaks. The *cure's* house at

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Kippel**, was for some years the sleeping-place for travellers. Miracle plays are said to be still performed at Kippel and other villages in the Lötschenthal. $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. above Kippel is

Ried, at the foot of the Bietschhorn. Among the neighbouring expeditions, the chief is the ascent of the *Bietschhorn* (12,970 ft.), the pyramid conspicuous from Saas, and the *Riffel*. Owing to the extremely rotten character of the rock, the climb is one of the longest and most difficult in the Alps, and only suited for very steady climbers. A good hut has been built $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. above Ried, and 2 hrs. below the Bietschjoch, to facilitate the ascent. The key may be procured at the hôtel, to the owner of which the hut belongs.

[From Ried the passes of the *Petersgrat* and *Wetterlücke* (see Rte. 35) and the longer *Schmadrijoche* lead to Lauterbrunnen. Mountaineers proceeding to Visp and Zermatt may take the *Baltschiederjoch*, a fine pass (8 hrs.). From Ried a steep ascent over boulders leads to the gap immediately E. of the Bietschhorn. The descent lies over the Baltschieder Glacier, and through the long narrow glen of the same name. On the opposite W. flank of the Bietschhorn the *Bietschjoch*, a fine and easy glacier route, leads in 8 hrs. to the Rhone valley at Raron, as do also the lower and easier *Wylerjoch* (8 hrs.), and *Kastlerjoch* (9 hrs.).

A. To Kandersteg by the **Lötschen Pass**. This ancient historical pass between the Valais and the Canton Berne was formerly much used, and remains of the mule-

path, which was then carried across the entire way, are still to be seen. It is probably over this path that the name *Lötschen* was carried by emigrants to the Bernese Oberland, where it appears as *Lütschine*. Since the construction of the Gemmi road, a century and a half ago, this path has fallen into decay, and the extension of the glaciers, which seems to have been universal at one time in this part of the Alpine chain, destroyed part of the old route. The pass is not difficult in good weather, but it is better suited for a mountaineer than an ordinary tourist. It may be accomplished in 8 to 9 hrs.' walking from Ried.

From Ried the ascent to the Lötschen Pass lies for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. over pastures, bare stony slopes, and beds of snow. The col (8842 ft.) is overhung by the grand precipices of the Balmhorn, which forms the E. end of the Altels group. ['A high peak to the E., called the *Hockenhorn* (10,817 ft.), may hence be ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., chiefly over ice. Some very steep slopes are to be crossed, from which the eye plunges down right into the Gasterenthal, 5000 to 6000 feet beneath. The last ascent, up a sharp pile of stones, takes 15 min. The view is superb. To the S. and S.W. the Mischabel, the Matterhorn, and Mont Blanc, towering far above nearer mountains, are the leading objects. To the E. the Tschingelhorn and other points of the chain on which we stood, extending to the Jungfrau. To the W. a sea of lower mountains towards the Simmenthal, and an extensive view over the Bernese lowlands. Retracing our course for a good way, we then descended over bare rocks and beds of snow to the lower part of the Balngletscher, and reached in a short 2 hrs. from the Hockenhorn the point where the direct route across the Lötschen Pass quits the glacier, after lying across it probably for $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 m. Thence there is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. of very steep descent into the Gasterenthal. The river is

to be crossed by a bridge, which must not be missed: thence to Kandersteg, about 2 hrs.—*E. W.*]

Even without making the excursion to the Hockenhorn, the view from the col is extremely fine, and decidedly superior to that from the Gemmi, or any of the passes over the chain to the E. of it. In descending into the Gasterenthal, there are some long slopes of snow, giving opportunity for a *glissade*; when the glacier is reached, which now covers over the old track, seen in places, it is advisable to keep to its W. side, nearest to the Altels, which towers over the valley. After nearly an hour's descent over the glacier, the track emerges into the Gasterenthal near the chalets of Im Selden (Rte. 35). In 2 hrs. the traveller reaches Kandersteg (Rte. 37). Good walkers may prefer to go from Ried to Kandersteg by the more interesting but rougher and harder *Märwiglücke* (or *Märbeggglücke*), a well-marked gap between the Sackhorn and the Hockenhorn. The rocks on the Gasterenthal side are steep and rotten, and the best route seems down one of several couloirs, which, however, seems to be swept by stones.

B. To the Eggishorn by the **Lötschensattel** or **Lötschenlücke**, 10,512 ft. (guide 30 fr.). This is a long day's journey on snow and ice, but a most magnificent expedition, leading through the very heart of the Bernese Alps, and by a corridor, of which the sides are the Jungfrau and Mönch, Aletschhorn and Viescherhörner. In a favourable state of snow it is by no means difficult, and may be accomplished in 10 to 12 hrs. The middle part of the Lötschen Glacier is crevassed from side to side, and the Aletsch Glacier, at the angle under the Dreieckhorn, is a maze of hidden crevasses, but the rte. is free from danger with common care and knowledge.

Above the Hôtel Nesthorn the dark wooden village of **Platten** is passed, then wild pine-covered hillocks of

old moraine. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the foot of the glacier, near which are the chalets of Gletscher Staffel. To the rt. are the *Beichgrat*, and the precipices of the *Schienhorn* and *Sattelhorn*; to the l. a magnificent icy amphitheatre, formed by the Anen Glacier. The slopes of nevé now become steeper, but are easily traversed to the *Sattel* or *Lücke*, about 5 hrs. from the *Inn*.

The scenery here is extremely grand. On the N. is the range of the *Gletscherhorn* and *Mittaghorn*, neighbours of the *Jungfrau*; to the S. the still higher group of the *Aletschhorn* and *Schienhorn*, enveloped in a shining coat of ice. An easy descent leads over gently sloping snow-fields to the main stream of the Aletsch Glacier. If not pressed for time, the traveller will do well to push on to a point near the centre from whence diverge four great and nearly equal glacier highways, each about 2 m. in width, separating the surrounding peaks. S.W. is that which he has just descended; N.W. the branch from the *Jungfrau Joch*, between the *Jungfrau* and *Mönch*; N.E. the glacier coming down from the *Grünhornlücke*, over which lies the way to the *Finsteraarhorn*; finally, to the S.E. descends the great stream which carries down the accumulated ice of the tributaries. These vast *Allées Blanches* are symmetrically placed so as to form a cross, or, as one traveller has called it, 'The Place de la Concorde of Nature.' The guides will not fail to point out the *Concordia* Club hut, in which adventurous travellers bent on ascending the great peaks usually pass the night. On reaching the curious *Märjelen See*, the path on its N. bank is followed, and then the ridge of the *Eggishorn* is crossed to the *Jungfrau Hotel* (see Rte. 29). To pass, 5 hrs.; descent to *Eggishorn*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

C. To the Bel Alp by the **Beichgrat**.

The *Beichgrat* (10,289 ft.), leading from Ried to the Bel Alp in 8 to 9

hrs., is an easy and useful glacier pass, traversing very fine scenery. The ascent on the *Lötschenthal* side is rather steep; the descent lies over the *Ober Aletsch Glacier*, which spreads between the *Aletschhorn* and *Gross Nesthorn*. Both these noble peaks are splendidly seen, and the ice scenery of the *Ober Aletsch* is bold and varied. On leaving the ice a terrace path is found leading to the *Bel Alp Hotel* (Rte. 29).

From the pass the *Lötschthaler Breit-horn* (rt.) or the *Schienhorn* (l.) can be ascended without any very great difficulties. This pass is useful to any one staying at Ried who can gain by it the new Club hut above the *Ober Aletsch Glacier*, and thence ascend any of the neighbouring peaks, then recrossing the pass to Ried, or going (shorter) down to the Bel Alp.

ROUTE 39.

THE RAWYL PASS.—THUN OR INTERLAKEN TO SION OR SIERRE.

The **Rawyl Pass** begins at Lenk, or An der Lenk, at the N. foot of the pass, a good halting-place, $33\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Thun. From Lenk to Sion, over the mountain, is 10 hrs., or to Sierre 11 hrs. It is a rough horsetrack, best on the Valaisan side. The scenery on both sides of the pass resembles that on the S. side of the *Gemmi*, but is less savage.

The village of Lenk may be reached from the Lake of Thun (a) by the *Simmenthal*; or (b) by the *Diemtigen Thal* and the pass of the *Grimmi*, a bye-way accessible only to pedestrians; or (c) by *Frutigen*, the *Engstligen Thal*, and *Hahnenmoos Pass*, a bridle-path. The scenery by the *Diemtigen Thal* is inferior; and there is little saving of time. From *Interlaken* the way by the *Engstligen Thal* is decidedly shorter for pedestrians.

a. The road up the *Simmenthal* is described (Rte. 42) as far as *Zweisimmen*. Thence the carriage-road is continued, bearing to the l. up the *Ober Simmenthal*, about 8 m., to *An der Lenk*.

b. The route by the *Diemtigen Thal* leaves the *Simmenthal* at *Latterbach* 9 m. from *Thun*. A path there strikes off up the *Diemtigen Thal*, crosses the *Kirelbach*, and follows its l. bank through *Diemtigen*, and then up the E. branch of the valley gradually ascends to the pass of the *Grimmi* (6644 ft.). Descending through the *Fermel Thal* (a fertile valley, only 6 m. long), it reaches in about 2 hrs.

Matten, in the Upper *Simmenthal*, on the carriage-road leading from *Zweisimmen* to *An der Lenk*, 3 m. from

Lenk (3611 ft.), in a charming situation at the foot of the snow-crowned precipices of the *Wildstrubel*.

Excursions.—The *Simme* rises about 6 m. above *Lenk*, at the foot of the *Räzli Glacier* and precipices of the *Wildstrubel*, from a source called the

Sieben Brunnen, Seven Fountains (2 hrs. up). It is a charming excursion. By char-road to the foot of the mountain, at a saw-mill, where the *Simme* rushes down in one of the longest and most furious cataracts in Switzerland (there is a foot-path up the E. bank). Thence a mule-track ascends the forest, passing several falls in a deep dark chasm. The scene from the green upland is both grand and beautiful. Here, close to the *Sieben Brunnen*, which spring out from the mountain like a band of brothers, stands a chalet where those who ascend the *Wildstrubel*, or cross it to *Schwarzbach*, can pass the night. The way up is through the firwood behind the chalet. From the *Sieben Brunnen* the traveller may visit the *Oberlaubhorn*, 1½ hr., *Iffigen* waterfall, 40

min., and return to *Lenk* by the *Rawyl* road, 1 hr. 10 min.

Other excursions from *Lenk* are to the *Mülkerblatt*, 2 hrs. up, and to the *Albristhorn* (9069 ft.), the highest point between the *Simmenthal* and *Engstligenthal*. This mountain rises some way N. of the *Hahnenmoos* Pass, and is an ascent of about 4 hrs.

The *Wildstrubel* (10,683 ft.), may be crossed by a glacier rte. to the *Gemmi*, or to *Sierre*. The mountain has 4 peaks, of which the easternmost is about 6 ft. higher than the westernmost. The latter is best gained by mounting the track up the cliffs (ladder at base, then faint track), to the *Fluhseeli*, and *Räzli* and *Wildstrubel* Glaciers, then N.W. by a snow-ridge from the *Lämmernjoch*. (Rte. 37) to the W. point whence you can follow the long ridge to the E. summit, or else descend to the *Lämmern Glacier*, and reascend. The descent to the *Gemmi* is down the long *Lämmern Glacier*; to *Sierre* by the ice field on the S., called *La Plaine Morte*. About 11 hrs. to *Leukerbad* or *Sierre*. It is possible also to ascend the *Wildstrubel* from the *Ammerten Glacier*, and this is probably the best route if it is desired to reach the very highest mound on the summit ridge direct from *An der Lenk*.

From *Lenk* the *Hahnenmoos* pass leads to *Adelboden* (Rte. 40), and the *Trüttlisberg* to *Lauenen* and thence to *Aigle* (Rte. 40).

The path to *Sion*, by the *Rawyl*, is fit for a char for about 3 m. Instead of proceeding towards the source of the *Simme*, it ascends the l. bank of its tributary, the *Iffigenbach*; and the gorge of that torrent is in places very grand. The solitary traveller should beware of losing time by crossing a tempting bridge about half-way to *Iffigen*, a little below a waterfall.

Iffigen, at the N. base of the *Rawyl*, near which the *Iffigenbach* makes a fine fall, is a good 2 hrs.' walk from *Lenk* and 2½ hrs. from the pass.

[From here (or in 3 hrs. from the Club hut, 2 hrs. higher up the wild Iffigen glen) the ascent of the *Wildhorn* (10,709 ft.), the highest point in the Bernese Alps W. of the Gemmi, may be made by the easy Dungal and Tenéhet Glaciers. The view is most superb, and the climb presents no serious difficulty to a good walker. The descent may be made to the Rawyl or Sanetsch Passes, or direct to Sion or to Lauenen.]

A series of zigzags mounts the steep slope above the Iffigen Inn. They have been excellently constructed and are constantly kept in repair. The small cascades that used to fall on the path have been diverted, and the way throughout is so broad that the most timid person need not fear. From the brow of the precipice, looking N., the view stretches over the valley of An der Lenk, and the green mountains of the Simmenthal.

The summit of the Rawyl Pass, marked by a cross, and 7924 ft. above the sea, is probably 2 m. broad, covered with loose shattered fragments of slate, and almost utterly bare of vegetation. When clouds lie on the height, the path over the stones is not easily traced, and it is tedious from the number of gullies, and the alternately crumbling and slippery nature of the clay-slate, which gradually changes into clay. A small lake is passed before reaching the brow of the S. declivity, which consists of precipices similar to those on the Berne side. Glorious view hence of the mountains beyond the valley of the Rhone, especially of the Weisshorn. A good zigzag path leads down to the chalets of Ravins in 1½ hr. Close to these chalets two large bodies of water burst from the cliffs. That on the rt. has a singular appearance, springing from a black cleft in 5 or 6 distinct columns, and then forming a fine wild tumble of foaming water. Though apparently clear when issuing from the rock, it has no sooner touched the ground

than it becomes a river of mud. A large portion of it is a short way below separated, and conducted very ingeniously along the face of the mountain, at one part against a perpendicular cliff, till, after a course of several miles, it fertilises the meadows near Ayent.

Two paths branch off at the chalets of *Ravins*; the one leading in 5½ hrs. to Sierre; the other, on the rt. bank of the stream, through Ayent to Sion in 4½ hrs. [The footpath to Sierre is fatiguing, owing to the frequent ascents and descents.] For about half-an-hour the rt. hand path runs nearly on a level; it next rises to turn a rocky barrier, and then descends on *Ayent*. [Footpassengers can avoid this ascent by following the bank of the water-course before mentioned, which saves nearly an hour. The most dangerous part takes 10 min. or ¼ hr. to traverse. The only way of passing is along trees supported by cross-bars on the face of precipitous rocks. The scene is very grand. The rock hangs over on the rt., and on the l. recedes beneath to a depth of 1000 ft. This track should not be attempted by persons in the least liable to giddiness.]

The mule-path descends through a forest of fir, and unites with the footpath before reaching

Ayent, about 3 hrs.' walk from the summit, and

Sion (Rte. 56), in 1½ hr. more.

The Rawyl is called *Ravoué* in the patois of the Valais.

ROUTE 40.

FRUTIGEN TO ADELBODEN, LENK, LAUENEN, GSTEIG, AND AIGLE, THE HAHNENMOOS—TRÜTTLISBERG—THE KRINNEN—COL DE PILLON.

This is a little-frequented but interesting routé (passable by horses)

from Thun or Interlaken to Aigle in Vaud.

Starting from Frutigen (Rte. 37) a road leads up the *Engstligen Thal* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 hrs.' drive) *Adelboden*, a small village (4449 ft.). It is a prettily situated place, with fine views of the Wildstrubel. In the ch.-yd. is a fine old sycamore. There are passes to Kandersteg (Rte. 37), and there is a curious but little-frequented pass to Schwarzenbach on the Gemmi. It is about 6 hrs.' walk over the *Engstligengrat*, and *Schwarzgrätli*. Guides required.

A little above Adelboden there is a mule-path to the rt., leading up a valley to the *Hahnenmoos Pass*. The first part of the path is on the rt. bank of the Geilsbach torrent, which is then crossed, and the path keeps the l. side. The col (6411 ft.) is marshy. There is not much view from it. The first part of the descent is marshy, and 4 hrs. from Adelboden is

Lenk (Rte. 39).

The *Trüttlisberg Pass* is a mule-path of 4 hrs. Beyond the church of Lenk, the path, after traversing meadows with the glaciers of the Wildstrubel in view, ascends on the N. side of the Wallbach Thal to the *Lochberg chalets*, which are reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. 1 hr. more, a gentle rise over grass, along a shelf or plateau cut off from the valley by a precipice, brings the traveller to the *Trüttlisberg* (6494 ft.) between the *Tauben*, N., and the *Stiblenen*, S., with view of the rocky chain stretching from the Wildstrubel to the Diablerets. A steep descent, in which the eye dwells on the glorious Wildhorn, and a great waterfall, descending from the Gelten Glacier, leads in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to

Lauenen (4131 ft.), with a fine church. [In ascending the Trüttlisberg, a col N. of the Tauben is very likely to mislead. It leads into the Turbach valley which rejoins that of Lauenen at Gstad. Beware of descending into the hollow to the

l., and from the true Trüttlisberg Pass keep to the high ground l.] The view from Lauenen is magnificent, and an excursion (1 hr.) to the Lauenen Lake is strongly recommended. Round the head of the valley circle the precipices of the *Wildhorn*, 10,709 ft., which can be climbed from here, snowy glaciers and cascades, while the Alps on either side are green and beautiful.

The anciently frequented *Gelten Pass* (9272 ft.) affords a glacier route over the W. shoulder of the Wildhorn to Sion, the best route on the S. side joining the Sanetsch path at the Pont Neuf. The rocks of the *Halmenschritt* below the Gelten Glacier are steep.

[From Lauenen there is a very pretty carriage-road (6 m.) to Saanen in 1 hr.]

From Lauenen the *Krinnen Pass* leads in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to Gsteig. The mule-path goes a little way down the valley, then crosses the stream, and turns to the l., leading over meadows by an easy ascent to the col (5445 ft.) between the two *Windspillen*. Thence an easy descent leads to

Gasteig (Rte. 41).

Hence a char road leads over the *Col de Pillon* in 3 hrs. or less to the valley of Ormonts Dessus, and so to Aigle (Rte. 44). Two or three days may be very pleasantly spent in going from Frutigen to Aigle by a succession of beautiful and easy grass passes.

ROUTE 41.

THE SANETSCH PASS.—SAANEN TO SION.

About 12 hrs. $31\frac{1}{2}$ m.

This is a long, steep, and tedious horse-pass. The village of Saanen (or Gessenay), and the road between it and Thun, are described in Rte. 42. Carriage-road from Saanen to Gsteig ($8\frac{1}{4}$ m.).

At **Gstad** the road turns S. by the valley of the *Saane*, the upper end of which is called *Gsteig Thal*, to

Gsteig (*Châtelet* in French), the highest village in it (3911 ft.), situated close under the lofty and precipitous *Schlauchhorn*, and near the foot of the *Sanetsch*, the most westerly of the passes over the *Bernese chain*.

It is advisable to sleep at *Gsteig*, from which *Sion* is 8 hrs. The pass rises in a very precipitous manner, and often resembles that of the *Gemmi*. $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. above *Gsteig* the *Saane* makes a beautiful *fall*, clearing the face of the rock by at least 100 ft. In the evening it is crowned by an iris. The path follows the torrent to its source. Lovely view looking back. After a steep climb of 2 hrs. the traveller enters a grassy plain, surrounded by abrupt mountains, and by a gentle ascent of 1 hr. gains a wild, rocky, solitary plain 3 or 4 m. long, called *Kreuzboden*, barely relieved by a few patches of vegetation, amidst which are scattered a few chalets. To the W. the *Zanfleuron Glacier* descends from the *Oldenhorn* nearly to the *Kreuzboden*. The pass (at the S. end of this plain, 7330 ft.) is not a grand one, but the mountains of the great chain of the Alps are finely seen, from *Mt. Vêlan* and the *Grand Combin* to the *Dent d'Hérens* and *Dent Blanche*. The whole of the *Val d'Hérens* is seen directly in front. The descent is steep but grassy all the way down to the pine-forest, through which the road to *Sion* is long, but not unpleasing.

At the *Zanfleuron chalets* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the pass) is a good little mountain *Inn*, whence the *Oldenhorn* (4 hrs.) and *Diablerets* (5 hrs.) are very easily gained over the *Zanfleuron Glacier*, while the *Wildhorn* may be reached in 5 hrs.

After a steep descent, the *Morge* stream is crossed, and after 4 m. of bad winding road, passing a chalet, is again crossed by the *Pont Neuf*,

a substantial stone bridge 200 ft. above the stream. 'There is a very pleasing and grand view from this point. The slate-rocks rise on the E. about 2500 ft. Portions have been detached and stand upright from the valley, each the height of a small mountain. The hill on the W. is covered with fir-trees. A white horizontal line on the face of the slate mountain (rt.) is the wall of a watercourse constructed at the sole expense of a farmer's wife to supply her native village with water for irrigation, of which she had felt the want in her lifetime, and for which she left the whole of her fortune at her death.' The descent continues for about 5 m. through the ravine of the *Morge*. Near its mouth is a ruined castle, and view over the valley of the *Rhone* and the *Zermatt peaks*. The only village is

Chandolin. Here and at *Savièse* are many narrow lanes, through which the way is intricate to find. A bed of anthracite is worked here. View, as you descend, of the 3 castles of

Sion (Rte. 56). Time (from *Sion*) walking to *Chandolin*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to summit of pass, 4 hrs.; to *Gsteig*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

ROUTE 42.

THUN TO VEVEY, BY THE SIMMENTHAL; SAANEN, CHÂTEAU D'OEX, AND GRUYÈRES :—COL DE JAMAN.

Eng. m.	
	Thun
14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Weissenburg
25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Zweisimmen
34 $\frac{1}{4}$	Saanen (Gessenay)
41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Château d'Oex
47 $\frac{3}{4}$	Montbovon
59	Bulle
80 $\frac{3}{4}$	Vevey

The valley abounds in rich cultivation, fields, orchards, gardens, and

meadows reaching to the tops of the hills, with houses and villages lying along the banks of the river, varied with fir forests, rocky gorges, and basins entirely of a pastoral character.

An excellent carriage-road (rly. projected). *Couronne* at Zweisimmen, a good stopping-place.

Those who can walk or ride may proceed to Vevey from Château d'Oex, or Montbovon, by the Col de Jaman.

The entrance to the Simmenthal lies, through a defile called *Port*, between the Stockhorn rt. and the Niesen l. It is approached from Thun by a road, which first passes over flat marshes, then rises, leaving to the l. the remarkable ravine by which the Kander now passes into the Lake of Thun. It then follows the bank of the Kander, as far as its junction with the Simme, a little below the picturesque castle of Wimmis, which our road leaves 1 m. on the l.

$4\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Brodhusi**, at the foot of the Niesen.

About $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther is **Erlenbach**, a great centre for cattle markets in autumn. From this parsonage Latrobe started on those Alpine expeditions which he has described in so admirable and interesting a manner in his *Alpenstock*. The *Stockhorn* (7195 ft., $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.' ascent, with a complete view of the Lake of Thun) rises almost immediately behind the village of Erlenbach.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Weissenburg**. [The *Sulphur Baths of Weissenburg*, 2930 ft. above the sea, are $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N. There is an ascent immediately on leaving the village, but after that the road winds through a beautiful defile till the Old Bath-house, singularly situated in a profound chasm, bursts upon the view, in a little nook between the boiling torrent Bunschen and the rocks. This building is now almost exclusively occupied by peasants, as a large new *Hotel* and bath-house of a superior

class has been opened near the mouth of the gorge. The scenery around is highly picturesque. The waters contain sulphur, magnesia, soda, and iron, and are efficacious in removing internal obstructions. The source is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. higher up the gorge, and the water (above 82° Fahr.) conveyed to the baths in wooden pipes carried along the face of the precipice. Some way up the ravine the peasants have formed a pathway to the upper pastures, by cutting notches or rude steps in the face of the rock, and partly by attaching ladders to it. By this means they scale a dizzy precipice between 200 and 300 ft. high. The pedestrian bound for the upper Simmenthal need not retrace his steps to Weissenburg, as there is a short cut direct from the baths to Oberwyl, on the high road.]

The *Simmenegg* or *Enge* is a defile (in which is a small *Inn*, whence the *Scheibe*, 7061 ft., is a pleasant ascent, taking 4 hrs., close to which the *Richisalp Pass* leads in 5 hrs. to the Lac Noir, see below), through which the road passes to

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Boltigen**, a village situated under the *Mittagsfluh*, 2726 ft. above the sea, a little to the S. of the old castle of Simmenegg. [There is a pleasant excursion hence by the *Kaiseregg Pass* to the Lac Noir, whence Charmey, on the direct road to Bulle, may be reached.] The ruined *Castle of Laubeck* over looks the road, which is now carried round the eminence, avoiding a steep ascent. The gorge of *Laubeck* is a grand scene. Near Reidenbach there are coal-mines.

[There is a carriage-road ($24\frac{1}{4}$ m.) between Boltigen and Bulle, by *Javn* or *Bellegarde* (with a remarkable waterfall, 210 ft. high, and whence several pleasant ascents may be made, and the Lac Noir reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) and *Charmey*, or *Galmiz*, in a very pretty situation, whence the Lac Noir may be reached in 5 hrs., past the great abbey of **Valsainte**, oc-

cupied from 1299 to 1777 by Carthusian monks, and from 1791 to 1815 by Trappists. This cross road abounds in picturesque bits, and deserves to be better known to travellers.]

The river is crossed 3 times before reaching

25½ m. **Zweisimmen**, 3163 ft., a village of 1940 Inhab., at the junction of the great and lesser Simmen. Here the diligence stops ¼ hr. The village is prettily situated, and many persons stay here *en pension*. The *Castle of Blankenburg* crowns the height a mile off, on the road to Lenk, but is not seen from Zweisimmen.

[A carriage-road l. runs up the Ober-Simmenthal, past (3 m.) St. Stephan to (5 m.) Matten, and (8 m.) An der Lenk (see Rte. 39).]

The road to Bulle and Vevey now quits the Simmenthal by a very steep ascent, through beautiful scenery, in which rugged peaks of limestone are interspersed with grand forests of pine, and, turning to the S.W., crosses an elevated tract of pasture-land, called the Saanenmöser (about 4250 ft. high), commanding fine views of the Sanetsch and Gelten Glaciers, and of the rugged peaks around. The valley as it widens out is intensely green, and studded with brown chalets and houses. The road descends by a long zigzag to

34¼ m. **Saanen** (Fr. *Gessenay*), the chief place (3327 ft.) in the pastoral valley of the upper Saane (Sarine), a very picturesque village of large wooden houses, whose 3733 Inhab. are almost exclusively cattle owners or occupied in their dairies, and in manufacturing excellent cheese, exported to all parts of the world as Gruyères. A kind peculiar to the valley, too delicate to bear exportation, is called Fötschhari-käse. [The ascent of the Sanetsch Pass (Rte. 41) begins here, or, taking that route as far as Gsteig (8¼ m.), you may cross the Col de Pillon to the Hôtel des Diablerets and Sepey, in

the Vallée des Ormonts (Rte. 43). There is also a pleasant footpath leading to Bulle over the *Grubenberg*; to Abläntschen 4 hrs.; then to **Jaun** (*Bellegarde* in French) 1½ hr.; and lastly down the valley of the Jaun past Charmey (see above).

A little below Saanen we pass out of Berne into Canton Vaud. German, the language of the upper extremity of the valley, is soon exchanged for a French patois, which is called Haut Romand. The valley known as the "Pays d'En Haut," is very beautiful, and the villages of huge wooden houses are most picturesque. There is not a prettier road in Switzerland. The first Vaudois village is (37 m.) **Rougemont** (Germ. *Rothenberg*). There was a Cluniac priory founded here in 1115 and secularized in 1556 when Berne got hold of the district. A little way off a castle (still seen) was built in 1577 as a residence for the Bernese bailiffs who occupied it till 1798, Château d'Oex and the neighbourhood forming part of the Canton of Vaud on its creation in 1803.

41½ m. **Château d'Oex** (in Germ. *Oesch*). The village (2691 Inhab.) stands in a beautifully green open valley (3261 ft.), with pine woods and rocks on each side, and the pensions are much and deservedly frequented.

The village was burnt in 1800, and is now chiefly composed of stone houses. The houses outside it are, however, of wood; many of them ancient, and very handsome and picturesque. On the mound where the Château stood is now a church, the walls of which seem to include part of the old castle.

[This is the centre of a rich pastoral district (notice the great size of the cattle here), too little known to English travellers. It has, of course, no pretension to the sublimity of the snowy Alps; but it is rich in quiet charms, and accessible at times of year when the higher valleys are closed. It is the centre of the idyllic chalet life celebrated

in Swiss romance—far less severe than that met by the traveller at the foot of the glaciers.

There are many pretty walks in the woods, and many drives, a list of which is given in the hotels. From *Mont Cray* (6884 ft.) on the N., an easy ascent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. over grass, there is a fine view extending to the chain of *Mont Blanc*. The next summit to the E. of the Cray, is called the *Praz* ($5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.). It is 300 ft. higher, and commands a rather more extensive view. The commencement of the path can be pointed out at any of the pensions. Near the summit of the ordinary Alpine flowers grow in great beauty and luxuriance. Eastwards of the *Praz* (3 hrs.) the range gradually rises in height, till after several points, with strange names—*Bimi*, *Sofothi*—it culminates in the *Vanil Noir* (7845 ft.) and *Dent de Brenlaires* (rather lower). These can be reached by walking from *Château d'Oex*, up the *Vallée de Vert Champ*, to the opening of the *Val de Morteys*. Here there are several chalets where the night could be passed, or at all events a guide procured. The *Val de Morteys* is a very curious basin, of the kind frequent in this range, high up between the *Vanil Noir* and *Dent de Brenlaires* and famous for its rare flowers. Up to the opening of the *Val de Morteys*, the traveller bound from *Château d'Oex* to *Jaun* or *Charmey* follows the same path. Instead of diverging at this point, he follows it to the col, with the *Dent de Brenlaires* on his l., the fine crags called *Pertaboveys* on his rt., and descends into the valley of the *Jaun* or *Jogne* by a picturesque path. The path is well marked all the way. From *Château d'Oex* to the col is about 4 hrs. Thence to *Jaun*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Thence by the new road to *Charmey*, 1 hr.

On the opposite side of the *Sarine* valley the chief points are the *Rüblihorn* or *Dent de Chamois* and the *Gummfluh*. The former (7569 ft.) can be best ascended by walking up the

Gerine valley to the chalets, just under the *Gummfluh*. Here a guide can be found, and it is necessary for any but really good climbers to take one, as there is a *mauvais pas* in climbing the rock. The view from the *Rüblihorn* over the *Oberland* is very fine, as is also that from the *Gummfluh*. The easiest way of climbing the *Gummfluh* (8078 ft.) is to drive or walk to *Etivaz*, from whence a straightforward climb of about 4 hrs. will land you on the summit. Or it is possible for fair climbers, particularly if assisted by a guide, to climb directly to the summit from the last chalets in the *Gerine* valley. The longest way, but the most interesting of all, is to start from these chalets, ascend to the col between the *Rocher du Midi*, and the westernmost rocks of the *Gummfluh* chain, then turn to the l., and after a short climb, cross the ridge, and descend a little on the other side till a point is reached, from which it is possible to walk fairly straight along the side of screes and broken rocks till the col is reached which leads from *Etivaz* to *Rougemont*. This point is also made for by those climbing in the ordinary way from *Etivaz*, and from here an hour more is enough to reach the top. The view of the *Oberland*, particularly of the nearer points, such as the *Wildhorn* and *Diablerets*, is magnificent.]

The *Vevey* rte. next crosses the stream from the *Val d'Etivaz* at (43 m.) **Moulins**. [Hence a carriage-road branches off to **Sepey**, and **Aigle** (Rte. 43). The pedestrian may strike off from the bridge at **Etivaz** and then up the *Val d'Etivaz*, and over a col at its head, or by another on the W. side of the mountain called the *Cape de Moine* (7714 ft.).] In $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. a road on the rt. leads across the river to ($44\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Rossi-nière**. The beautiful gorge of *La Perte de la Tine*, between very grand rocks and pines, leads to

$47\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Montbovon** (in Germ. *Bu-*

benberg), which Byron calls 'a pretty scraggy village, with a wild river and a wooden bridge : ' it is situated in Canton Friburg.

[A horse-path over the romantic *Col de Jaman* (Jommen Pass : there is a short cut at the angle of the road from La Tine), 4974 ft. above the sea descending upon the Lake of Geneva, will bring the traveller to Glion, or Montreux-Territet, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ up, 2 down). In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. it passes a deep glen by a bridge ; in another 25 min. a chapel ; 15 min. a small *Inn* ; from which it is 1 hr. to the col, where there are stone chalets (wine and milk), and often a herd of enormous cows chewing the cud, each with a musical bell. On the descent, in 5 min. the path divides, to pass down different sides of a gorge ; l. to Glion and Montreux ; rt. to the *Hotel* at *Les Avants*, a large and comfortable house (see Rte. 55), in a high pasture basin, whence there is a carr-road to Vevey in 3 hrs. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by footpaths), while from the hotel itself there are many excursions, the *Cape au Moine* (6381 ft. distinguish it from a peak of very similar name mentioned above), *Dent de Jaman* (6162 ft.), and *Merdasson* (6106 ft.) being each 3 hrs. distant, the *Rochers de Naye* (6719 ft.) 4 hrs. (see Rte. 55). Byron who crossed the *Col de Jaman* in 1816, describes the whole route as 'beautiful as a dream.' 'The view from the highest points comprised, on one side, the greatest part of Lake Lemman ; on the other, the valleys and mountains of the Canton of Friburg, and an immense plain, with the Lakes of Neuchâtel and Morat, and all which the borders of the Lake of Geneva inherit ; we had both sides of the Jura before us in one point of view, with Alps in plenty. The music of the cows' bells (for their wealth, like the patriarchs' is cattle) in the pastures which reach to a height far above any mountains in Britain, and the shepherds shouting to us from crag to crag, and playing on their reeds, where the steeps ap-

peared almost inaccessible with the surrounding scenery, realized all that I have ever heard or imagined of a pastoral existence :—much more so than Greece or Asia Minor, for there we have a little too much of the sabre and musket order, and if there is a crook in one hand, you are sure to see a gun in the other ; but this was pure and unmixed—solitary, savage, and patriarchal. As we went they played the "Ranz des Vaches" and other airs, by way of farewell. I have lately reepeople my mind with nature.'—*Byron's Journal*. It is perhaps well to point out that things have changed much in this district, as elsewhere, since Byron's days.

The view from the col is very beautiful—the blue expanse of the lake—green slopes decked with woods and rocks—the bold mountains at the mouth of the Rhone. To see the Oberland range (better seen however, from the *Rochers de Naye* or the *Cape au Moine*) you must climb the *Dent de Jaman* itself, 6165 ft., a stiff hr.'s work from the col. It is only accessible on the N. side. Below it is the pretty Lac de Jaman.

'Besides the *Col de Jaman* there are two less-known passes by which a walker can cross from the Sarine valley to the Lake of Geneva—the *Col de Chaude*, and the *Col de la Jortèse*.

'For both passes the Hongrin—the stream that issues from the Lac de Lioson above Lécherette, and runs down its retired upland valley to the Sarine at Montbovon—must be reached. From Les Moulins ascend to the well-marked col, on the rt. of which is the Planachaux, taking the path on the l. of the road, just after crossing the bridge. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s easy walking to this col by a well-marked but very stony path. Descend almost immediately and follow the path to the l., keeping continually downwards till in another hr. the Hongrin is reached.

'Descend its course to a white house. Cross the bridge close to it for the *Col de la Jortèse* leading to

Roche or Yvorne. A large wooden chalet known as *La Jointe* is soon passed. Here wine can be had, and possibly a guide, if one has not been already secured at Château d'Oex. His services will be useful in saving time, as the immense spongy pastures over which for 4 or 5 hrs. the way now lies are puzzling to a stranger, and there is nothing that can be called a path till close to the summit of the pass. The view of the Tours d'Ay and de Mayen, whose precipices close in the left side of the valley is imposing. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the col is a chalet, which affords milk and bread. At Aux Agittes, a little on its further side, there is a private chalet residence. Here the traveller can either diverge to the l. and walk by Corbeyrier to Yvorne, or descend directly upon Roche, whence a train will take him to the lake side, or up the valley of the Rhone. A pedestrian intending to make out the way for himself without the help of a guide should allow at least 9 hrs. from Château d'Oex to Roche. In taking the path in the reverse direction, from Roche to Château d'Oex, be careful to turn to the l. after about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. through the wood, and do not be tempted into what begins as a path but ends as a timber shoot a little further on. The view from the col is a fine one, and the whole country traversed is one little known.'

'The *Col de Chaude* or *de la Tinière*. From the white house mentioned above, follow the Hongrin as directed for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., to a lower bridge at a saw-mill. After mounting the first rise by a winding path, the well-marked col is directly in view: $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. should suffice to reach it from the Hongrin. The descent to Villeneuve will occupy about 2 hrs. The whole walk along the Hongrin is one of great beauty, and there are several pools suitable for a bathe. From Château d'Oex to Villeneuve is an easy walk of about 6 hrs. Chamois are fairly abundant on the Dent d'Avenaïre, and Englishmen have been known to take

up their quarters at the saw-mill for the purpose of shooting them. There are also plenty of trout in the Hongrin, but they will not easily be tempted by English flies. A few hints from a native would be useful to an intending fisherman.'—*W.T.A.*]

The carriage-road from Montbovon to Vevey makes a long détour in its descent of the valley; circling round the *Moléson* (6578 ft.), it passes under the hills crowned by the castle and town of

$56\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Gruyères** (in Germ. *Gruyèrz*). This little town of 1194 Inhab. is picturesque from its position on the face of a hill, the top of which is crowned by the *Castle*, very commanding and well preserved. Its owners, the Counts of Gruyères, were sovereigns of the surrounding district down to 1555, when the family became bankrupt, and the creditors seized and sold the lordship to Berne, so that the last descendant died in a strange land. The castle has been sold to M. Bovy, who has repaired it with taste. The gloomy antiquity of the interior corresponds with the character of the watch-towers, battlements, and loop-holes as seen from without. The walls are 14 ft. thick, the halls vaulted and dimly lighted; in one is a fireplace at which oxen were roasted whole. The *torture chamber* at the top of the stairs contained the rack, which has been used within the present century. The *Ch. of St. Théodule* (1254) has a monument, with marble effigies, of a Count of Gruyères, in singular costume. The inhabitants of the town are a lazy set, many of them pensioners of a rich *Hospital*. The peasants have good voices, and *jodel* to perfection.

The language spoken in this district, a Romance dialect (called, in German, *Gruverin-Wälsch*) is thought to prove the descent of the people from the Burgundians. It is a subject worthy of attention. The district is famous for its *cheeses*, and supplies a great part of the 55,000 cwt. which Canton Friburg

manufactures yearly, and which is chiefly exported under the name of Gruyères.

The watch-tower of *La Tour de Trême* was an outpost of the Counts of Gruyères. In its neighbourhood is the Carthusian monastery of *La Part Dieu*, founded 1307 by Guillemette de Grandson, Dowager-Countess of Gruyères, and secularized in 1848.

59 m. **Bulle** (in Germ. *Boll*), one of the most industrious towns in the canton, terminus of a branch from Romont ($11\frac{3}{4}$ m. 45 mins.) on the Berne and Lausanne Rly. (Rte. 45). It contains 2797 Inhab., and is the chief depôt for the cheese made in the valleys of the Sarine and of Charmey, and on the elevated plateau of which it is the centre. It is 2493 ft. above the sea; and if the ages inscribed on the tombstones form any test, it must be one of the healthiest places in the world. There is a 13th cent. château, but the town is modern, having been burnt in 1805. It is $21\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Vevey. To Friburg, there are two roads, one on either side of the Sarine, by Favargny l. bk. ($15\frac{1}{2}$ m.) or La Roche rt. bk. ($17\frac{1}{2}$ m.). The latter is said to be the more picturesque. The former passes by the Cistercian Abbey of *Hauterive*, founded in 1137, suppressed in 1848, of which the church (with fine carved stalls) and the cloister alone escaped the fire which in 1884 destroyed the rest of the buildings then used as an agricultural school.

[From Bulle or Gruyères the traveller may ascend the *Moléson* (6578 ft.), in about 4 hrs. It is a wide-spreading mountain, covered with cattle, and the summit difficult to find without a guide. E. are beautiful rtes. to Thun, through valleys little visited. An excursion in that direction can be made to the *Baths of the Lac Noir* (formerly known as *Domène*) by carriage-road and horse-path, the former as far as Val Sainte. The road crosses the Sarine from *La Tour de Trême*, and at *Crésuz* leaves

rt. the *Valley of Charmey*, leading by Jaun to Boltigen in the Simmenthal. It then ascends to *Val Sainte*, formerly a Carthusian monastery, founded 1299 by Girard, lord of Charmey (see above under *Boltingen*). It is situated under the mountain called *La Berra*, on which wrestling-matches are held on the third Sunday in July. Hence over the pass of the *Chesalette* (4659 ft.) to the *Baths of the Lac Noir* with cold sulphureous springs and lovely landscape, on the *Lac Noir* (3465 ft.), or *Lac d'Omeinaz*, a little lake surrounded by mountains. Hence by descending $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. on the road to Friburg and then remounting E. past the *Baths of Schwefelberg* you can reach the *Gantrist Pass* (5217 ft.), which leads W., in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the *Lac Noir* to the *Baths of Blumenstein*, another charming watering-place 2602 ft. above the sea, from which there is a carriage-road to Thun (see Rte. 24). The *Hotel and Baths of Gurnigel* (Hauser Frères), 3873 ft., can also be reached from the Gantrist Pass or by carriage via Planfayon. The *Vallée de Bellegarde* or *Jaunthal*, where the finest cheese is produced, may be visited from Bulle. From Bulle to Boltigen, in the Simmenthal, is a picturesque drive of $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (see above).]

Near Vaulruz (a station on the Bulle line) are the *Baths of Colombettes*, a name celebrated in the most popular of the Ranz des Vaches.

The coach-road now turns S., skirting the base of the *Moléson* to

$71\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Châtel St. Denis** (in Germ. *Kastels*), a picturesque village with an elevated castle on the l. bank of the *Veveyse*. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond it the road enters Canton Vaud, and is then carried by an easy descent in zigzags down the steep hill towards the beautiful Lake Lemman, passing the *Hôtel Bellevue* about 2 m. short of

$80\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Vevey** (Rte. 55). The view from this road is nearly as fine as from the *Col de Jaman*, so that the enormous bends will not

be regretted, though they lengthen the journey.

ROUTE 43.

CHÂTEAU D'OEX TO AIGLE, BY THE VALLÉE DES ORMONTS.

Miles.		
16	. . . . .	Sepey
23½	. . . . .	Aigle

The road to **Aigle** is a magnificent specimen of engineering, and runs through very fine scenery. The first mile and a half of road descends the valley to the village of *Moulins* (Rte. 42). The road here turns off to the l., leaving the Bulle road, and, after rising by two long zigzags, plunges into the defile of *Pissot* in the *Etivaz* valley. For full 3 m. the road is carried along a narrow ledge which has been blasted out of the rocks, and is perhaps 500 ft. above the stream, which can scarcely be seen in the rocky and wooded gorge below. There are few finer passes or bolder works in the Alps. After leaving the gorge, the road crosses the stream at *Etivaz*, then doubles back and rises by a series of zigzags to

8½ m. **La Lécherette**, 5066 ft., a little beyond which is the highest point of the road, *Col des Mosses*, 5935 ft. [An easy pass leads by the *Hongrin* valley to *Montbovon* (Rte. 42) in 4½ hrs.] The road then runs through a tolerably level open valley, descending towards

12½ m. **Combamaz**, 4475 ft. above the sea, with a sulphureous mineral spring. The country resembles a magnificent park spread over mountains, emerald green to their tops. It is a pleasant hr.'s stroll to the huge erratic boulder called *Pierre du Moucillé*. Excursions to the *Lac Lionson* (6135 ft.) and the *Pic de Chaussy* (7799 ft.), overhanging

the lake, with view of the Lake of Geneva, Dent du Midi, and Diablerets, besides the Mont Blanc chain and the peaks of the Bernese Oberland. Combamaz is seldom free from snow before the end of June.

A descent into the Vallée des Ormonts leads to

16 m. **Sepey**. It is a primitive village, very prettily placed, at a height of 3704 ft., with beautiful view of the Dent du Midi.

At the hamlet of **Leysin** (5056 ft.), 3 m. from Sepey, with a splendid view of the Alps, there is a pension. This place is beginning to be frequented in winter, a large Kurhaus is in course of construction, and it may become the Davos of the Suisse Romande.

[Ascents can be made of the *Tour d'Ay*, 7819 ft., *Tour de Mayen* 7622 ft., and *Chamossaire*, 6949 ft. Over the Chamossaire you may walk to Bex or Aigle by crossing the Grande Eau by a bridge 1 m. below Sepey, ascending the opposite slopes to La Forclaz, then to a cascade and *Lac des Chavonnes*, 2¼ hrs., by fine forests. The chalets of Bretaye, immediately above the lake, afford cream and milk, and are about ½ hr. from the top of the mountain. 1½ hr. descent (Rte. 44) leads to **Chesières** and **Villars** (3985 ft.), whence there is a road (8¾ m.) to Ollon and Aigle (see Rte. 56).]

The pasturages in this valley are celebrated, and the cheese, cream, and butter of Les Ormonts (Ormont-dessus above Sepey, and dessous below it) equal any in the canton.

The descent from Sepey to Aigle is very fine. The road is a magnificent piece of engineering, often running along a shelf in the rock, and the views from it are glorious.

At the bottom of the valley rushes the Grande Eau in a series of rapids and cascades. In the distance, beyond Aigle, the snowy tops of the Dent du Midi glisten in contrast to the dark forests of the Ormonts; and the Chamossaire, to the E.,

rears its grey peak above the pasturages and chalets. In the month of July the *laburnum* is found here in flower, and the rare fern *Asplenium montanum*.

23½ m. **Aigle**, a station on the Simplon Rly. (Rte. 56).

ROUTE 44.

SEPEY TO GSTEIG, BY THE HÔTEL DES DIABLERETS.

Miles		
9	.	Les Plans
7½	.	Gsteig

Carriage-road all the way.

Between Sepey and Comballaz a branch road turns off from the Aigle road, and goes up the valley of *Ormonts-dessus* to the Plan des Iles. At **Vers l'Église**, the chief hamlet, there are several Pensions; at **Les Plans** also. The chief inn, the **Hôtel des Diablerets**, is 3816 ft. above the sea, in full view of one of the grandest scenes in the Alps, the *Creux de Champ*, the head of the valley of *Ormonts-dessus*. It is surrounded by precipices and glaciers of the *Diablerets*, shaped like a horse-shoe (not unlike the *Cirque* of *Gavarnie* in the Pyrenees), over which dash 5 or 6 waterfalls, the sources of the *Grande Eau*. The scenery is beautiful—green alps dotted with chalets, the *Tour d'Ay* and *Tour de Mayen* to the W., forests on the heights, and far above them, tier upon tier, and streaming with ice, the rocks of the *Oldenhorn* and *Diablerets*.

The chief excursions are to the

a. *Creux de Champ*, about 2 hrs. there and back, passing through a forest. On the l., at the entrance of the basin, a path leads up the *Prapioz* alp to the glacier of *Sexrouge*.

b. *Cascade du Dard*, falling from

the *Oldenhorn*, rt. of the path to the *Col de Pillon*.

c. *Cape de Moine*, 7714 ft., N. of the hotel. On the other side it is craggy, and its shape very whimsical, whence the name. 3½ hrs. up.

d. *Lac d'Arnen*, a pretty mountain tarn, beneath a wood. It is reached by a col (2 hrs.), the second opening E. of the *Tête de Moine* (but not seen from the hotel), commanding a grand view of the *Oldenhorn* and mountains eastward. A path runs slanting to this col from the hotel.

e. *Chamossaire*, 6949 ft., the highest point of the range S. of Sepey. The way lies towards that village, and then up the alp to the *Lac des Charonnes*, 3 hrs. Thence to the top in about ½ hr. without difficulty. A very beautiful view, including *Mt. Blanc* and the head of the *Lake of Geneva*. The descent to *Villars* down a wooded dale is most charming, and the mountain is best taken by crossing from the *H. des Diablerets* to that place.

f. *Oldenhorn*, 10,250 ft.; about 7 hrs. up. A descent can be made on the other side, by the *Zanfleuron Glacier* to the *Inn* near the *Sanetsch Pass* (Rte. 41).

g. *Diablerets*, 10,650 ft. One of the easiest snow mountains, with a noble view. First ascended in 1850 by the *Rocher de Culant*, on the W. side. In 1869 an ascent was made by the rocks above the *Creux de Champ*, the lower precipice being turned by the path leading to the *Sexrouge Glacier*. The descent on the other side is down the great *Zanfleuron Glacier* to the *Sanetsch Pass* (Rte. 41). It can also be climbed from the *Col de Cheville* (Rte. 58).

h. The *Col de la Croix* (5689 ft.) is a beautiful pass to *Bex*. 1½ hr. to the col, 2 down to *Gryon*, whence there is a carriage-road of about 3 hrs. to *Bex*. The path to the col ascends rt. at the entrance of the wood near the *Creux de Champ*, keeping N. of the stream. Carriage-road in construction.

From Plan des Iles the road mounts through charming rock and forest scenery to the *Col de Pillon* (5086 ft.) under the Oldenhorn, and then descends, soon entering Canton Berne and passing a pretty waterfall, to Gsteig, reached in 2½ hrs.' walk (Rte. 41).

ROUTE 45.

BERNE TO LAUSANNE BY FRIBURG—RAIL.

Miles.		
8	. .	Flamatt
19 $\frac{3}{4}$	. .	Friburg
35 $\frac{1}{4}$	. .	Romont
45 $\frac{1}{4}$	. .	Oron
52 $\frac{3}{4}$	. .	Chexbres (Vevey)
61	. .	Lausanne

Express trains take 2½ hrs., others 3¼ to 3¾ hrs.

The country traversed is fertile and broken, and very pretty; distant views of the Alps are often obtained, and the descent to the Lake of Geneva is very fine. The left-hand side of the train has the best view.

The line makes a great curve, and in a short time the Bernese Alps and the Simmenthal mountains appear on the l.

5½ m. **Thorishaus Stat.**, just beyond which the Sense, which divides Canton Berne from Canton Friburg, and comes from the Baths of the Lac Noir (Rte. 42), is crossed.

8 m. **Flamatt Stat.**

[At *Neueneck*, the Bernese drove back the French in 1798. **Laupen** is famous for the battle in which the Swiss confederates, under Rudolf of Erlach, defeated the mailed chivalry of Burgundy and Swabia in 1339. A tower, erected 1829, with a short inscription to commemorate the victory, stands near the spot where the main battle raged.]

There is a tunnel of 200 yds. in

length beyond Flamatt, after which the railway runs for some miles through a pretty little valley. It then passes through another tunnel and comes to

15½ m. **Guin Stat.** Two miles beyond this the ravine of the Sarine is crossed by the great Grandfey Viaduct (1092 ft. long).

The towers and old walls of Friburg are now seen on the l., and the train goes round the town to

19¾ m. **Friburg Stat.**, which is on the S.W. of the town, nearly a mile from the cathedral and bridge.

Friburg can be seen in 3 hrs., and is well worth the excursion from Berne; or, stopping between two trains, walk or hire a carriage to the Grandfey bridge, and come back to the cathedral, after which the carriage is of no use.

Friburg—Germ. *Freiburg*—12,239 Inhab., chiefly Rom. Cath., the capital of Canton Friburg, situated (at a height of 2100 ft.) on a promontory formed by the windings of the Sarine (Saane). Many of the houses stand on the very edge of the precipice overhanging the river, and their quaint architecture, the long line of embattled walls stretching up hill and down dale, varied by the chain of feudal watch-towers, and gateways of the ancient fortifications which still exist in a perfect state, together with the singular and romantic features of the gorge, make the distant view at once imposing and highly picturesque. The narrow dirty streets of the interior do not altogether correspond with these outward promises.

Friburg was founded about 1178 by Duke Berchtold IV. of Zähringen, father of him who founded Berne, and nephew of the founder in 1120 of Friburg in Breisgau, and was long a free town, whence it is supposed to derive its name (*Frei-Burg*). It was called Friburg 'in Uechtland,' as it was built on what had once been the waste and uninhabited district between the settle-

ments of the Burgundians and the Alamanni. It was bought in 1277 from the Counts of Kyburg (who held it 1218-1277) by the House of Habsburg, and frequently fought against Berne, though its first alliance with Berne dates back to 1243, and from 1452 to the Reformation it was a satellite of the ambitious town on the Aar. It was afterwards subject for a short time (1452-1477) to the Dukes of Savoy. In 1481, it was admitted into the Swiss Confederation, having done good service on its side in the battles of Morat and Grandson. From the time of the Reformation it has been a stronghold of the Roman Catholic party, and hence a member of the Golden League (1586) and of the 'Sonderbund' (1843).

Down to 1847 Canton Friburg presented a remarkable instance of a state with a constitution purely democratic, in which the chief influence was exercised by ecclesiastics; it is still the only Swiss Canton in which no form of the *Referendum* exists. The town of Friburg was a stronghold of the Roman Catholic priesthood: it is still the residence of the Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva. It contained no less than 9 convents (5 for monks and 4 for nuns), 12 churches, and 10 chapels. The *Jesuits*, while banished from most other states of Europe, were here openly protected, having been recalled, in 1818, by a decree of the Grand Council of the canton. They were expelled in 1847.

The **Suspension Bridge**, at a height of 167 ft. over the Sarine, completed in 1834—engineer M. Chaley, of Lyons—should be crossed. The span of the catenary of the wire ropes is 810 ft., that of the chains of the Menai Bridge 570 ft. It was originally supported by 4 cables of iron wire; two more have been added. It is well seen from the old road, and from the gorge of Gotteron.

The appearance of Friburg from

the Berne road and the wire-bridge is singularly striking and picturesque, its antique battlements and numerous towers crowning the summit of a precipitous rock above the gorge of the Sarine. The most conspicuous building is a large structure, with 5 stories and many windows, once a *Jesuits' Pensionnat*. Below are the Gothic tower and church of St. Nicolas.

Another Wire Bridge, 745 ft. long and 305 high, has been suspended across the romantic gorge of Gotteron, just above the junction of the stream of the same name with the river Sarine. It was finished in 1840. The wire cables are attached immediately to the solid rock on each side, and the point of suspension is higher on one side than on the other, which gives it the appearance of half a bridge. The object of this mode of construction is economy, the expense of building piers of solid masonry from the bottom of the valley being saved. Those not pressed for time should descend from the bridge to the stream over which it is thrown, and follow up its course for a mile or two. The soft sandstone rocks through which it has worn its way are picturesque both in form and colour, and the limpid purity of the water is varied and enhanced by constant rapids.

The **Church of St. Nicolas** is a handsome Gothic building, chiefly in the Flamboyant style (nave early 14th cent., choir 1627-1631), built on the site of a church founded at the same time as the town. The exterior was carefully restored in 1856. 'The original charter by which Berchtold of Zähringen in 1178 confirms the Monastery of Payerne in possession of the allodium in which the new church of St. Nicolas was built is preserved in the archives of Turin.' St. Nicolas was made a Collegiate Church of secular canons in 1512 by Julius II., and has never at any time been

properly a cathedral church, though used as such at present by the exiled bishop of Lausanne and Geneva. The portal under the tower (the separate figures are of different dates, from the 14th cent. onwards) is surmounted by a bas-relief, representing the Last Judgment. In the centre stands St. Nicolas, his statuette was entirely gilt, and is among the more modern; and above him is seated the Saviour; on the l. hand an angel is weighing mankind in a huge pair of scales, not singly but by lots, while an imp is maliciously endeavouring to pull down one scale, and make the other kick the beam.

The handsome interior has a nave of five bays, divided from the aisles by clustered columns supporting pointed arches. There is a triforium and a clerestory, but no transept. In the choir are quaint reliefs of saints on the backs of the 15th cent. stalls.

Certain magistrates of Friburg, it is said, being imprisoned for a time, about 1449, at Friburg in Breisgau, learned to admire exceedingly the tower of the minster in that town, and longed to replace the meaner structure in their own Friburg with something of equal grandeur; but it was not till 1470 that the work (already planned and probably begun) was entrusted to Georges du Jordil. The tower was brought to a termination in 1490, without the spire at first intended. It rises above the portal, at first quadrangular and then octagonal.

The windows of the nave were at one time filled with stained glass, portions of which found their way (it is not known how or when) to the Musée de Cluny at Paris. The stained glass of the apse was partly derived from the abbey church of Hauterive.

The *Organ*, built by the late Aloys Mooser, a native of the town (b. 1770, d. 1839), is one of the finest instruments in Europe. It was first

played in 1834. A white marble bust of the artist surmounts a small 'Gothic' monument below the organ. The organist plays on it for the gratification of travellers at 1.30 P.M., and 8 P.M., except on certain feast days and on Saturdays. Tickets (1 fr. each) are obtained at the hotels. The performance terminates with the imitation of a storm, from 'Der Freischütz,' introducing the howling of the wind, the roaring of the thunder, and a few flashes of lightning. The instrument was enlarged in 1852 by Vogt, at a later date by Kyburg of Soleure, and 1872 by Merklin and Schütz, of Paris, and has 67 stops and 7800 pipes.

The choir of the **Franciscan** (Cordeliers) **Ch.** dates from the end of the 13th cent., while **St. Jean** and the **Augustinian Church** are late Gothic. **St. Michel** was founded in 1581 by the Jesuits.

The **Pensionnat** or Jesuits' School, the most conspicuous building in the town, was destined for the reception of about 400 pupils, many of them children of the Roman Catholic noblesse of France and Germany, who were sent hither for their education. The School and Convent have been turned, since 1848, into a Seminary, elementary schools, and an orphanage.

The ancient **Rathhaus** is a building of no consequence, dating from 1502-14. It stands on the site of the Duke of Zähringen's castle, which, according to the legend, had been carried off by the devil from Friburg in Breisgau and dropped in his flight.

Before it is the ancient trunk of a **Lime-tree**, planted, according to tradition, on the day of the battle of Morat, in 1476 (though really planted in 1470). The story relates that a young Friburger, who had fought in the battle, anxious to bring home the good news, ran the whole way, and arrived on this spot, bleeding, out of breath, and so ex-

hausted by fatigue, that he fell down, and had barely time to cry 'Victory!' when he expired. The branch of lime which he carried in his hand was immediately planted, and grew into the tree, of which this decayed trunk, 20 ft. in circumference, is the remains. Till 1851 it gave the name of Lindengericht, or Court of the Lime Tree, to a popular tribunal for the settlement of disputes between the townsfolk and the country folk. Its branches are supported by stone pillars.

The **Cantonal Museum** (which is in the *Lycée*) contains a fine Roman mosaic found at Cormerod, near Avenches, a collection of lacustrine objects, 600 papal medals, and other antiquities. On the ground-floor is the fine collection of statuary and paintings bequeathed to the town in 1879 by the Duchess Adela Colonna (a member of the Friburg family of d'Affry), a native of the town, whose artistic *nom de guerre* was 'Marcello'; some of the statues are from her chisel.

A long flight of steps leads from this down to the lower town and river side: it is called the **Rue Court Chemin**, and the roofs of some of its many quaint old houses serve as pavement for the street above it, called **Rue Grande Fontaine**.

An admirable description of Friburg will be found in Miss Amelia B. Edwards' novel, *The Ladder of Life*.

In 1889 an 'International Catholic' University was founded in Friburg, with theological, law, and philosophical faculties; in the spring session of 1891, it numbered 135 matriculated students.

The Canton Friburg is singularly divided between the German and French languages; and the line of separation, extending from the S.E. corner to the N.W., passes through the town of Friburg, so that in the upper town French is spoken, and in the lower German. This distinction, however, is wearing out.

The walls and gates are perfect specimens of ancient fortification, and contribute, along with the general air of antiquity, to carry back the spectator to a remote state of society. One tower, near the Préfecture (thrown across the street, and now converted into a prison), has acquired the name of **La Mauvaise Tour**, because it contained the rack. Though the torture had been disused in the canton for many years, it was not legally abolished until 1830.

The **Grandfey Rly. Bridge** is a wonderful structure. There is a very pleasant walk or drive to it, starting from outside the Morat gate, and lying all the way through an avenue of large trees, commanding fine views of the Sarine and of the mountains. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Morat gate. At the bridge is a *café*.

The bridge was made in 1862, at Creuzot in France. It is a lattice-girder bridge, 13 ft. deep, 1092 ft. long, in 7 spans of 161 ft. each. The six piers are partly of stone, partly of iron lattice. The two middle piers reach 256 ft. above the stream, i.e. 55 ft. higher than the Monument, and 32 ft. higher than the towers of Notre Dame in Paris. There is a footpath under the rly.

About 3 m. lower down the valley of the Sarine is the **Grotto of St. Mary Magdalen**, a hermitage and chapel cut out of the sandstone rock, by a native of Gruyères named Dupré, between 1670 and 1680. It is scarcely worth a visit.

A little above Friburg the artificial lake of **Pérolles** was formed (1872) by building a dam across the Sarine. The lake is $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. long, and the water power thence derived is of 2600 to 4000 horse power.

21 m. S.E. are the **Baths of the Lac Noir**, a good house in a charming situation, 3494 ft., with moderate charges. There are boats on the lake (Lac Noir), the source of the *Warmie Sense*, and many ex-

cursions. *Jaun* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., *Val Sainte* $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., *Boltigen* 6 hrs. by the *Kaiseregg* Pass (Rte. 42), besides the ascent of the *Kaiseregg* (7272 ft., 3 hrs.) and of the *Schöpfenspitz* (6910 ft., 4 hrs.).

From Friburg you may visit the hill of *La Berra* (4 hrs., 5656 ft.), which commands a splendid view, and rises above the great abbey of *Valsainte*.

On quitting Friburg Stat., the train overlooks (l.) the deep valley of the *Sarine*: beyond it is the *Moléson*. Six stations are passed and a tunnel of 995 yds. in length. 1. The *Cistercian Nunnery* (1268-1848) of **La Fille Dieu**, near

$35\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Romont Junction Stat.** Branch to *Bulle* (4 trains daily, in 55 min.), chief town of the *Gruyères* district. *Romont* is picturesquely seated on one of the *Jorat* hills above the *Glane*. It possesses 2 of the mysterious *Round towers*, similar in construction to those in Ireland, with the entrance high above the ground, and 4 openings just below the roof facing the cardinal points. One tower, of graceful form, and in a very perfect state, stands detached on a mound outside the walls; the other, which has been much altered, now forms part of the mediæval *Château* said to have been founded by the Kings of Burgundy in the 10th cent., and re-built in the last quarter of the 16th cent. The choir of the parish church was re-built after a great fire in 1434; but the nave is that of the old church built in 1296; and contains some good carved stalls (1468-69) and *sedilia*, and a curious sculpture over the W. door. Soon after leaving Romont, a glimpse of *Mont Blanc* may be gained.

$41\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Vauderens Stat.** (the highest point of the line, 2389 ft.).

Below, on the r., **Rue**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., a picturesque town, with castle, in the vale of the *Broye*, and a station on the line from *Palézieux* to *Moudon*. From *Vauderens* onwards there are fine views over the *Broye*

Valley and the *Haut Jorat*. The line passes below the castle of *Oron* before reaching

$45\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Oron Stat.** The rugged peaks of the *Dent d'Oclie* soon come into sight.

$47\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Palézieux Junct Stat.** Here the line from *Soleure* (Rte. 46) falls in.

$52\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Chexbres Stat.** [This is the station for *Vevey*, and for the *Hôtel Signal*. Fine views.]

On emerging from the rly. tunnel beyond *Chexbres*, a magnificent view on the l.—*Lake of Geneva*, *Valley of Rhone*, *Dent de Jaman*, and other mountains.

The rly. then runs through several other tunnels and cuttings through tilted sandstone strata of the lower miocene.

$55\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Grandvaux Stat.**

$57\frac{3}{4}$ m. **La Conversion Stat.**, above *Lutry* on the lake.

A viaduct of 9 arches next carries the line over a valley through which runs the viaduct of the *Simplon Rly.* The 2 lines unite before entering

61 m. **Lausanne Junct. Stat.** (Rte. 55).

ROUTE 46.

SOLEURE TO LAUSANNE, BY RAIL.

—MORAT. AVENCHES.

Miles.	
$15\frac{1}{2}$	Soleure
$30\frac{1}{2}$	Lyss
$41\frac{1}{2}$	Morat
$65\frac{1}{4}$	Payerne
$78\frac{1}{4}$	Palézieux
	Lausanne

3 trains daily in 6 hrs.

This rly. (opened 1876), after leaving *Soleure* (Rte. 4), follows the valley of the *Aar* to *Busswyl*, a station on the line from *Berne* to *Bienne* (Rte. 1). It keeps to this line as far as *Lyss Stat.*, and then branches off to the rt.

18 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Aarberg Stat.**, a town of 1249 Inhab., on a rocky promontory, nearly surrounded by the Aar, which at times converted it into an island. At this point the course of the river has been diverted (see Rte. 1). The road enters and quits the town by two covered bridges. View from the cemetery.

30 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Morat**—Germ. *Murten*—a thriving town of 2360 Inhab., prettily situated above the E. shore of the lake of Morat. Its picturesque and arcaded streets are overlooked by a 13th cent. *Castle*; and it is still surrounded by 15th cent. walls and watch-towers—the same which, for 13 days, withstood the artillery of Charles the Bold. In the *Gymnasium* is a collection of arms, guns, and other relics of the fight, as well as of objects from the lake dwellings.

The battle of June 22, 1476, which has rendered this otherwise insignificant town famous all over the world, was fought under its walls. The Swiss were drawn up along the heights a little to the S.E., and nothing could resist their impetuous charge. The loss of the Burgundians was immense: 12,000 dead bodies are said to have been left on the field, and many perished in the lake. The bodies of the slain were collected by the Swiss in a 'Bonehouse', which, after standing 300 years, was destroyed in 1798 by the soldiers of the Burgundian Legion in the Revolutionary French army, anxious to efface this record of their ancestors' disgrace and defeat.

The scattered remains have now been collected and buried, and an *Obelisk* was set up over them (in 1822) by the canton, at the roadside, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of Morat, on the site of the bonehouse. The inscription belonging to it, and one or two cannon, made of iron hoops, used in the battle, are still preserved in the *Gymnasium* of Morat.

The best view of the battle-field and lake is from the hill of *Münchenwyler*, near an enormous lime-tree, 36 ft. in circumference, and 90 ft.

high, still in full vigour and luxuriant foliage: it is probably at least 600 years old, since, according to tradition, the Swiss held a council of war before the battle under its shade.

The *Sedilia* in the '**German Church**' bear the dates 1495 and 1498.

The ancient town (mentioned in 516) passed from the Zähringen dynasty to the house of Savoy, from which it was taken in 1476 by the Swiss. Till 1798 it belonged to Berne and Friburg jointly: since that time to Friburg.

The **Lake of Morat**, 1427 ft., is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, 2 broad, and covers an area of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ square m.: it is separated by a narrow flat tract of land from the lake of Neuchâtel, but empties itself into it through the river *Broye*. The sites of 16 ancient **Lake dwellings** have been found in the lake; at *Greng*, 1 m. from the town, many hundred piles of the Bronze Age may still be seen *in situ*.

[N. of *Sugiez*, where the steamer enters the channel of the *Broye*, between the lakes, is

Anet, or *Ins*, a village on an eminence, from which the Alps are well seen in clear weather, with the Lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel near at hand. The Lake of *Bienne* lies about 2 m. N. You overlook from this place the *Aarberger Moos*, a tract of morass, 9 m. long by 6 m. wide, drained in 1875 (see Rte. 1). **Bretiège** (*Brüttelen*) is a watering-place at the foot of hills 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Anet. A road runs from Anet to **Erlach** (French, *Cerlier*), a town of 703 Inhab., on a spur of the *Jolimont*, remarkable for the number of snakes found upon it, and projecting into the lake, like a wall or causeway, towards *Rousseau's* (or *St. Peter's*) *Island*. The castle of Erlach was the cradle of the noble family of that name: among its members was Rudolf, the hero of Laupen in 1339.

The steamer enters the Lake of Neuchâtel at *La Sauge*, and crosses over to Neuchâtel (Rte. 48).]

28½ m. **Avenches Stat.**—Germ. *Wisflisburg*—an ancient walled town of 1864 Inhab., situated in the S.W. angle of the area once occupied by *Aventicum*, the Roman capital of Helvetia. It appears to have existed before the time of Cæsar, for in B. C. 58 the Helvetii destroyed it before starting on their great emigration, but re-built it when beaten back by Cæsar. It attained the height of its prosperity, and a population of 50,000, in the reigns of Vespasian and Titus; but was ruined by the Alamanni in the 4th cent., and later by the Saracens in the 10th cent. The walls may be traced for nearly 4 m., in some places 14 ft. thick and 15 high; they extended to the lake, where they formed a small mole and harbour. The modern town fills but one-twentieth of the space they enclosed—the rest is meadow-land or corn-field. About a mile before reaching Avenches the road from Morat is carried through a breach in these ancient fortifications. (On the l. is seen a tower, which, though preserving its original form, has been restored.) They owe their total destruction to their massy masonry having been for ages regarded as a quarry out of which the neighbouring houses and villages have been built. Close to the modern town, on the l. of the road, a solitary Corinthian column, 37 ft. high, is still standing, and, for a long time, served the storks as a pedestal to build their nests on, whence it is called the *Cigognier*.

'By a lone wall a lonelier column rears
A grey and grief-worn aspect of old days:
'Tis the last remnant of the wreck of years,
And looks as with the wild-bewilder'd gaze
Of one to stone converted by amaze,
Yet still with consciousness; and there it
stands,
Making a marvel that it not decays,
When the coeval pride of human hands,
Levell'd *Aventicum*, hath strew'd her subject
lands.'

Childe Harold.

Other traces of fallen splendour, such as the line of city walls, broken cornices, inscriptions, distinct re-

mains of an *amphitheatre*, and fragments of an aqueduct, exist, and are interesting evidence of the extent of the largest Roman colony in Helvetia. Many antiquities (about 2000 in number, including 700 coins) are preserved in the new **Museum**, and there is a splendid mosaic *in situ* ½ hr. from the town. A society for preserving the remains and exploring the site was founded in 1885 (*Association pro Aventico*). It has discovered a Gallo-Roman Christian cemetery among other interesting objects, and has also published a useful map and account of the existing remains.

Tacitus has recorded the history of Julius Alpinus, the chief man of the city, who was condemned to death for aiding and abetting an insurrection against the Roman Emp. Vitellius, in ignorance of the murder of his rival Galba (A.D. 69).

1500 years after this event an inscription was reported to have been found here, bearing these words:—
'Julia Alpinula: Hic jaceo. Infelicis patris infelix proles. Deæ Aventiæ Sacerdos. Exorare patris necem non potui: Male mori in fatis illi erat. Vixi annos xxiii. (I, Julia Alpinula, lie here—unfortunate child of an unfortunate parent, priestess of the Goddess Aventia. I failed in averting, by my prayers, the death of my father; the Fates had decreed that he should die ignominiously. I lived 23 years.)'

The critical acuteness of the late Lord Stanhope destroyed the romance of this story by proving incontestably that the above pathetic epitaph, the cause of such poetic sympathy, is a *forgery* of the 16th century (made by the Dutch savant Merula of Dordrecht, then at Geneva searching for inscriptions on behalf of Justus Lipsius), and that no such person as Julia Alpinula ever existed.

A *Castle* was built by a Count Wivilo, in the 7th century, whence *Wisflisburg*, the German name of

Avenches. A bishop of Aventicum is mentioned in 517, but at the end of that century (590) the see was transferred to Lausanne, by the then Bishop Marius (d. 594) whose continuation (to 581), of the *Chronicon* of Prosper of Aquitaine is extremely valuable, as one of the few surviving documents relating to the early history of Burgundy. The modern town was built in the 11th cent. by the bishop of Lausanne. The country here is interesting by the richness of the cultivation, the beauty of the fruit-trees, and the comfort apparently enjoyed by the population.

Three stations are passed before reaching (41½ m.) **Payerne Junct. Stat.**—German *Peterlingen*. There are 2 churches in this walled town, of which the chief, now turned into a *Halle au Blé*, is a very remarkable building in the Romanesque style, of the 11th–12th cents., largely constructed out of the ruins of Aventicum, but the tower is 15th cent. Bertha Queen of Burgundy, the original founder (A. D. 962) of it, and of the adjoining Chuniac convent (suppressed in 1536, and now a school), was buried in it. The curiosity of the place is *Queen Bertha's Saddle*, a cumbrous machine kept in the *parish* church, from which it appears that, in her days, it was the fashion for ladies to ride *en cavalier*; but Bertha spun as she rode, having a distaff planted on the pommel. In the same church is Bertha's tomb, an antique sarcophagus discovered under the tower in 1818, now covered with a slab of black marble. Payerne was the capital of the Kingdom of Transjurane Burgundy (9th–11th cents.).

[There are rlys. to *Estarayer* on the Lake of Neuchâtel, and thence to Yverdon, 17½ m. Rte. 49; also to Friburg, Rte. 45.]

The rly. continues to ascend the valley of the Broye, passing Henniez, and 2 other stations, to

51 m. **Lucens Stat.** (*Lobsingen*), with a 12th cent. castle, formerly a hunting-seat of the bishop of

Lausanne, and now an educational establishment.

54½ m. **Moudon Stat.**—Germ. *Milden*. This town (2647 Inhab.) was the Roman *Minnidunum*, whence its modern name. It has a splendid 13th cent. Gothic church, recalling the Cathedral of Lausanne, and a tall *Tower* of defence, attributed to the 10th cent., but possibly of Roman origin.

59 m. **Rue Stat.** with a picturesque castle (Rte. 45).

65¼ m. **Palézieux Junct. Stat.** Here the rly. joins that from Friburg to Lausanne (Rte. 45).

78¼ m. **Lausanne** (Rte. 55).

ROUTE 48.

BIENNE TO NEUCHÂTEL—RAIL.

19¼ m.

For the Rlys. converging at Bienne from Berne and Olten, see Rtes. 1 and 2.

About 1 m. S. of Bienne is

Nidau, a village on the lake, with 1360 Inhab. and a picturesque 13th cent. castle, flanked by round towers and surmounted by a tall square keep. The lords of Nidau, an extinct branch of the former lords of Neuchâtel, were foes of Berne; their stronghold now shows on its front the Bernese bear, painted of colossal dimensions, and is converted into the cantonal salt-warehouse. From the slope of the hill near Belmund a good view is obtained of the lake and of St. Peter's Isle. Rt., near a fir-wood, rises an obelisk, by way of monument to the Swiss who fell here fighting against the French, 1798.

The recently deepened Zihl (Thièle), which drains the Lake of Bienne, passes near Nidau. A lake-village has been discovered here.

Since the opening of the railway steamers have ceased to navigate the

Lake of Biemme. The trains run along its W. bank and command a fine view of it: but the Jura chain is hid.

5½ m. Twann Stat.

The **Lake of Biemme** (German, *Bieler See*) is about 9¼ m. long, and 2½ broad, lying at a height of 1424 ft. and covering an area of 16 sq. miles. It is 3 ft. lower than the Lake of Neuchâtel, whose waters it receives at its S. extremity by the Thièle, discharging them again at the N.E. corner, through a continuation of the same river. It possessed much quiet beauty of scenery, lately impaired by the artificial lowering of its waters, which has, however, brought to light some interesting remains of lake-villages.

The Lake of Biemme owes its celebrity chiefly to Rousseau's residence on it, and to his somewhat extravagant praises. The **Ile de St. Pierre**, on which he took refuge for 2 months, in 1765, after his proscription at Paris, and his stoning at Motiers (Rte. 51 A), is situated about 6 m. from Biemme. Boats may be hired at almost all the villages on the lake to row to it. The island, a pretty object, is a ridge of sandstone, rising 12 ft. above the lake, and prolonged southwards, under water, to the hill called Jolimont. It is crowned by a grove of old oaks. the shade of which in summer is refreshing.

Rousseau's room is preserved nearly as he left it, except that its walls, doors, shutters, and windows are scribbled over with names of all nations. To escape the importunities of curious visitors he used to climb up by a stove, through a trap-door (still shown) into the garret, and frequently, when informed by his host that a party had come expressly to see him, refused to appear—'Je ne suis pas ici dans une ménagerie.'

The most extensive peat-moss in Switzerland lies on the S.E. shore of the Lake of Biemme. The old Benedictine Abbey of St. Jean

(founded 1090, secularized 1528) is now used as a prison. An ancient lacustrine village has been dug out of the morass, 1000 ft. from the present shore, near Möringen.

9¼ m. **Neuveville Stat.**—Germ. *Neuenstadt*—a thriving little town of 2368 Inhab. (here French is spoken), on the edge of the lake, and at the foot of the *Chasseral*, or Gestler, the summit of which (5279 ft.) may be reached in 4½ hrs., by way of Landeron and Lignères, the carriage-road going as far as the *Signal* (where there is an unpretending *Inn*), ¼ hr. from the highest point. View less shut in and therefore more extensive than that from the lower Chaumont.

On the opposite side of the lake, near its S. extremity, stands *Erlach* (Cerlier), on the slope of the *Jolimont*.

11¼ m. **Landeron Stat.** is a picturesque old Swiss town near the mouth of the naturally shallow river *Thièle* or *Zihl*, through which the waters of the Lake of Neuchâtel find their way into the Lake of Biemme.

Emerging from a tunnel the train reaches

16¾ m. **St. Blaise Stat.** The tower of the church dates from 1516. The line continues to rise until it overlooks the whole lake.

19¼ m. **Neuchâtel Junct. Stat.**, high above the lake—Germ. *Neuenburg*, the chief town of the canton (16,504 Inhab., mainly Protestants), is built upon the steep slope of the Jura, and along a narrow shelf of alluvial deposits brought down by the river *Seyon*, gained by embankments from the water, and by turning the river into a tunnel cut for 500 ft. through the rock. Several streets have been built on the land thus acquired. Except as the threshold of Switzerland, it has little to interest the passing traveller; it has but little trade, and not much activity, except on market-days. To

one newly arrived in the country, the first and glorious view of the Alps from the heights above the town, especially from a grassy hillock, a few minutes above the station of the funicular line Ecluse-Plan (5 min. journey), is a constant delight; and, even should the sky be clouded, Neuchâtel, with its picturesque old castle, its numerous white country-houses, its vine-clad hills, and blue expanse of lake, will be pronounced beautiful.

The Burgundian house of Challon was, at least nominally, the suzerain of the county of Neuchâtel, from 1288 onwards, though the counts and their subjects maintained jealously their privileges and liberties, allowing their princes but very limited authority, and allying themselves with Friburg in 1290, Berne in 1308 and again in 1406, and Soleure c. 1324. In 1504 the county passed by marriage to the house of Longueville, a bastard branch of the royal house of France, but the house of Challon retained the suzerainty till it became extinct in 1707, when the King of Prussia was chosen to be prince, in preference to 14 other claimants, as the nearest descendant by the female line of the former lords of Neuchâtel. The sovereignty of the house of Brandenburg was interrupted by Napoleon, who made Marshal Berthier Prince of Neuchâtel, 1806-1814, but was resumed in 1815, and continued until 1857. Though long an ally of the Swiss cantons, Neuchâtel was not formally incorporated a member of the Confederation until 1815. There was a great struggle in 1848 between the aristocratic and the democratic parties, the latter assisted occasionally by French sympathisers, when the constitution was settled upon the regular French republican model. In 1857, by the mediation of the Great Powers, the King of Prussia renounced his rights to the principality, while retaining the empty title of prince.

The **Castle** (originally built in the 12th cent., but in its present form dating from the 16th cent.) on the height, now converted into government offices, was originally the residence of the counts.

The **Church of Notre Dame** (which from the 12th cent. to 1530 was occupied by a college of secular canons) adjoining the castle, is a Gothic building of the 13th cent. restored 20 years ago, but the E. end, in the Romanesque style, is 12th cent. Within the chancel is a Gothic monument, including 15 life-sized effigies, erected 1372 by one of the Counts of Neuchâtel, and restored 1840. There is a pleasing view from the terrace S. of the ch. planted with fine lime trees. On the W. terrace is a statue of *Farel*, who was buried there.

Musée des Beaux Arts, a fine new building on the Quai des Alpes, contains on the first floor the **Picture Gallery** (admittance free on Sun., Thur., and holidays, from 10-12, and 1-5.; at other time, admission $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), containing some very good productions of modern artists, chiefly natives of French Switzerland, as:—*Calame's* Monte Rosa, Rosenlauri, &c.; *Ch. Girardet*, Lady Claypole, and Cromwell; *Tschagggeny*, a 17th cent. Flemish bridal procession; *Leopold Robert* (a native of Chaux de Fonds), Ch. of St. Paul at Rome after the Fire, Roman Oxen, also portraits of Frederick the Great and other Prussian sovereigns, and Fishermen of the Adriatic, and *Gleyre's* Hercules at the feet of Omphale. On the ground floor of the Musée des Beaux Arts, is the **Musée Historique** (admission $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., free same days and hours as the Picture Gallery) containing a large collection of objects from the lake dwellings near Neuchâtel, a complete series of watches manufactured in the district, armour and banners captured at Grandson and Morat, a fine collection of Swiss porcelain and

portraits of the successive sovereigns of Neuchâtel. In an adjacent house is Challandes' collection of stuffed **Alpine animals**. On the ground floor of the **Palais Rougemont** (where these collections were formerly deposited) is the *Club* (fine gardens, reading rooms, &c.), open to strangers.

The **Collège Latin**, a handsome building near the lake, erected (1835) by the town, as a public school, contains a very interesting *Museum of Natural History*, including 2600 varieties of birds. The specimens of rocks and fossils illustrating the structure of the Jura are very complete and instructive. This collection owes much to the zeal and talents of Professor Agassiz, a native of Orbe in Vaud, whose discoveries in the history of fossil fishes have thrown so much light on that branch of study. He held the Professorship of Nat. Hist. at Neuchâtel 1838-1847. The **Public Library** in the same building contains 100,000 vols., and among the MSS. 2000 letters written by J. J. Rousseau, 1760-1770.

The town has also built a **Ladies' School**, where a good cheap education is given to girls. Among recently founded educational establishments (for which Neuchâtel is specially remarkable) may be mentioned the *New College* (boys and girls) in the rt. wing of which is the *Ecole d'Horlogerie*, while at the end of the Promenade is the *Nouveau Bâtiment Académique* (opened 1886), the seat of the **Académie** of Neuchâtel, a sort of University, which in the spring session of 1891 had 115 pupils.

The **Observatory** is $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. N.E. of Neuchâtel (open on Fridays).

The charitable institutions of this town, for which it is indebted to its own citizens, are on a very splendid scale. In 1786 one **David Purry** left his whole fortune of 4,000,000 fr. (£160,000) to endow an hospital and poorhouse, and for

other purposes connected with the improvement of his native town. He had quitted it a poor lad, without money or friends, had gradually, by industry and talent for business, increased his means, becoming, in turn, jeweller, owner of mines, banker, and, finally, millionaire, at Lisbon, where he died. His *statue* has been set up in front of the *Banque Cantonale* by his fellow-citizens.

The *Hôpital Pourtalès* (1810) is a similar monument of the benevolence and public spirit of a townsman. It is open to people of all religions and countries alike.

Several of the richest bankers, merchants, &c., in France, are Neuchâtelais by origin.

The **Lake of Neuchâtel** is by far the largest entirely Swiss lake. It is 1427 ft. above the sea (3 feet higher than the Lake of Biemme), about 25 m. in length, 4 to 6 in breadth, covers an area of 92 sq. m. and has a maximum depth of 472 ft. Its fluctuations are shown by a *Limnimeter*, on the walk by the Bellevue Hotel. The greatest height recorded was on Jan. 8, 1802, when the lake rose $6\frac{1}{2}$ Swiss ft. above the ordinary level. The Lakes of Neuchâtel, Biemme, and Morat, were bordered by 45,000 acres of marshland, unproductive, except of malaria, and almost unpeopled. The creative cause was the imperfect drainage of the country by the river Zihl (or Thièl), which having a fall of only 12 ft. to the Aar, was frequently choked by freshets and the gravel brought down by that river. In Jan. 1802, it rose 3 inches above the Lake of Neuchâtel; in 1837, $3\frac{1}{2}$, when Nidau was so flooded that a large pike was caught at the Town Hall. In 1841, for 7 days, the stream ran towards its source at the rate of 4623 cubic ft. per second. In consequence of the great drainage works undertaken to remedy these evils (Rte. 1) the lake has been lowered several feet.

The snowy peaks of the Bernese

Oberland, and Mont Blanc range, are, in clear weather, well seen from the lake.

Those who would enjoy one of the finest distant views of the Alps, with the Lakes of Neuchâtel, Morat, and Biemme in the foreground, and the long range of the Jura on the N., should ascend

The **Chaumont**, the hill immediately above Neuchâtel. It is about 2 hrs.' walk by a good carriage-road to the hotel on the top, a point of a ridge, 3845 ft. above the sea, running N. of the lakes for many miles, and attaining its greatest height in the *Chasseral*, N.E., 5279 ft. The view (especially from the *Signal*, a little way from the hotel) comprehends in clear weather the whole array of Alps, from the Titlis to Mont Blanc, and is said to be superior to that from the Weissenstein.

On the slope of the hill, about 2 m. above the town, and 820 ft. above the lake, lies the **Pierre à Bot** (toad-stone), the largest erratic boulder known on the Jura; it is situated in a wood near a farm-house, and measures 62 ft. in length by 48 in breadth, and is calculated to contain 14,000 cubic ft. It is of granite, similar to that of the Great St. Bernard, from which part of the Alps it probably came, as there is no similar rock nearer at hand; yet it exhibits no symptoms of attrition, and all its angles are perfectly sharp. The entire S. slope of the Jura, a limestone formation, is strewn with these granite blocks, which, from the nature of the stone, must have all been derived from the high Alps. Their presence was long a mystery, but is now pretty generally attributed to the operation of glaciers, covering a large portion of Switzerland and carrying these blocks on their surface, or else to that of icebergs floating on a great lake or inland sea.

Those who dislike so long a walk may enjoy extensive and beautiful views of the Bernese Alps and Mont Blanc, from the Hauts Geneveys

stat. of the Chaux-de-Fonds Rly. (Rte. 50).

The **Gorge of the Seyon**, 1 m. from Neuchâtel, is a singular scene, and those who find little to amuse themselves in the town will not repent a walk to explore it, though its recesses are only to be reached by scrambling and climbing. It is a deep narrow fissure (extending 2 m. to the village of Valangin (Rte. 50), which cleaves the Jura, and allows the river Seyon to escape from the Val de Ruz. The section it presents of the strata of the Jura limestone will prove particularly instructive to the geologist. In one spot they may be observed curved and fractured, probably by the upheaving force, which rent the mountain. If possible the gorge should be seen after a heavy rainfall. Though at times a torrent sweeping everything before it, the Seyon is reduced in summer to a dribble of water, which exhales unwholesome effluvia. The *Tunnel de la Trouée du Seyon*, has therefore been made to carry its waters clear of the town into the lake. This public work was executed out of the Purry fund.

Longer excursions may be made to the **Chasseral** (Rte. 48) and the **Creux du Van** (Rte. 51 A).

The principal produce of the Canton of Neuchâtel is **wine**; the best sorts resemble *ordinaire* Burgundy. The red wines of Cortailod and Derrière Moulins, and the white grown between Auvernier and St. Blaise, are most in repute; they are agreeable as sparkling wines.

The chief **manufacture** (just over 200 years old, see Rte. 50) is that of watches and clocks, of which nearly a million are exported annually, the estimated value in 1883 being 80,000,000 fr.; the central seats of it may be said to be the valley of Chaux de Fonds and Locle (Rte. 50); but much is done in the town of Neuchâtel, in Sonvillier. Sonceboz, and the large villages of

the Val St. Imier; Sonvillier making 60,000 watches yearly, and St. Imier a still larger number. Most of the watches sold at Geneva are made in the Canton of Neuchâtel; the dealers at Geneva contracting for all the good ones, and leaving the bad.

ROUTE 49.

NEUCHÂTEL TO YVERDON AND LAUSANNE—RAILWAY.

Neuchâtel to Yverdon, $22\frac{1}{4}$ m. Rly., $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Yverdon to Lausanne, $23\frac{3}{4}$ m., Rly. $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

The **Jura-Simplon Railway**. At first the line runs side by side with that to Pontarlier (Rte. 51B); about a mile from Neuchâtel it crosses the glen of Serrières (in which are situated the great Suchard chocolate manufactories) by a lofty viaduct. At the bottom of the gorge runs the road, over a handsome stone bridge built 1807 by Marshal Berthier. Near it is a little hamlet, composed of water-mills, turned by a remarkable stream, rising in the head of the dell and falling into the lake, after a course of not more than half a mile. Though it remains, as it were, but a few minutes above ground, it rises in sufficient force and volume to turn a wheel within 200 yds. of its source, and subsequently sets in motion several others, both above and below the bridge. It is fed from reservoirs within the mountain, and is probably to be identified with some of those singular streams which bury themselves in various places in caverns of the Jura.

The rly. descends towards

$3\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Auvernier Junct. Stat.**, where that to Pontarlier turns rt.

Our line also quits the lake to rejoin it beyond Bevaix.

5 m. **Colombier Stat.**, once the seat of the Scotch Marshal *Keith*, the friend and general of Frederick the Great; he was governor of Neuchâtel. The old castle has been turned into one of the most important military establishments in Switzerland. **Cortailod**, by the water-side, produces one of the best red wines in the canton.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Boudry Stat.**, on the *Areuse*, was the birth-place (1764) of the demagogue *Marat*. The gorges of the *Areuse* are worth seeing. They may be visited in 3 hrs. (there and back) from Boudry, through *Champ du Moulin* (good trout at the *Inn*), whence the traveller can return direct by railway to Neuchâtel, or in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. you can pass through them, in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to *Noirague*, in the Val de Travers, a station on the same line (Rte. 51A). At the Neuchâtel Stat. special tickets are issued for this excursion, going by way of Boudry and returning by *Noirague*.

8 m. **Bevaix Stat.**

$11\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Gorgier St. Aubin Stat.** From here the ascent of the *Creux du Van* (Rte. 51A) may be made in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Rt. of the next station is the well-preserved castle of *Vaumarcus*, beyond which the Canton Vaud is entered.

The rly. crosses part of the lake on an embankment.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Concise Stat.** More than 800 stone axes, chisels, and other tools were dredged up from the lake near this in 1864.

Near *Corcelles* at the roadside rt. stand 3 upright blocks of granite, 8 to 10 ft. high, by some supposed to have been raised by the Swiss as a memorial of the victory of Grandson, but more probably of Druidic origin.

$20\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Grandson Stat.**, a town of 1768 Inhab. The rly. passes through the enclosure of the venerable *Castle*, formerly seat of the barons of Grandson, now a cigar

factory. It is historically remarkable for having, before the first of three great battles, in which Charles of Burgundy suffered defeat at the hands of the Swiss, resisted for 10 days the assaults and artillery of the Burgundian army. When at length the garrison, reduced by famine and invited by the offer of free pardon, by a spy or deserter who had entered the castle by stealth, surrendered it, Charles caused nearly all of the 412 men to be either stripped and hung on the surrounding trees, or to be drowned in the lake. But two days afterwards, on the 2nd of March, 1476, he experienced the vengeance of the Swiss, in the memorable defeat of his army, 50,000 strong, by the Confederates, whose numbers were about 18,000. He himself was compelled to fly for his life across the mountains, with only 5 followers. The spoil of his camp, which fell into the hands of the victors, included 120 pieces of cannon, 600 standards, all his jewels and regalia, costly hangings, and military chest; on that day gold and diamonds were dealt out by handfuls. The scene of the battle, marked by 3 rude pillars of granite, lay between Concise and Corcelles; but the final rout of the Burgundians was at the little river between the battle-field and Grandson.

The *Church* of Grandson belonged to the Benedictine monastery (which existed here from the 12th cent. to 1554). It is of the 12th cent. and is very remarkable. The prior's carved 15th cent. wooden stall is worth notice. There is a path over the hills from Grandson to Motiers Travers (4 hrs.).

The rly. skirts the lake and crosses the Thièle.

22 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Yverdon Junct.**—Ger. *Iferten*—a town of 6330 Inhab., at the S.W. extremity of the lake of Neuchâtel, at the spot where the Thièle falls into it. It is built upon the site of the Roman *Ebrodunum*,

whose name, with a little change, it still inherits.

The *Castle*, built in the 12th cent. by Conrad of Zähringen, is in the middle of the town, and is modernised and uninteresting. It became the school-house and residence of *Pestalozzi*, from 1804 to 1826. Although the founder of a system of education, and of many schools both in Europe and America, he was a very bad practical schoolmaster himself, and this establishment, the headquarters as it were of his system, turned out a failure.

There are some pretty promenades by the side of the lake, and the town is picturesque.

[A very delightful excursion may be made to the *Lac de Joux* (Rte. 52). From Ste. Croix, which is 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. by road from Pontarlier, and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Fleurier, the *Chasseron* (5282 ft.) can be reached in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; the *Aiguille de Beaulmes* (5128 ft.) in 3 hrs.; and the *Aiguille du Suchet* (5235 ft.) in 4 hrs.—all of which command superb views

Diligence (rly. projected) over the Jura (in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., 13 m.) to **Ste. Croix**, 3635 ft., 6009 Inhab., noted for the manufacture of musical boxes (80,000 in a year) and watches.]

[Branch line from Yverdon to (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) Payerne and (31 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.) Friburg. The line follows the shore of the lake as far as *Estavayer* (12 m.), an ancient town, with a castle (steamer to Neuchâtel). The line now runs across a fruitful portion of the Swiss lowlands to Payerne Junction (Rte. 46), and thence to Friburg (Rte. 45).]

From Yverdon the rly. proceeds through a fertile and thriving country, along the valley of the Thièle, with fine views of the Jura range, and often a view of snow-peaks S. and E. Before coming to (29 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.) **Chavornay Stat.** the castle of *Champvent* will be observed on the rt. Soon after this the line passes by two short tunnels through the low range of hills which separates the valley

of the Thièle, or Orbe, from that of the *Venoge*.

37 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Cossonay Junct.** Here the line from Pontarlier (Rte. 51A) falls in. The ch. is prettily situated on a height. The rly. passes through a fine country to

42 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Bussigny Junct Stat.**, whence one branch goes to Morges and Geneva (Rte. 53), the other through some green and pleasant valleys, without any extensive view, to

46 m. **Lausanne Junct. Stat.** (Rte. 55).

ROUTE 50.

NEUCHÂTEL TO CHAUX DE FONDS AND LE LOCLE—RAILWAY.

23 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Railway** by La Chaux de Fonds to Le Locle in about 2 hrs.

Neuchâtel is described in Rte. 48. [The high-road to Chaux de Fonds runs directly through the profound chasm of the Seyon (Rte. 48).

Valangin is the principal place in the fertile *Val de Ruz*. Its *Castle* (now a prison) is in part as old as the 12th cent.: its base is washed by the Seyon. The *Church*, a perfectly regular Gothic structure, was founded by a Count of Valangin, on his return from the Crusades, in consequence of a vow made to the Virgin in a storm at sea that he would build a church upon the water; accordingly the stream of the valley is conducted under the building, which in its present form dates from 1500 only.

A steep and long ascent up the *Tête de Rang* leads to Chaux de Fonds.]

On quitting Neuchâtel Stat. the railway commands fine views l. of the Alps, and penetrates a tunnel 2247 ft. long. Fine Alpine view on emerging.

3 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Corcelles Stat.**, 2 short tunnels.

6 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Chambrelieu Stat.** [Hence a path leads to the village of the same name in the Gorges of the Areuse (Rte. 49).] From it the line to Pontarlier (Rte. 51), is seen nearly 1000 ft. below. The direction of the line is now reversed from S.W. to N.E., passing over the 2 small tunnels just mentioned.

13 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Hauts Geneveys Stat.**, 3137 ft. above the sea, the summit-level of the line. Hence the ascent of the *Tête de Rang* (4669 ft.) may be made in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (carriage-road to near the summit).

Rt. grand view of Mont Blanc. The tunnel of Hauts Geneveys is 3569 yards in length. It passes under the *Col des Loges* (4219 ft.), which the high-road surmounts close to the tunnel is

16 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Convers Junct. Stat.** [The rly. here joins the line from Bienne to Chaux de Fonds by Sonceboz, Rte. 1.] There is another tunnel before reaching

18 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **La Chaux de Fonds Stat.**, a large village of no less than 25,835 Inhab., but in a bleak and desolate valley, bare of wood and nearly destitute of water. From its great elevation, 3274 ft. above the sea, it is capable of producing only a scanty crop of oats. La Chaux de Fonds covers an area not less than that of the city of Oxford, each cottage being an isolated cube, surrounded by a croft or garden half an acre or an acre in extent; it was, however, burnt in 1794. Its inhabitants are reputed to be very rich. It is the chief seat of the manufacture of clocks and watches. This is not carried on in large factories, but in the separate dwellings of the workmen. Each man usually makes only one particular piece of machinery, leaving even the finishing of it to others. The number of persons here and at Locle, and in the neighbouring district, engaged in different branches of watchmaking, amount to many thousands; the wages vary

from $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. to 10 fr. a day. There are two *subterranean mills* turned by the stream of the valley previous to its sinking underground; the rocks have been blasted to afford space for the mills; but those at Locle are even more curious. There is here a magnificent collection (8000 pieces) of Swiss coins and medals, of which the curator, M. Albert Michaud, is publishing an elaborate description. [Rly. to Sonceboz, by the Val St. Imier, in $18\frac{3}{4}$ m., $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (Rte. 1).

St. Imier, the chief place, has 7615 Inhab. and an interesting 12th cent. church, which belonged to the college of secular canons which existed here from the 12th cent. to 1534.]

[The **Doubs** (N.W. of Chaux de Fonds and Locle), which separates Switzerland from France, traverses one of those singular fissures common in the Jura limestone, and descends in a fall (*Saut du Doubs*) 89 ft. high. Above the fall the river, dammed up by rocks, spreads out into a sort of lake called *Lac des Brenets*—see below; below, for the space of nearly 6 m., it runs between rocks 800 or 1000 ft. high, presenting to the pedestrian both here and lower down, as far as Goumois and St. Ursanne, many scenes of beauty and interest, rendered accessible by paths made by the French Alpine Club.]

The rly. makes another bend to the S.W. to reach

$23\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Le Locle Stat.**, another scattered village, 5 m. from Chaux de Fonds, occupied by an industrious population of 11,312 souls, the men chiefly watchmakers, the women lacemakers; rebuilt since a fire which consumed it in 1833. In 1888 there was erected in the town a statue of Daniel Jeanrichard, who in 1681 produced his first watch, and is reckoned as the founder of the great local industry¹.

The little stream of the *Bied*, which traverses the valley, loses itself, at a short distance from Locle, in a rocky chasm. This outlet, however, proved insufficient to drain the valley; and the district around the town was inundated at the season of the melting of the snows—and not much better than a morass at any time. To remedy this evil, a tunnel, 950 ft. long, *Roche Fendue*, was pierced (1779–1871) through the screen of solid limestone which encompasses the valley, and this now effectually carries off into the Doubs the previously stagnant waters. At the *Col des Roches* (over which a rly. now runs to Morteau, joining the line to Besançon and Paris), a short distance from this artificial drain, and about a mile W. of Locle, the river disappears in a natural opening, sinking into the heart of the mountain, through a vertical abyss, more than 100 ft. deep. This water-power is rendered available by wheels constructed within the cavernous cleft, and the powerful machinery, impelled by the falling stream, not visible even in the mill, moves a corn and saw mill. ‘You go down flights of broken and slippery stairs, cut in the rock, to these mills, placed one under another, in very frightful situations undoubtedly, but rendered more so to the imagination of the beholder from the circumstances of darkness, and ignorance of the means by which the works are secured, by the noise, the unfathomable depth below, &c.’ *Simond*.

An excursion to the *Saut du Doubs*, a waterfall 89 ft. high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Locle, can be made in two ways (3 hrs. there and back). 1. A pretty char-road leads N.W. from La Chaux de Fonds to Les Planchettes; thence S.W. to Moron in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and to the Saut $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., along the bank of the river, returning by Les Brenets and Le Locle. 2. A good carriage-road

statue an excellent historical sketch of the watch-making industry in the Canton of Neuchâtel, *L'Horlogerie Neuchâteloise* (Neuchâtel).

¹ Monsieur A. Bachelin published in 1888 in connection with the unveiling of this

goes from La Chaux de Fonds to Le Locle, thence to the mill of the Col des Roches, *La Roche Fendue*, and the pretty village of **Les Brenets**, 1348 Inhab., which lies at a height of 2717 ft., and is 'a very Paradise.' It is a charming journey of 2 m. ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by the small steamer, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by row-boat) by water from Les Brenets to the Saut du Doubs—good boats and boatmen to be had at very cheap rates at Les Brenets. The round of the Lac des Brenets is a picturesque excursion of 2 hrs.

A special festival, called the *Fête du Saut du Doubs*, is celebrated on the first Sunday of the month of July, and draws thither sometimes 100 boats with music and feasting.

ROUTE 51 A.

PONTARLIER (IN FRANCE) TO NEUCHÂTEL—RAILWAY.

About 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ Eng. m. *Railway* (Franco-Suisse) opening direct communication between Paris and W. Switzerland. It passes through scenery of great interest, and is a pleasant way of reaching Switzerland. Seats on the rt. side of the carriage are best. Those who are going to Lausanne or Geneva can take the direct line (Rte. 51 B).

Pontarlier, the last town in France, with the *douane*.

The rly. first ascends by the side of the river Doubs, which flows from the *Lac de St. Point*, about 4 m. S.W. It then turns E. through the pass of *La Cluse*, a mountain gateway fortified and capable of being closed. The defile is commanded (rt.) by a very elevated detached *Fort*, erected 1877, after the blowing up by dynamite of the old *Fort de Joux*, situated on the summit of a precipice, at the foot of which the old roads from Pontarlier and Salins, and those from Neuchâtel and Geneva, by Jougne, unite. The old

fort was the prison (1803) of the unfortunate *Toussaint l'Ouverture*, when treacherously carried off from St. Domingo by command of Napoleon. He ended his days here, some say by violent means; but the sudden transition from the climate of the tropics to a dank dungeon on the heights of the Jura sufficiently explains the cause of his death, without the need of violence. Here also was confined (1775) another remarkable prisoner, *Mirabeau*, who was sent hither by virtue of a *lettre de cachet* obtained by his father, 'l'Ami des Hommes,' as he called himself, and the tyrant of his own family, as he proved himself. *Mirabeau*, having by his insinuating manners obtained leave from the governor to visit the town of Pontarlier on parole, made love to Madame de Monnier, the young wife of an old magistrate there, and eloped with her to Holland. She was the Sophie to whom he addressed some of his writings.

Here on Jan. 28-30, 1871, the army of General Bourbaki, in the midst of snow and famine, made its last stand against the Germans. Then followed the Convention of Les Verrières, and the surrender of the whole body, some 84,000, to the Swiss.

Between the villages of ($7\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Verrières France* and ($8\frac{3}{4}$ m.) *Verrières Suisses*, the French frontier is crossed.

The country now becomes exceedingly romantic—the hills clothed with forests, the valleys carpeted with the richest grass, and sprinkled with neat cottages in the picturesque style of architecture peculiar to the Jura. Cheese, nearly as good as Gruyères, and sold under that name, is made on the upland pastures.

The descent from the summit of the ridge, 3084 ft., into the *Val de Travers* is through another narrow gorge, called *La Chaîne*, because the passage was at one time stopped by a massy chain drawn across the road, and fastened to staples in the rock. This primitive fortification is

said to have been a relic of the Burgundian wars, intended to arrest the artillery of Charles the Bold. The Val de Travers is celebrated for its *absinthe*. The wormwood and hyssop yearly collected amount to 100,000 lbs., of the value of 50,000 fr., and their distillation produces 370,000 litres of *absinthe*, which make 63,000 packages.

At the village of **St. Sulpice** the river Areuse, which waters the Val de Travers, rises out of the rock. This abundant source is said to be the outlet of the Lac des Tallières, situated about 5 m. N., among the hills. Several tunnels and viaducts are passed before passing above **Fleurier** (3329 Inhab.), built on both sides of the Areuse, which thrives by the manufacture of watches.

15 m. **Boveresse Stat.**

17½ m. **Couvet Stat.** Distilleries of *Kirschwasser*. Between Couvet and Travers, on the r. bank of the river, is a mine of asphalte worked by an English company (stratum 12 ft. thick), the produce of which is now used in London for paving, asphalte being the one raw product of which the quantity exported from Switzerland is greater than the quantity imported.

19¼. **Travers Stat.**, where the *chemin de fer régional* to Fleurier branches off. Far down, on the opposite side of the valley, lies

Motiers, a clean, thriving village, inhabited by watch and lace makers, and lying in the meadows by the Areuse. It was the residence of *Rousseau* after his banishment from Geneva. In the house a desk is shown, at which he wrote his celebrated *Lettres de la Montagne*; and upstairs, in a wooden gallery, two peeping-holes, through which he could observe people out of doors, without being seen himself. He quitted the place under the pretence of persecution, and because the boys threw stones at his windows. Near

Motiers are the picturesque gorges of Poëta-Raisse, which deserve a visit. The Val de Travers, hemmed in by limestone precipices is highly picturesque.

21¾ m. **Noiraigue Stat.** Near which is a remarkable cliff of tilted limestone. [From this the ascent of the *Creux du Vent* or *Van* (S.), 4807 ft., may be made in 2 hrs.; descent to the Lake of Neuchâtel by St. Aubin or Boudry (Rte. 49). 'Its summit is hollowed out into a vast and profound cavity, 1000 ft. deep, surrounded by an amphitheatre of limestone rock from the top to the bottom.' It is more than 2 m. in circumference. 'At times, when a change of weather is impending, the crater of the mountain is seen to become suddenly filled with a cloud of white vapour, working and rising and falling with an easy but perceptible motion, until the whole hollow presents the appearance of an immense caldron of boiling vapour, which seldom rises above the edge. If any escape, it is by the opening towards the defile; and I have seen it repeatedly issue in a thin white line, and float gradually down the centre of the valley till imperceptibly diminished and dissipated.'—*Latrobe*.

The echo produced by firing a gun within the Creux du Van is like a scattered fire of musketry, or a succession of discharges from a battery; and the hollow may be called the very cradle of the winds, which seem to be perpetually blowing from it.]

Champ du Moulin Stat. [Hence to the Areuse gorges, see Rte. 49.]

The view of the Lake of Neuchâtel and the Alps now opens rt.; far below is seen the viaduct of the Yverdon Rly., while high up overhead is the Stat. of Chambrelieu on the Chaux de Fonds Rly. (Rte 50).

30½ m. **Auvernier Junct. Stat.**, above the towns of Auvernier and Colombier. Here we meet the Neuchâtel and Yverdon line (Rte. 49).

Gradual ascent to the lofty *viaduct* over the gorge of Serrières, in which are the manufactories of the well-known 'Chocolat Suchard.' Above the gorge the *Castle of Beaugard* is seen.

33½ m. **Neuchâtel Junct. Stat.** and **Terminus** (Rte. 48).

ROUTE 51 B.

PONTARLIER TO LAUSANNE— RAILWAY.

This line (45¼ m., traversed in 2½ to 4½ hrs.), opened in 1875, affords a very pleasant mode of reaching Switzerland.

From Pontarlier (French custom-house; 2749 ft.) the line passes through the defile of Joux, along the line to Neuchâtel (Rte. 51A), turning off before (3¼ m.) **Frambourg Stat.** It then ascends through a mountain valley, well-wooded, and containing many water-mills. Here is the summit-level, 3406 ft., but there is no tunnel until after (10½ m.) **Jougne Stat.** On emerging there is a fine view to the l. into a green and populous valley. Soon after this, the Swiss frontier is passed, and there is a remarkable descent to

16¼ m. **Vallorbes Stat.**, a small town (2147 Inhab.) of file and tool-makers. Here is the Swiss custom-house. 3 m. from Vallorbes, and on the Orbe, is **Ballaigues**, with two Pensions.

The train backs out of the stat., and crosses a remarkable iron bridge over a deep ravine. This and the remaining part of the road are very fine.

24¼ m. **Romainmotier Stat.**, in a level spot. The village is in a hollow. The *ch.* is one of the oldest and most interesting in Switzerland, and belonged to a great abbey, which, founded in the 7th

cent., was Cluniac from 929 till its suppression in 1536. It was consecrated in 753, and, despite some additions (specially choir and porch, but all earlier than the 15th cent.), retains its primitive character.

Beyond this the ridges of the snowy Alps may be seen in clear weather.

28 m. **Orbe Stat.**, a very picturesque and ancient town of 1947 Inhab., built on a hill nearly insulated by the Orbe, which is crossed by 3 bridges. The lower bridge, on the road to the Vallée de Joux, is of great antiquity; the upper and modern one, of a single arch, 125 ft. span, is in use at present. Orbe was the Roman station *Urbigenum*, and a place of importance in the middle ages, under the Burgundian Kings, who had a *Royal Castle* here. The fair but cruel Brunhilda, Queen of the Franks, took refuge here, with her granddaughter, but was carried a prisoner to Worms, and there barbarously put to death (613). The three sons of Lothaire I. met here, in 856, to divide his kingdom. In 888 the kingdom of Transjurane Burgundy was proclaimed here, and in 1275 it was won by the house of Savoy. In 1475 the Swiss took Orbe by assault; but the *Castle* made a lengthened resistance. The garrison, yielding step by step, disputed the possession of each chamber, stair, and passage. The last remnant was pursued into a tower, to which the Swiss set fire, and the few who fell into their hands alive were thrown over the battlements. The site of the castle now forms the public promenade, whence in clear weather there is a view over the valleys of the Orbe and Nozon to the Bernese Alps. Two towers of the castle are still standing. The greater part of the present *ch.* dates from the end of the 15th cent.; but there are older portions.

[About 2 m. above Orbe, near Montcherand, is a cascade of the Orbe; and 1 m. N.W. *Valeyres*, the

summer residence of the Count and Countess Agénor de Gasparin. From Valeyres and Baulme a winding-path called *La Covatane*, leads through a rocky cleft to the valley of *Ste. Croix*, a nest of industrious watch- and musical-box makers living at a height of 3635 ft. in a severe climate (Rte 49).]

From Orbe the rly. makes many sharp curves, and then passes through a very pretty valley to

36 m. **Cossonay Junct. Stat.**
Hence to

45 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Lausanne** (Rte 49).

ROUTE 52.

VALLORBES TO THE LAC DE JOUX —RAILWAY.

This is an exceedingly pretty excursion, well worth taking by those who wish to see the best Jura scenery, and may be easily made from

Vallorbes Stat. (Rte. 51B).

From Vallorbes to Le Pont (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) there is a light rly., which takes 40-50 min. to cover the distance.

[A path to the rt., about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Vallorbes, leads in a mile to the *Source of the Orbe*, which comes out of a limestone rock at once a copious spring, and is no doubt the stream from the Lac de Joux. Near it is a curious cavern, *Grotte des Fées*, into which it is possible to penetrate for about 200 yards.]

3 m. from Vallorbes is the col (3350 ft.), whence the *Dent de Vaulion* (see below) may be ascended. From the col the line descends to

Le Pont, a village named from a bridge across the channel which connects the *Lac de Joux* with the small *Lac de Brenet*. It is very prettily situated at the N. end of the Lac de Joux (on which a very small steamer now runs from Le Pont to Rocheray, near Le Sentier), and

looks like an English village, with its neat roads, good houses, and green fields. The inhabitants are chiefly watch-makers, but also manufacture pill-boxes and clock cases. There are guides, but only one or two horses, and no side-saddles. Care should be taken in walking amongst these mountains to avoid clefts in the limestone, but more particularly old wells dug for the flocks, and imperfectly covered. An unfortunate English gentleman, named Herbert, was drowned in one near the chalets on the *Mont Tendre* in 1837, and is buried at *Mont-richer*.

The *Vallée de Joux* contains another small lake, *Lac de Ter*, but is entirely shut in by high hills, so that these sheets of water have no visible outlet. There are, however, cavities in the beds of the lakes, called *entonnoirs*, through which the waters escape. These fissures are sometimes incapable of carrying them off, and thus inundations are caused in the valley. A tunnel, of no very great extent, might drain the lake entirely. The **Lac de Joux** is 3311 ft. above the sea, and at the foot of two of the highest summits of the Jura—the *Mont Tendre*, to the S.E., 5512 ft., the *Dent de Vaulion*, to the N.E., 4876 ft. Its quiet aspect, surrounded by limestone cliffs, and woods of beech and fir, would, if it were more in the highway, make it a popular resort. There are several pleasant excursions.

a. To ascend the **Dent de Vaulion** (one of the most picturesque points of view in the Jura), the summit of which is not visible from Le Pont, go along the high road towards Vallorbes for about a mile, until it opens into a little valley. Cross the meadow or marsh, and begin to ascend through the woods N.E. After a short walk through the wood the path follows a depression of greensward, between fir-trees and beeches. Beyond this there is no regular path, but

you should continue to ascend, and the top will be reached in an hour's good walking from Le Pont. A guide is not absolutely necessary, but without one you will probably lose time. The N.W. side is a sheer limestone precipice, of some 1500 ft., looking down into the green valley of the Orbe. N. is seen the range of the Jura, E. the Bernese Alps, S. the chain of the Pennine Alps to Mont Blanc (the rest is concealed by the Mont Tendre), S.W. the lake and valley of Joux. There is a path in 1 hr. to the village of Vaulion on the S., and thence to Romainmotier Stat. (Rte. 51B), or in 2½ hrs. to Cossonay Stat., on the Lausanne line (Rtes. 49 and 51B).

b. About 10 min. from the village of *l'Abbaye*, on the lake, 2 m. from Le Pont, by climbing up a steep and picturesque ravine, out of which a fine stream issues, a cavern, called **Chaudière d'Enfer**, will be found, into which, by crawling and using a rope, you can penetrate about 200 yds. to a little lake or pool. There are other unexplored recesses in the cavern. Guide at the *Inn*, 2 fr.

c. Another ascent is the **Mont Tendre**, 5512 ft. The path to it goes up on the l. bank of the ravine, behind *l'Abbaye*, and the ascent occupies 3 hrs. from Le Pont, or 2 hrs. from the *Inn* on the Col du Marchairuz, *not* direct through the forest, but leaving the high road ¼ hr. below the pass on the Joux side. The view extends to Mont Blanc on the one side, and to Soleure on the other. There is a path down the opposite side, leading, in 2 hrs., to the village of Montricher.

d. Instead of returning to Valorbès, there is a very pretty drive through country like an English park, by **Vaulion**—a village of shoemakers—to Romainmotier Stat.

e. Or the excursion may be prolonged along either shore of the Lac de Joux to *Le Sentier*, at the S. end of the lake, and a little further **Le Brassus**, a thriving town of watch-

makers, and thence to *Les Rousses*, on the old post-road to Geneva, descending from which place there is a very fine view of the Alps. (Rly. projected from Le Pont by *Le Sentier* to Le Brassus.)

f. Another route (carriage-road) is to cross from Le Brassus by the *Col du Marchairuz* (4707 ft., on which is an *Inn* called the *Asile*) to the village of St. Georges, 2½ hrs.' walk; whence the *glacière*, or **Ice-cave of St. Georges**, is 1¼ hrs.' walk W. From St. Georges it is 3 hrs. by a good road to Nyon, on the Lake of Geneva (Rte. 55).

ROUTE 53.

LYONS, OR MÂCON, TO GENEVA— RAILWAY.

From Mâcon to Geneva, 116 m.; many trains daily, in 6 to 7 hrs., and the express in 3¾ hrs. From Lyons, 105 m., many trains daily, in about 6 hrs., and the express in 4. There are two express trains each way daily. The two lines join at the

Ambérieu Junct. Stat., 32¼ m. from Lyons, 43 m. from Mâcon.

From Ambérieu the rly. ascends the rocky valley of the little river Albarine, making considerable curves to

11¼ m. **Tenay Stat.**, beautifully situated at the junction of three valleys. Soon after this the line passes between lofty cliffs and by a series of little lakes.

19¼ m. **Rossillon Stat.** Here the summit level is reached, and the line after passing a tunnel, begins to descend towards the Rhone. There is a fine view of distant Alps. The traveller passes under the *Grand Colombier* (5033 ft.), accessible in 4 hrs. from Culoz, to

31 m. **Culoz Junct. Stat.** Here the line to Aix-les-Bains, Mt. Cenis, and Turin (Rte. 153) branches off. The rly. to Geneva henceforward

GENEVA

For Murray's Handbook.



Buildings	
Cathedral	D.3
Railway Station	B.7
University	C.2
Musée Fol	C.3
Hotel de Ville	C.3
Musée Rath	B.3
Palais de Justice	D.2
Dufour Mon?	B.3
Arsenal	D.3
Theatre	B.3
Brunswick Monan	D.6
English Ch	C.6
New Post Office	C.6
Greek Ch	F.2
Panorama	A.3

Hotels	
Métropole	E.4
Ecu de Genève	C.4
Lac	E.4
Paris	D.4
National	D.8
Bergues	C.5
Russie	D.5
Paix	D.5
Beau Rivage	D.6
Angleterre	E.6

keeps close to the Rhone, leaving it only at one point in order to cut off an angle.

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Seysssel Stat.**, on the Rhone.

44 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Pyrimont Stat.** 1 m. hence is the *Malpertuis* ('pertuis' means a gorge), an abyss even more imposing than the Perte du Rhone. The river quietly flows at a depth of 600 ft. between walls of rock, sometimes not more than 14 ft. apart.

51 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Bellegarde Stat.** with the French *Douane*. Junct. of the rly. to St. Julien and Annemasse and Thonon (Rte. 57). This frontier town has doubled its pop. within the last few yrs. since the development of the important works of the Bellegarde Company. 10 min. walk from the stat. is the *Perte du Rhone* (see Geneva, excursion f). In the gorge the Rhone is joined by the *Valserine*, which the rly. crosses on a viaduct; far below are the old road and bridge. The rail next passes through the *Crédo Tunnel*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, under the *Crédo* (5276 ft.), a mountain terminating the main chain of the Jura on the S. and accessible in 3 or 4 hrs. from Bellegarde. Beyond are the extensive fortifications of the *Fort de l'Ecluse*, overhanging the road (see Geneva, excursion f).

58 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Collonges Stat.** Here the bold bridge of the line to Evian is seen on the rt. (Rte. 57). This station is in a pass between rt. the *Vouache*, and l. the *Crédo*, which was fortified by Julius Caesar.

Swiss territory is entered a little before *Chancy-Pougny Stat.*, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the

73 m. (from Ambérieu) **Geneva Terminus**, at the upper end of the Rue du Mt. Blanc, a fine street leading direct to the lake and new bridge.

Geneva. (Fr. *Genève*; Germ. *Genf*; Ital. *Ginevra*; from the Celtic, *Gen*, outlet, *ev*, river.)

Geneva is a handsome city, and is finely situated, but it contains very

few remarkable buildings, though a great number of stately modern institutions.

A walk through Geneva from the Rly. Stat. and back. To the Quai du Mont Blanc and the Bridge of Mont Blanc, a good point of view to see the lake and Mont Blanc. Across the bridge to the National Monument, commemorating Geneva's reception into the Swiss Confederation in 1814, and to the Jardin Anglais; Palais de Justice, Place du Bourg de Four; Athénée; Botanic Garden; University Buildings, &c.; Public Library; Collections of Antiquities and Natural History; Musée Rath; Promenade de la Treille; Cathedral; House of Calvin, 11, Rue des Chanoines; House where J. J. Rousseau was born, 40, Grande Rue; H. de Ville; Musée Historique Genevois (in the Arsenal) opposite; Fountain of the Escalade (see History) at the end of the Rue des Allemands; over the Bridge des Bergues, visiting Rousseau's Island, to Rue du Mont Blanc, leading to the station. Duke of Brunswick's monument, Place des Alpes.

Geneva, though the capital of the smallest of the Swiss cantons, except Zug, is the third most populous town in the Confederation, the city containing 72,779 Inhab., the majority Protestants. It is well situated, at the W. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, where 'the blue waters of the arrowy Rhone' issue out of it. The river divides the town into two parts; the old part on the rt. bank being called Quartier St. Gervais. The intensely blue colour of the waters of the Rhone, alluded to by Byron, is very remarkable, and resembles nothing so much as the discharge of indigo from a dyer's vat. The cause of it has not been satisfactorily explained. The extreme purity lasts but for a short space, since a mile below the town it is altered by the admixture of the turbid Arve.

Geneva, when seen from the lake, presents a very imposing appearance, in consequence of improvements, made since 1830, and continued since 1848 with great activity, for which it is indebted in part to the circulation of the gold of English travellers. Several new quarters have sprung up, displaying handsome fronts of tall houses, lined with broad quays towards the lake. The Quai du Mont Blanc is a continuation of the Quai des Bergues, and forms a row of magnificent buildings. On the S. shore the unsightly houses which lined it have been refaced and beautified, while a broad belt of land has been gained and converted into a Garden and a line of Quais. Piers have been thrown out to form a harbour, and 3 handsome **Bridges** have been constructed. The longest of these, completed 1862, leads from the Quai du Mont Blanc to the Grand Quai and English Garden on the S. side. Another is united with a small island, formerly a part of the fortifications, on which is a very inferior statue of Rousseau, by *Pradier*. The Pont de la Coulouvrenière is between the Boulevard de Plainpalais and the Quartier St. Gervais. Since 1848 the fortifications have been razed, those near the Porte de Rive partly thrown into the lake, so as to form the Quai des Eaux Vives, occupied by streets and houses.

Geneva was formerly divided into the upper and lower town; and this distinction, arising from the uneven nature of the ground, was perpetuated in the rank and condition of the inhabitants of the two divisions. The upper town consisted almost entirely of the large and handsome mansions of the burgher aristocracy, who were the senators and magistrates of the republic, between whom and the inhabitants of the lower town, consisting of shopkeepers, a strong social line was drawn. The Quartier St. Gervais is the abode of the workmen, the seat of democracy after the French

pattern—the Belleville of Geneva:—its streets are narrow, its houses lofty, and it has something of the air of the old town of Edinburgh.

The feuds arising between the high and low town would fill a long and amusing historical chapter: they often led to bloodshed; but the democrats below generally brought their exalted neighbours to reason by the simple expedient of cutting off the water-pipes, taking especial care to guard the Hydraulic Machine which furnished the supply to the upper town, and which is situated in their quarter.

On the island in the middle of the Rhone, traces have been discovered in the Tour de-l'Île of a structure, supposed to be the foundations of one of the **towers** erected by Julius Caesar, to prevent the Helvetians crossing the river; but the remains are of the 13th cent.

The **Cathedral Ch. of St. Pierre** is of an extreme simplicity of architecture. Its fine Corinthian portico, replaced in the 18th cent. an earlier one, and is a blemish where it is placed, but the interior of the building possesses interest as a very early and uncorrupted specimen of the Gothic of the late 12th and the 13th cents., on the same site as earlier churches of which fragments have been found. The columns of the nave are clustered, and have grotesque capitals. In the apse at the E. end are three tiers of painted windows (some dating from the 15th cent.). The church contains, among other monuments, those of Agrippa d'Aubigné (died 1603), the friend of Henry IV., and grandfather of Mme. de Maintenon, and of the Duc Henri de Rohan, a leader of the French Protestants in the reign of Louis XIII., slain near Rheinfelden, 1638. A statue of plaster now replaces one of marble, ruthlessly destroyed at the French Revolution. The canopy of the pulpit is the same under which Calvin preached. During the sum-

mer, the organ, one of the finest in Switzerland, is played Mon., Wed., Sat. at 7.30 P.M. Ticket 1 fr. To the S.W. of the cathedral is the beautiful **Chapel of the Maccabees**, built in 1406 by Cardinal Jean de Brogny (one of the Presidents of the Council of Constance and Bishop of Geneva, 1423-6), to contain his tomb. It was rifled and desecrated in the 16th cent., but has been well restored within the last few years. The church of **St. Gervais**, on the rt. bank, is a plain building which dates from 1435.

The **Palais Electoral**, not far from the Theatre, is a fine building for elections, exhibitions, meetings, and festivals. The **Hôtel de Ville** and the **Arsenal** are opposite each other at the end of the Grande Rue. The former, of various dates, contains the valuable archives of the town, the latter houses the **Musée Historique Gènevois**, with a large collection of arms and relics of the Escalade, besides a fine shield attributed to Benvenuto Cellini.

The **Musée Rath**, so named after its founder, General Rath, a native of Geneva, who acquired a large fortune in the Russian service, and who left the reversion of his fortune to found the Museum, is a building in the Greek style, close to the Theatre (open free, Sun. from 11 to 4, other days (except Tuesdays) from 1 to 4, at other times 50 c. entrance). It contains a collection of pictures and other works of art, the greater part by native artists. The best are:—8. *Bassano*, Adoration of Shepherds. 11, 12. *Berghem*, Prodigal Son, and Abraham receiving Sarah. 21. *Caravaggio*, Four Singers. 48. *Helst*, excellent portrait. 104. *Rubens*, Nymphs. 113. *Snyders*, Dog Saving a Heron. 134. *Wouvermans*, English Fleet burnt by De Witt. 18, 180, 183. *Calame*, Alpine Subjects. *Diday*, *Hornung* and *Topffer* deserve to be mentioned and, indeed, the collection is particularly rich in works of the Geneva school of artists. It in-

cludes also a very large cabinet of prints. There is too a beautiful landscape (a lake) by *Thuillier*, and a statue of a Greek captive girl by *J. Chaponnière*. A bronze statue of David by the same sculptor is an ornament of the Promenade des Bastions, opposite the

University Buildings in the Bastions, and facing the Botanical Garden. The Academy, refounded by Calvin, was raised in 1873 to the rank of a University, the buildings having been erected in 1868-1871. In the spring session of 1891 it had 819 students. In the rt. wing of this handsome building is

The **Natural History Museum**, (open free the same days and hours as the Musée Rath). In it are the splendid collections of plants and shells bequeathed by Delessert of Paris; the geological collections of De Saussure and Alphonse Favre, the fossil plants of MM. Brongniart and De Candolle, and those of M. Necker. Here also may be seen the native productions of Switzerland, specimens of the chamois, the bouquetin, and the fishes of the rivers and lakes; among them the *ferrat*, the lotte, and a trout from the lake of Geneva which weighed 43 lbs. Among the minerals is a cluster of smoked quartz, unequalled for size, from the Galenstock; there are also models of Lake Dwellings, and specimens of their contents.

In the basement is

The **Archæological Museum** (Cabinet d'Antiquités) (open Thursdays 1 to 4). It contains antiquities, some of them found in the neighbourhood, such as a silver buckler, with fine bas-reliefs, discovered in the bed of the Arve, inscribed 'Largitas Valentiniani Augusti'; some instruments of sacrifice found near the rocks of Neptune in the lake; relics of the lacustrine habitations, amongst them a boat, in which the knobs against which the rowers rested their heels still exist. It has to be

kept in a tank of water, to preserve it from crumbling to pieces. In the courtyard there are some Roman and early Christian antiquities and inscriptions.

In the l. wing is the **Public Library** (open daily, except Sunday, 9 to 6); founded by Bonivard (the Prisoner of Chillon), which contains 105,000 volumes. *Curiosities*:—394 MS. letters of Calvin, almost illegible, but with fair transcripts (there is one addressed to Lady Jane Grey while a prisoner in the Tower); 44 vols. of his MS. sermons, 1549–60; 12 vols. of letters addressed to him, and many important documents relating to the Council of Bâle; several volumes of letters of Theodore Beza; a manuscript of the *Noble Leçon*, a work of the Waldenses; part of the account-book of the household of Philip le Bel, for 1308, written with a style upon waxed tablets, but now almost effaced; a translation of Quintus Curtius, with beautiful illustrations, taken along with the baggage of Charles the Bold at Grandson; Discourses of St. Augustine, a MS. on papyrus of the 7th cent.; Greek MS. of the 4 Gospels (of 9th or 10th cent.), on vellum, with miniatures; Marine Charts of Andrea Benincasa of Ancona, 1476; Letters of St. Vincent de Paul, J. J. Rousseau, &c.; French Bible, printed at Geneva, 1588; a Portrait of *Calvin*, said to be original, but of the signpost school. There is here also a cabinet of coins and medals, with 25,000 specimens.

In December, 1890, M. Gustave Revilliod bequeathed to the town, not only a large part of his fortune, but his splendid villa at Pregny, 20 m. from Geneva, with its magnificent collection of art treasures, the **Musée Ariana**, which has been called the 'Musée de Cluny of Geneva.' (Park open daily from 9 to dusk, the Museum free on Sundays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 9 to 5, on Tu. and Fri. admittance 1 fr.).

Near the Museum is the **Pierre aux Dames** (see below), a curiously carved stone which originally stood near Troinex, 4 m. S. of Geneva.

The **Musée Fol**, in the Grande Rue, the gift of a Genevese gentleman, still living, has a large and valuable collection of antiquities, consisting of Etruscan pottery, gold ornaments, and other remains, besides objects of art, of the Middle Ages. Over the Musée Fol is

The **Société de Lecture**, with a Circulating Library of near 100,000 vols., and a large reading-room, to which strangers are easily admitted.

The **Hall of the Reformation** (rue du Rhone), erected as a monument to Calvin by private subscriptions amounting to 10,000*l.*, is set apart for educational and other meetings, lectures to working men, concerts, &c.

The **Athénée**, the gift to the Society of Arts of Madame Eynard, is a beautiful building near the Botanic Garden. It is the seat of the Soc. of Arts and of the Geographical Soc., and Soc. de 'Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle.' Here too is a permanent exhibition of works of art by Genevese painters.

The **Palais de Justice** (18th cent.), where are all the Law Courts, formerly a hospital, is in the Place du Bourg de Four.

The **Monument** (erected 1879) to the late Duke Charles of Brunswick, in the Jardin des Alpes, facing the lake, is a magnificent work; it is surrounded by a garden with marble terraces and gigantic heraldic lions and sphinxes in red marble. The monument is an imitation of one of the tombs of the Scaligers at Verona—the statues of the latter being replaced by those of the late Duke and of his immediate ancestors. The Duke died in 1873, leaving by will his fortune of 20,000,000 francs, 800,000*l.*, to the city of Geneva, on condition of this monument to him being erected in a conspicuous posi-

tion, and giving the Scaliger monument as the model to be strictly followed. There are two other modern monuments in the town—that in commemoration of the union of Geneva with the Swiss Confederation in 1814, was set up in 1869 on the quay between the Mt. Blanc bridge and the Jardin Anglais: and that in honour of General Dufour, erected on the Place Neuve.

The **Botanic Garden** behind the theatre, and near the Place Neuve, deserves mention, as having been laid out (1816) under the direction of the eminent botanist De Candolle; but the funds are so limited that the collection of plants is of no great importance. The ground it occupies has also painful historical associations. This spot, in 1794, was the scene of horrible fusillades and butcheries.

The **Jardin Alpin d'Acclimatation**, 2, Chemin Daucet, Plain-palais, deserves a visit and the patronage of any travellers who desire to carry home healthy specimens of the Alpine flora. It has been founded by the 'Society for the Protection of Alpine Plants' to supply plants of the rarer species in vigorous health at low rates. Near the Jardin Alpin, are the Barracks and the well-equipped **Ecole de Médecine**. The **Ecole des Arts Industriels**, and the **Ecole d'Horlogerie** with the **Musée des Arts Décoratifs** are in or near the Boulevard James Fazy, the **Ecole de Chimie** in the Boulevard des Philosophes. The **Observatory** (with a fine equatorial telescope presented by Plantamour, who was formerly astronomer here) is between the Palais de Justice and the Russian Chapel.

The **Jardin Anglais**, near the Mt. Blanc bridge, is the pleasantest sauntering place in Geneva.

Besides its connection with *Calvin* and *Rousseau*—the one by adoption, the other by birth—Geneva can boast of being the native place of many illustrious men, whose reputation may be styled European. The list

includes *Isaac Casaubon*, *Estienne*, and *Scaliger*; *Lefort*, the friend and councillor of Peter the Great; *Necker*, the weak and ill-starred minister of Louis XVI., and father of *Madame de Staël*; the naturalists, *De Saussure* (who ascended Mont Blanc), *Bourrit*, *De Luc*; *Huber*, the biographer of the bee and ant; *De la Rive*, the chemist, and *De la Rive*, the physicist; *De Candolle* and *Edmond Boissier*, the botanists; *Plantamour*, astronomer, *Delolme* and *Mallet du Pan*, political writers; *Gallatin*, U.S.A.; *Rossi*, the pope's minister assassinated at Rome in 1849; *Dumont*, the friend and adviser of Mirabeau and Jeremy Bentham; *Necker*, the geologist; *Merle d'Aubigné* and *Sismondi*, the historians; *General Dufour*, the head of the Federal Staff during the execution of its magnificent survey; *Toppfer*, who did so much to popularize excursions among the mountains. Among the living are *Alphonse de Candolle* the botanist, *Marignac* the chemist, *Vogt* the zoologist, *Raoul Pictet* the physicist, and *Cherbuliez* the novelist.

Geneva is the intellectual metropolis of French-speaking Switzerland ('la Suisse Romande'); and strangers who choose it as their residence, if provided with good introductions, will find, among the upper classes, a very agreeable society, including many individuals distinguished for their literary and scientific acquirements.

The staple manufacture of Geneva, from which it derives its chief commercial prosperity, is that of watches, musical boxes, and jewellery. The first watch was brought to Geneva in 1587, and in 1760, 4000 persons were employed in this manufacture. At present the number is about 3324, though, from improvements in the mechanical processes and increased skill of the workmen, the number of watches made is much greater than before, 100,000 being now manufactured annually. Upwards of 50 watchmakers' and 70 jewellers' workshops are kept in constant employment, though the compe-

tition of American-made and (to some extent) of English-made watches has greatly injured the Geneva manufacturers; and it has been calculated that in good years, 75,000 ounces of gold, 5000 marks of silver, and precious stones to the value of a million of francs, are used in them. All these articles are hall-marked, so that it is easy to ascertain whether they contain more alloy than allowed by the new law of 1880. A branch office for affixing the Government hall-mark has been established in Geneva. There has been a watch-makers' school there for the last 50 years, and in the large new building (near the Boulevard James Fazy) all modern improvements have been introduced, and instruction is given in watch-making by hand as well as by machinery.

A splendid **Theatre**, a diminished copy of the New Opera House at Paris, was opened 1877, opposite the Musée Rath, principally with some of the funds left by the Duke of Brunswick. Voltaire greatly shocked the prejudices of the citizens by acting plays, as it were under their nose, at Les Délices and Ferney. Rousseau writes to him, 'Je ne vous aime pas; vous avez corrompu ma république en lui donnant des spectacles.' A *Conservatoire de Musique*, the gift of Bartholoni, the Paris banker, has also been erected near by.

A model in relief of the **Mont Blanc chain**, the work of an artist named Séné, who employed 10 years upon it, is placed in a building erected for the purpose, in the Jardin Anglais. A large building has been erected, close to the Boulevard de Plainpalais to contain a **Panorama** on a large scale representing the Siege of Belfort 1870-1 (admittance 1 fr.).

On the Grand Quai, close to the place where the steamers land, a **Limnimètre** (lake measure) marks the rise and fall of the water, which amounts to 50 inches or more, and makes a very great difference in the appearance of the town.

In the **Cemetery** of *Plainpalais*, a little way beyond the Boulevard de Plainpalais, rest the remains of *Sir Humphry Davy*, who died here in 1829, 'I wish to be buried where I die, *natura curat suas reliquias*' (in his will), and near to him of *De Candolle*, the botanist, of *Dumont*, and *Pictet*, and of two English tourists who perished on the Col du Bonhomme in 1830. The supposed site of Calvin's grave is marked by a plain slab, with the letters 'J. C.' carved on it, and is on the S.W. side of the cemetery, close to the pathway.

In the bed of the lake lie many granitic boulders, transported from the high Alps. Two of these, in the port of Geneva and a little to the S.E. of the Jardin Anglais, are so large as to project above the water. They are called *Pierres du Niton*, from a tradition that sacrifices were offered upon them to the god *Neptune* by the Romans. Indeed, instruments of sacrifice have been found near them.

History. The earliest mention of Geneva occurs in Caesar's 'Commentaries,' where it is described as 'the last fortress of the Allobroges, and nearest to the Helvetian frontier.' In the 4th cent. it became a bishop's see. From the 11th cent. up to 1534 it was governed by its bishop (who from 1162 was a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire). He had to maintain himself against the Counts of the Gênevois, and later those of Savoy, without (and also within, for the former had certain rights within, which in 1401 passed by purchase to the house of Savoy, which in the 15th cent. placed several of its members on the episcopal throne of Geneva) and against the citizens within, the walls. As early as 1477 the bishop became the ally of Berne and Friburg to protect his dominions against Savoy and France. One portion of the citizens, leagued together under the name of 'Confederates,' 'Eidgenossen' (from which 'Huguenot' is possibly derived), after many struggles with

the Counts or Dukes, concluded, in 1519, an alliance with Friburg and in 1526 with Berne as well, their two protectors, who in 1530 compelled the Duke of Savoy to sign the treaty of St. Julien, by which the citizens regained their independence. Berne tried to win the town for herself by forcing Protestant doctrines upon it, and when finally, in 1534, Farel (a preacher from Dauphiné, in the service of Berne), who had been expelled in 1532, obtained authority to preach his new doctrines in Geneva, Friburg withdrew from the protectorship. Berne tried hard (1536) to get hold of Geneva, as she did get hold of Vaud, and the bishopric of Lausanne. The citizens however refused, and thus gained their freedom, for in 1535 the bishop had taken refuge at Annecy, where his successors (like St. Francis of Sales) resided, though retaining the title of 'Bishop and Prince of Geneva.'

The influence which Geneva has exercised, not only over Europe but over the world, by means of her children, or those whom she has adopted as her citizens, is quite out of proportion to the limited extent of a territory which one may traverse from end to end in a morning's ride. Voltaire ridiculed its diminutiveness by saying, 'Quand je secoue ma peruque, je poudre toute la république'; and the Emperor Paul called the disputes of its citizens a tempest in a tumbler of water: yet from Geneva emanated those religious doctrines from which Scotland, Holland, and parts of France and Switzerland derive their form of faith, and which were transported by the Pilgrim Fathers to the opposite shores of the Atlantic.

It was in the year 1536 that **John Calvin** of Picardy, who had just published his *Institutes*, passed through the town a fugitive, on his way from Italy to Bâle. Farel, aware of Calvin's talents and powerful eloquence, entreated him to remain. Calvin obeyed the call, and,

after a short exile, 1538-1541, the itinerant preacher and foreigner was raised to be the dictator of the republic. From the pulpit of St. Peter's Church, which became at once the tribune and judgment-seat of the Reformer, he denounced the prevailing immorality of the town with such eloquence and force that profligacy was obliged to hide its head. His hearers adopted a rigorous and puritanical austerity of manners, and every transgression of Calvin's code of morals was visited with punishment of the utmost severity. This artificial austerity has long since disappeared. The change of manners since the time of Calvin is, indeed, most remarkable. The theatre is open on Sundays; public and private balls are given in the various 'Brasseries' on Sunday evenings; concerts are held in the public places; all the cafés are open; in fact the bitter observance of the Sabbath has given place to general cheerful enjoyment of the day of rest from ordinary work.

The sumptuary laws enacted by Calvin were severe, but were rigidly enforced by the Consistory. They contained such enactments as the following: a dinner for ten persons was limited to five dishes; plush breeches were laid under interdict; violations of the Sabbath were followed by a public admonition from the pulpit; adultery was punished with death; and the gamester was exposed in the pillory, with a pack of cards tied round his neck.

Geneva, thus become the metropolis of Calvinism and 'the Rome of Protestantism,' was resorted to by many foreigners, who sought refuge here from religious persecutions in their own country, though it should be remembered that Calvin persecuted those who did not accept his doctrines (so the Spaniard Servetus, a refugee from the Roman Inquisition, was burnt by Calvin near Geneva in 1553). Among a number of English and Scotch exiled by the cruelties of the reign of Queen Mary, was John

Knox. He was made a citizen of Geneva in 1558, and did not finally quit it till 1560. Calvin died in 1564, at the age of 55, after 23 years of uninterrupted power: he was buried in the *cemetery of Plainpalais*, but he forbade the Genevese to mark with a monument the spot where his remains were laid, but the supposed spot is now pointed out, and is marked by a plain slab.

The Duke of Savoy, for many years after 1530, was engaged in repeated open contests with the citizens; nor did he omit to maintain, within the walls, spies and secret partisans, in the hopes of regaining possession by surprise. The street called *Corraterie*, at the period in question, Dec. 1602, the town ditch, was the scene of the most memorable of these attempts, known in Genevan history as *the Escalade*. The Savoyards had already despatched a messenger announcing to their commander the capture of the town; but the citizens, though completely taken by surprise, were by no means seized with the panic which such an occurrence was likely to produce. Every man, armed as he might be, issued out into the streets; the small body of Savoyards who had gained the ramparts were quickly overpowered; the first gun fired from the walls, by a chance shot, swept away three of the ladders; and the enemy on the outside, on approaching the *Porte Neuve*, found that, instead of being blown up, it was strongly guarded, with the portcullis down. The storming party, thus unexpectedly attacked, and at the same time cut off from their friends, were quickly killed or made prisoners. Those who fell alive into the hands of the Genevese were hung next day as house-breakers: 67 heads were planted along the ramparts, but many more than these fell in the ditch and outside the town. The venerable Theodore Beza, at that time 80 years old, gave out from the pulpit next day the 124th Psalm, which has been

sung ever since on the anniversary of the 'Escalade.'

Berne always continued the protector of Geneva (not being willing that any one else should win it, though it could not win the town for itself) and in 1584 Zürich joined the alliance; but several efforts to secure the admittance of the town into the Swiss Confederation failed owing to the resistance of the Roman Catholic members.

Geneva remained independent, but its history during the 18th cent. is a long record of internal struggles between the aristocratic party, who kept all power in their own hands, and the people, who struggled to retain old privileges and obtain new ones. In 1782 France, Berne, and Piedmont united to impose the yoke on the popular party after a successful revolution, but though the citizens were thus politically powerless, the latter half of the 18th cent. is the most brilliant period in the literary history of Geneva.

In 1792-5 there were fresh troubles, ending in the acceptance of a democratic constitution, which after only 3 years was upset by the French occupation. In 1814 Geneva was added to the Swiss Confederation. In 1847 a democratic constitution was carried by a large popular vote.

In 1801 the ancient see of Geneva was suppressed and annexed to Chambéry, but in 1819 the pope gave the Roman Catholics of the canton of Geneva to the bishop of Lausanne, who in 1821 was allowed to add the barren title of 'Geneva' to his official style. But to this day Geneva refuses to recognize the rights of the bishop, and attempts at re-erecting a separate see of Geneva have hitherto proved fruitless.

Jean Jacques Rousseau, son of a watchmaker of Geneva, was born, 1712, in the house No. 40, Grande Rue, living from 1720 in another in the present Rue Rousseau. The accident of his being shut out of the town one evening on his return from a walk, induced him to fly from his

native town, as he feared to face his master next morning. His book, the *Emile*, was burnt, in conformity with an order of the Council of Geneva, by the common hangman, in front of the Hôtel de Ville, in 1762. The instigators of this act were Voltaire and the Council of the Sorbonne, who, by a singular coincidence, in this instance acted in unison. The Council at the same time issued a warrant for the arrest of the author.

Environs of Geneva.

a. *Junct. of Arve and Rhone.* b. *Salève.*
 c. *Voirons.* d. *Diodati and Pregny.*
 e. *Ferney.* f. *Perte du Rhone, Bellegarde, &c.* g. *Dixonne.* h. *The Dôle.*
 i. *Reulet.*

The rides, walks, and views in the vicinity are delightful, and almost endless; but the great charm of every prospect is the *Mont Blanc* and the Alps of Savoy, when they deign to show themselves, which they do not, with perfect distinctness, more than 60 times a year on an average. There cannot be a more majestic sight than that of *Mont Blanc* and its surrounding *Aiguilles*, when tinged with the pink hue which the rising or departing sun sheds upon them.

a. The junction of the *Arve* with the *Rhone* is well worth visiting, and is best seen either from the tongue of land between the two rivers, which is reached on foot along the l. bank of the *Rhone* by the gasworks, or from the grounds of a country-house called *Châtelaine*, on the rt. bank of the *Rhone*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the *Porte de Cornavin*. On the way to it, *Les Délices*, a country-house of *Voltaire*, is passed. A fine view of the junction is also obtained from the *Bois de la Bâtie*, on a cliff overhanging the rivers. This may be reached by a walk on the l. bank of the *Rhone*, by crossing a footbridge over the *Arve* and ascending a narrow footway to the *Bois*, which has been laid out as a public garden.

The *Arve* is in summer a wide and

turbid torrent fed by the snows and glaciers of *Mont Blanc*. The pellucid blue waters of the *Rhone*, driven on one side by the furious entrance of its new ally, for a long time refuse to mix with it, and the line of separation between the blue and white water is distinctly marked for some distance.

b. To the S. of Geneva rises the *Salève* (4538 ft.), a long line of limestone precipices, seeming to overhang over the town, though it is, in reality, nearly 4 m. off, and within French territory. The E. side is a gentle slope, covered with verdant pasture and sprinkled with houses, and the whole of this vast inclined plane, facing the Alps, is strewn with fragments of rock, identical with that of which *Mont Blanc* is composed.

The summit of the *Salève*, 3308 ft. above the lake, is frequently scaled by the inhabitants of Geneva, who make picnic parties to enjoy the view. The shortest road to it is by tram to *Veyrier*, whence a very steep path, practicable only on foot, partly formed by steps cut in the rock, and called *Pas de l'Echelle*, leads up through a remarkable gap in the mountain to the village of *Monnetier*. Those who cannot walk may reach *Monnetier* by a carriage-road, which makes a détour of 8 m. from Geneva, through the beautiful village of **Mornex** on the S. slope of the *Petit Salève*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s walk from *Monnetier*. *Mornex* may now be best reached from a station on the *Annemasse-Annecy* line in 45 min. from Geneva. The pleasantest way is to drive to *Monnetier*, thence to ascend the *Petit* or the *Grand Salève* on foot, and to descend the *Pas de l'Echelle* on foot to *Veyrier*.

Monnetier is a comfortable stopping-place. Thence to the top of the *Grand Salève* is about an hour, (to the *Petit Salève*, 3235 ft., 20 min. only). Near the summit are the *Chalets des Treize Arbres*, so called from the presence of a few trees. The view extends S.E. up

the valley of the Arve to Mont Blanc; N.E. over the lake; N.W. to Geneva, the Rhone, and the Jura; W. the eye follows the valley of the Rhone as far as the gap in the Jura, through which the river forces its way into France. Danger formerly arose from attempting to descend through a promising cleft, where a very steep slope ends in a precipice. For any one accustomed to mountains there is no danger; but in 1853 one English gentleman was killed, and his companion broke his thigh, in wandering about, after losing their way. *La Grande Gorge* is frequented by botanists, who find in it several rare plants. The ascent was formerly difficult, but a sort of path has now been made, and is kept in repair by the Geneva section of the Swiss Alpine Club, but accidents are not infrequent in the case of unpractised climbers. Archaeologists have been busy on the Salève, searching for troglodytes, and no less than 38 caverns have been discovered. The most interesting are the *Grotte des Trois Fées d'Archamp*, and that of *Aiguebelle*, on the N. face of the Petit Salève.

Not far from Troinex, 4 m. S. of Geneva, a great curiosity called the *Pierre aux Dames*, or *Pierre aux Fées*, stood on a little hill between Troinex and Bossey, just over the French frontier and at the N. foot of the Salève. It is now to be seen in the Bastions close to the University, and is a block of stone with rude carvings, in relief, of female figures about half the size of life. These are supposed to be Celtic. The stone is 10 ft. long, 5 wide, and 5 high. It is said to be granite, but is apparently limestone.

c. *Les Voirons* (4777 ft.), E. of Geneva, is another beautiful point of view. There is a carriage-road to the top from Bons (a rly. station on the Thonon line) on the N. side, and from Boège on the E. side, and a path (the shortest, 2½ hrs.) from La Bergue 1 hr. from the rly. station of Annemasse (¼ hr. from Geneva).

The *Pierres au Diable*, near Regnier, supposed druidical, 6 m. S.E. of Geneva, strew a large valley or plain, and, according to the legend, are fragments of a mountain dropped by the devil. Among them is a cromlech.

d. On the E. shore of the lake, about 2 m. from Geneva at Cologny, and a little to the l. of the high road to Thonon, is the *Campagne Diodati*, Lord Byron's residence in 1816, where he wrote *Manfred*, and the third canto of *Childe Harold*. Diodati, prof. of theology, it will be remembered, was a friend and correspondent of Milton, who visited him here.

On the W. side, on the hill of Pregny, 2½ m. from Geneva, is the very commanding seat of Baron Rothschild, built with more magnificence than taste; fine Views from the grounds, to which admission is granted on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 to 6, by tickets to be obtained at the hotels. At Pregny also is M. Revilliod's villa and Musée Ariana (see above).

e. *Ferney*, the residence of Voltaire, is situated within French territory, about 5 m. N. of Geneva, ½ hr. by tramway. On the way thither, near Grand Saconnex, an eminence presents one of the best points of view of Mont Blanc.

Voltaire resided for nearly 20 years at Ferney, from 1759 to 1777. He may be said to be the founder of the village, which, before his time, consisted of but 6 or 8 hovels. He collected industrious colonists, introduced useful manufactures among them, and improved his estate of about 900 acres, by draining, &c., besides building the *Château*, which still exists, but has been so much altered that few traces of the philosopher now remain. On the l. hand, as you enter the gates, he built the *Church*, originally inscribed with the words 'Deo erexit Voltaire.' The *Theatre*, in which his own tragedies were acted by amateurs, has been pulled down.

The situation of Ferney is charm-

ing in full view of the Alps, and of Mont Blanc; but the windows of the house, excepting those of the Library, were turned directly away from the landscape. In the garden is a long berceau walk, closely arched over with clipped horn-beam—a verdant cloister, with gaps cut here and there, admitting a glimpse of the prospect. Here Voltaire used to walk up and down, and dictate to his secretary.

f. La Perte du Rhone, and the works of the *Compagnie Générale de Bellegarde*, at Bellegarde, on the French frontier.

The train should be left at *Collonges Stat.* (14½ m., 40–50 min. by rly.), and rejoined at Bellegarde, or vice versâ.

The carriage-road from Collonges to Bellegarde is very fine. You enter

—‘where the swift Rhone cleaves his way between Heights which appear as lovers who have parted.’

The Rhone valley was here blocked up by Caesar, to prevent the emigration of the Helvetic nation, as described in his *Commentaries*. This he effected by throwing up works, ramparts, ditches, and forts at suitable spots on the l. bank of the river, having previously destroyed the bridge at Geneva. He does not appear to have made a continuous wall, as the banks were so precipitous as to render this unnecessary; but to have cut ditches and thrown up earthworks only at points where a landing or passage was practicable.

The lofty Vouache on the side of Savoy and the huge mass of the Jura chain slope precipitously to the torrent of the Rhone. The road hangs midway in this prodigious passage; and the *Fort de l'Ecluse*, which gives its name to the pass, protects the entrance to France. Infinite labour and expense have been expended by the French government to strengthen this position since its destruction by the Austrians, 1814. Additional batteries have been hewn in the rock above the lower fortress,

and these communicate with the guard-rooms below by a broad staircase, of more than 1000 steps, cut out of the solid mountain. Leave may sometimes be obtained from the governor to view the fortress; but at any rate the road passes through it, and enables the traveller to see something of its remarkable defences. From Collonges to

Bellegarde the road sweeps along the wild gorge through which the Rhone pours. At Bellegarde it crosses the narrow and rocky bed of the Valserine. The traveller will walk from the inn to the *Perte du Rhone* (¼ m.); he will find plenty of squalid guides to show him the spot where the river, which he has accompanied from the clear cistern of its waters through the rough mountain pass, plunges at once beneath an accumulation of broken rocks which have fallen from above and covered its bed from side to side. The river disappears from view for 120 yds., but is now much diminished in volume. Nearly half of it, representing a force equal to 4000 horse-power, has been diverted, and is utilised by a company of Scotch capitalists, at a very large cost. The water is led by a canal, and through a tunnel of 600 yds., cut in the solid rock, to 6 great waterwheels and 2 powerful hydraulic pumps, erected in the old bed of the Valserine torrent, and from this centre the motion is distributed by means of wire cables to the mills and factories of the company, situated on the plateau 250 ft. above the Rhone. The chief manufactures, and on a very large scale, are *paper*, made from the wood of the aspen and fir, and *phosphate* and *superphosphate of lime*, for manure, from a bed of fossil shells 4 ft. thick, occurring here in the cretaceous formation of the Jura, and so widely spread as to be practically inexhaustible. The *Malpertuis*, an abyss, somewhat similar to the *Perte du Rhone*, 1 m. from the Billiat Stat., should be seen, if possible.

g. Another pleasant excursion may

be made to *Divonne*, where the river Versoix takes its rise in a pretty grotto at the foot of the Jura, and people go to the *Hôtel de la Truite* to eat a kind of pasty called *Beignet de Divonne* and the small delicate trout. M. Paul Vidart's great hydro-pathic establishment is here. The view from the terrace of the Château Divonne is very fine. The best way is to go by rly. to Nyon ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), and thence (in 1 hr.) by diligence. Distance from Geneva to Divonne 12 m.

h. The *Dôle*, the highest point of the Swiss Jura, rises 5505 ft. above the sea, and commands to perfection that wonderful view of the Lake and Alps which old travellers by the St. Cergues road enjoyed. The ascent is best made by sleeping at St. Cergues (Rte. 55), or (in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) from the Col de la Faucille. On the N.W. side is the *Vallée de Dappes*, for the possession of which France and Switzerland disputed (1815-1862), and through which runs a fine carriage-road—the old route to Paris—over the *Col de la Faucille* (4341 ft.)—small *Inn* on the top—to Gex ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. by diligence from Geneva).

i. The *Recullet* (5643 ft.) is a point of the Jura due W. of Geneva. Its ascent may be made in the following way: Drive to St. Genix, and sleep at Thoiry, which may be best reached in 1 hr. from the Satigny Stat. ($6\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Geneva), on the Bellegarde line. Next day breakfast at the chalet of Arderan, and walk along the top of the chain, descending to Gex in time for omnibus to Geneva. Take provisions. The views are very fine.

For all mountain excursions in the Jura, Vaud, neighbourhood of Geneva, and Chablais, see Schaub and Briquet's clear and handy *Guide Pratique de l'Ascensionniste sur les Montagnes qui entourent le lac de Genève*.

Chamonix and the shores of Lake Lemán may be visited by hurried tourists in 4 days from Geneva—thus, 1st, by early steamer to Lausanne or Vevey—by later steamer on to Villeneuve

—in the evening by the rly. to Martigny; 2nd, by the Tête Noire or Col de Balme to Chamonix (Rte. 141); 3rd, at Chamonix; 4th, back to Geneva (Rte. 138).

ROUTE 55.

GENEVA TO VILLENEUVE, BY LAUSANNE, VEVEY, AND CHILLON. LAKE OF GENEVA—RAILWAY.

Eng. m.

	Geneva
8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Coppet
21 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rolle
30	Morges
38	Lausanne
49 $\frac{3}{4}$	Vevey
52 $\frac{3}{4}$	Clarens
53 $\frac{1}{2}$	Montreux-Vernex
54	Territet-Glion
55 $\frac{1}{4}$	Veytaux-Chillon
56 $\frac{1}{2}$	Villeneuve

This line forms part of the network of the Jura-Simplon system, which now, in consequence of a fusion of several companies, includes all the lines between Geneva, Neuchâtel, Berne, and Brieg. At St. Maurice it joins the line running from Geneva along the S. shore of the lake, past Thonon to Bouveret. For those who are not in a violent hurry, a far more pleasant route is by

Steamboat. — Steamers make the voyage from one end to the other in about $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., stopping to land and receive passengers at the towns and villages marked thus † on the N. shore. Other steamers between Geneva and the towns on the S. side of the lake (Rte. 57). With a return-ticket passengers have the option of going back by rail. Some steamers start from the pier on the rt. bank of the Rhone. Small steamers, called 'Bateaux Mouches,' run to the stations at the W. end of the lake (i.e. in what is called the *Petit Lac*), starting from the corner of the Jardin

Anglais. The traveller should ascertain from which side of the Rhone at Geneva his steamer will start.

The **Lake of Geneva**, called by the Romans *Lacus Lemanus*, has nearly the shape of a crescent, its horns being turned towards the S. It is 50 m. long, measured close to its N. shore, and about 43 m. along its S. bank ; it is $9\frac{1}{4}$ m. wide at the broadest part (between Rolle and Ouchy), and its greatest depth is 1017 ft., while it covers an area of 224 sq. m. Its surface is about 1230 ft. above the level of the sea, but the height often varies in the year more than 50 in., being usually lowest in the winter, between Jan. and April, and highest in Aug. and part of July and Sept., owing to the supplies then derived from the melting snows. Besides these periodical variations, the lake is subject to other more arbitrary changes of level, called *seiches*. This phenomenon consists of a sudden rise and fall of the water in particular parts of the lake, independently of the agency of the wind or of any other apparent cause. It is most common in the vicinity of Geneva. During these oscillations the waters sometimes rise from 5 inches to a foot, but on some rare occasions have risen to 3 ft. The *seiche* never lasts longer than 25 min., and generally less. The cause of these *seiches* has not been explained with certainty, but they are observed to occur most commonly when the clouds are heavy and low. The lake has never been known to freeze over entirely in modern times (though it is said to have done so in the 8th and 9th cents.), but in severe winters the W. extremity is covered with ice. The sand and mud brought down by the Rhone and deposited around its mouth have caused considerable encroachments upon its E. extremity : as even within the records of history Port Valais stood on its margin, and its basin is reported to have originally extended upwards as far as Bex. Recent researches have proved

that the channel dug out by the Rhone can be clearly traced for some distance from the E. end of the lake.

‘*Mon lac est le premier,*’ are the words in which Voltaire has vaunted the beauties of the Lake of Geneva ; and it must be confessed that, though it wants the stern sublimity of the Bay of Uri, and the sunny softness of the Italian lakes, with their olive and citron groves, it has high claims to admiration. It also possesses great variety of scenery. The vine-covered slopes of Vaud contrast well with the abrupt, rocky precipices of Savoy, and the tree-laden festoons of vines around Thonon and Evian, which give the landscape an Italian richness. Near Geneva the hills subside, admitting an exquisite view of Mont Blanc, whose snowy summit, though 60 m. distant, is sometimes reflected in its waters.

The boats on the lake are very picturesque, having lateen sails like the craft of the Mediterranean. The surface is generally calm, but not the dead calm of the mountain lakes ; occasionally the *bise*, a cold N. wind, is very strong, and causes considerable motion in the steamers from Geneva, until they get beyond Lausanne, and the S.W. wind is even stronger. These are the only winds which materially affect the lake. Among the 29 varieties of fish found in the lake, are the large trout and the Ombre Chevalier, both much appreciated, and the *Lotte*, the *Lota commune*, on which Rousseau’s Julie makes her last repast, is described as ‘*une espèce de barbeau, assez fade, peu cher, et commun.*’

Railway to Lausanne, 12 trains daily, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

The railway embankment has been carried along the edge of the lake, thus in many places marring its beauty, and interrupting the view from the sloping banks and houses built on them.

The first part of the road lies among villas and pleasure-grounds not unlike English country seats.

Few spots in Europe present so many admirable sites for a dwelling as the shores of Lake Lemán, in full view of Mont Blanc. At *Pregny* is Baron Adolphe de Rothschild's superb château, and M. Revilliod's villa (see above). After a mile or two Mont Blanc is hid behind the intervening ridge of the Voirons, and does not reappear until near Nyon.

The parish of † **Versoix**, through which the line passes, formerly belonged to France. The Duke de Choiseul, minister of Louis XV., irritated with some proceedings of the inhabitants of Geneva, proposed to raise a rival city at Versoix which should deprive Geneva of its trade. A pier was built, a Grand'Place laid down, streets running at right angles were marked out; but beyond this the plan was never carried into execution. Hence the verses of Voltaire:—

'A Versoix nous avons des rues,
Mais nous n'avons pas de maisons.'

A little beyond Versoix (now a village of 1379 Inhab.), we pass out of the Canton of Geneva into that of Vaud.

† **Coppet** (487 Inhab.), remarkable for the *Château*, immediately behind it, but so placed as to command no view of the lake. It now belongs to the d'Haussonville family. It is a plain edifice, forming three sides of a square, the front towards the lake being flanked with a tower at each end. It was the residence (1790–1804) of *Madame de Staël*, as well as of her father, the French finance minister *Necker*. There are portraits of her by *David*, of her parents, M. and Mme. Necker, and a marble bust of M. Rocca, Madame de Staël's second husband. One room is pointed out as the study in which the authoress of *Corinne* composed many of her works. Her inkstand and desk are still preserved. The grounds are traversed by shady walks; and a clump of trees surrounded by a wall, in a field a little W. of the house, shrouds

from view a sort of chapel in which Necker and his daughter are buried.

† **Nyon**, a town of 4225 Inhab., stands on a height; but its suburbs, through which the carriage-road runs, extend to the lake. It was the Roman *Noviodunum*. From the Terrasse des Marronniers, near the old château, once the seat of the Bernese Baillis, there is a very fine view. On a promontory is the château of *Prangins*, now a Moravian school. It belonged to Joseph Bonaparte, and he built *La Bergerie*, on a promontory, lately a residence of Prince Jerome Napoleon. Ornamental pottery is made here.

[An excellent carriage-road ascends in zigzags to St. Cergues. **St. Cergues** commands a beautiful view, and has several *Inns* and pensions. From it the *Dôle*, 5505 ft., the highest point of the Swiss Jura, can be easily ascended. Mules and guides at St. Cergues. The ascent requires about 2 hrs.]

Excursions may be made from St. Cergues to *Morez* and *St. Claude* by roads running through very fine scenery. The industry of the district is diamond-cutting, and the manufacture of sham precious stones.]

† **Rolle**, 1855 Inhab. A little before reaching Rolle the *Grand Lac* is reached. The hills around are covered with vineyards, and one of the best Vaudois wines is grown on the slope between Rolle and Aubonne, called *La Côte*.

On the opposite shore of the lake are the Gulf of Thonon, the valley of the Dranse d'Abondance, and the snowy head of Mont Blanc peering over the mountains of the Chablais; further on, the rocks of Meillerie and the entrance of the Valais.

[$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Rolle ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s drive), is **Aubonne**, an ancient town of 1805 Inhab., with an Eastern-looking *Castle*. Byron says of it:—'The entrance and bridge something like that of Durham: it commands by far the fairest view of the Lake of Geneva (and of Mont Blanc behind it); a grove on the height of very

noble trees.' Here Tavernier, the Eastern traveller, bought the château. The ch. contains the monument of the brave French *Admiral Duquesne*, the conqueror of De Ruyter—the chastiser of the Turkish and Algerine corsairs, whose services Louis XIV. refused to recompense, and whose body that monarch for a long time denied to his son,—exiled to Aubonne by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, because Duquesne was a Protestant, and refused to adopt the king's religion.

The **Signal de Bougy**— $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Aubonne and 2336 ft. above the sea—is a celebrated point of view.]

† **Morges Stat.** At a distance of 1 hr. above this town of 4088 Inhab. rises the picturesque *Castle of Vuufflens*, distinguished by its tall white square donjon and group of minor turrets, built of brick, with deep machicolations, probably in the 14th cent. It is said to have been founded by Queen Bertha in the 10th cent., and is now used as an Arsenal. Morges was the birth-place (1797) of *Fernan Caballero*, the nom de plume of Cecilia, daughter of the Spanish scholar Don Juan Nicholas Böhl de Faber. The carriage-road continues near the shore of the lake. The rly. passes above Lonay (l.), leaves Busigny to the N., and mounts to *Renens*, where the line from Yverdon (Rte. 49) is joined.

The distant view of Lausanne, seated on sloping hills and crowned by its cathedral and castle, is pleasing. The large building on the hill W. of the town is the mad-house for the canton. Between Lausanne and the lake stands the village of

† **Ouchy**, which may be termed the port of Lausanne. Lord Byron wrote the *Prisoner of Chillon* in the Ancre Inn, now the H. d'Angleterre, in the short space of *two days*, during which he was detained by bad weather, June 1816. The house was modernized, and all traces of Byron swept away, 1868. A wire-rope rly. between Ouchy and Lau-

sanne is now open, the journey taking 9 min., and thus visitors to Lausanne may easily avail themselves of the numerous row and sail boats for hire, and make excursions on the lake.

Lausanne Stat., between Ouchy and Lausanne.

Lausanne, capital of the Canton of Vaud, contains 34,049 Inhab., chiefly Protestant. The language is French.

History.—There was a Roman settlement on the future site of Lausanne, but the town only grew up after the Bishop Marius transferred (590) his see thither from Avenches, and thenceforth the city was identified with the increase of the bishop's power, its most ancient charter of liberties being dated 1368. The bishops were Princes of the Holy Roman Empire from 1270, and their diocese took in most of what is now W. Switzerland, including Berne and the Bernese Oberland. The narrower district within which the bishop had temporal powers was, with the adjoining barony of Vaud belonging to Savoy, seized by the Bernese in 1536, the bishop being exiled, and from 1663 onwards residing (as now) at Friburg. The Bernese held it till 1798, and in 1803 it formed part of the new Canton of Vaud, then admitted into the Swiss Confederation.

The town, with its high roofs, castle, and cathedral, is itself picturesque, and very prettily situated, at the height of 1686 ft., on the lower slope of the *Mont Jorat*, which sinks gradually to the lake, intersected by ravines, giving it the form of distinct eminences. From this cause the old streets ranging over broken ground are a series of ups and downs, and many are very steep. A viaduct, called *Grand Pont*, or, from its builder, *Pont Pichard*, now spans the valley of the Flon, and renders the centre of the town and cathedral much more accessible than formerly. The town was much enlarged between 1870 and 1875, when the slope between

the town and the rly. was covered by streets and houses. Lausanne is not an industrial town, but a pleasant place of residence. It possesses numberless educational establishments, public and private, and for both sexes, headed by the new University, which is to be opened in the spring of 1891.

Since 1874 the Supreme Federal Court of Justice has been placed at Lausanne, the splendid **Palais de Justice Fédéral** being built on the Promenade de Montbenon, whence there is a splendid view. Close to H. Gibbon is the

Church of St. François, with a conspicuous modern spire. The ch. is apsidal, and has tall windows with tracery in the heads. The choir dates from 1280, the nave was rebuilt in the 15th cent. From 1268 to 1536 it belonged to a convent of Franciscan friars.

The Castle and Cathedral are on an eminence in the old walled town, which is still called the Cité. Starting from H. Gibbon, and keeping to the rt. for a short distance, any of the streets to the l. will lead to

The Cathedral of Notre Dame (now usually open, but a small fee is asked for showing the choir and the tombs), a fine uniform example of Early Pointed, plain, but well proportioned, 307 ft. long, 74 ft. wide, founded about 1000, on the site of a still older building, and burnt 1216, the existing building dating from 1275. It consists of a nave and 2 W. towers, of which only that to the l. is finished, transepts, each flanked by a low tower to the E., a central tower and spire, and a short apsidal choir. The spire was taken down in 1874. A new one (246 ft. high) has been erected in its place. The W. door, lately restored, a fine specimen of Flamboyant, erected between the buttresses of the W. towers, is of the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th cent. The *Porch of the Apostles*, to the S., is decorated with rich

sculptures of the 13th cent. The apse, at the Eastern end, has round it an ambulatory forming a continuation of the aisles, and to the E. a small projecting chapel, which is a fragment of an earlier building in the Transition style. The Triforium gallery is carried continuously along the nave, transept, and apse; above it is a clerestory range of triple lancets.

Obs. the W. and S. portals, the late 13th cent. rose-window in the S. transept, and portions of the fine carved stalls of 1509, removed from the choir after a fire in 1825. The varied arrangements of the piers and vaulting-shafts in the nave is also interesting, and deserves attention.

Among the monuments are a mailed effigy of Otho Baron of Grandson (14th cent.); the monument of Amadeus VIII. (Voltaire's 'Bizarre Amédée'), who was the 1st Duke of Savoy, Bishop of Geneva, and Pope under the title of Felix V., (d. 1451), but resigned in succession all these dignities, preferring to end his days as a monk in the convent of Ripaille, near Thonon, on the opposite shore of the lake, it is much mutilated; the tombs of two 14th cent. bishops of the see; of Harriet Stratford Canning, by Bartolini; of the mother of the Prussian minister Von Stein. The Cathedral has been restored by M. Viollet-le-Duc.

There is a beautiful view from the *terrace* of the Cathedral, partially obstructed by the present *District Court of Justice*, formerly the bishop's palace.

Ascending again to the N., we reach the **Château** or *Castle*, a picturesque, massive square tower with 4 turrets (built 1397-1411). It was originally the residence of the bishops of Lausanne, but is now converted into public offices, and internally entirely modernised, save one room, the 'Chambre de l'Evêque,' which is worth a visit.

Passing out under the old archway of the Château to the N., you

may either ascend to the *Signal*, which lies straight before you, or turn to the rt., and walk along the road at the side of the ravine of the **Flon**—a walk which shows the picturesque houses of Lausanne to advantage—and so return to the town. The large handsome building on the S. is the Cantonal Hospital.

In the **Academy** (founded 1537, and raised to the rank of a University in 1891, when in its first session it was frequented by 299 students, mainly from Vaud), not far from the Cathedral, is a **Cantonal Museum**, in which are some objects of interest,—such as a collection of minerals from Bex and a model of the salt-mines there, and Charpentier's collections. It is not deficient in the other branches of natural history. A specimen of the *Silurus glanis*, one of the largest fresh-water fishes, came from the Lake of Morat. Many *antiquities* discovered within the canton, at Aventicum, and Celtic remains from the Swiss lakes and the borders of the Lake Lemman, a fine cabinet of medals, also some relics of Napoleon, his Waterloo saddle, fowling-piece, &c., are preserved here. In the same building is the rich **Cantonal Library**, from which books may be taken out.

There is also a **Picture Gallery** (*Musée Arlaud*) in the Place de la Riponne, to the W. of the Cathedral, containing modern and ancient paintings, works of *Calame*, *Diday*, *Gleyre*, &c. The fine sketch for Gleyre's well-known *Hercules and Omphale* is in a room on the ground floor (admittance, 1 fr.). Not far away is the **Hôtel de Ville**, founded in 1454, rebuilt in the 17th and 19th cents.; it contains the city archives.

The **Blind Asylum**, founded by the late Mr. Haldimand, an Englishman of Swiss descent, is near the terminus of the Echallens light railway, and opposite to it is the **Hospital for Sick Children**, both supported by voluntary contributions.

The house of **Gibbon**, in which he completed the *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, is behind the church of St. François. Both it and the *garden* have been entirely changed. The wall of the H. Gibbon occupies the site of his summer-house, and the *berceau* walk has been destroyed to make room for the garden of the hotel, but the terrace overlooking the lake, a limetree and a few acacias, remain.

'It was on the day, or rather the night, of the 27th of June, 1787, between the hours of 11 and 12, that I wrote the last line of the last page in a summer-house in my garden. After laying down my pen, I took several turns in a *berceau*, or covered walk of acacias, which commands a prospect of the country, the lake, and the mountains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene, the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the waves, and all nature was silent.'—*Gibbon's Autobiography*.

Environs:—From Lausanne to the E. end of the lake the sloping hills are almost entirely covered with vines. The neighbourhood is famous for the number and beauty of the walks, particularly among the Jorat hills, to Belmont, &c. Here, and throughout the wine-growing districts bordering the lake, strangers must beware of the alleys between walls or high hedges, which abound in every direction. Appearing to lead up a hill, or to some favourable point of view, they are constantly closed at the end by a gate, with a notice against trespassers. The law is severely enforced against anyone entering a vineyard without the owner's permission. Partial and pleasing glimpses of the lake are obtained from the *terraces* within the town, and from the fine *Boulevard of Montbenon*, just W. of H. Gibbon, on the old road to Geneva; but far more extensive and beautiful prospects are presented from the heights above the town. The best spot for an extensive sur-

vey is a hill called the **Signal**, 2123 ft. high, 3 m. distant by carriage-road. By a footpath beginning with a flight of stairs on the l., the distance may be shortened. The Signal lies nearly N., directly behind the Château, and has a restaurant on the summit. Near it is the forest of Sauvabelin (*Silva Bellini*), in which it is said the Druids once worshipped the god Bel, and thence its name. There are a great number of country-seats in the vicinity; that of *Vernant* is highly praised; its grounds have the character of an English park, with the Alps and the lake in addition. Mont Blanc is not visible from the Signal, but may be seen from the *Signal des Grandes Roches* (1962 ft.) near the Barracks. A pleasant excursion is to go by rail to Chexbres; walk N. to the little *Lac de Bret* (picnic there if so disposed); proceed W. to the ruin of the square *Watch-tower of Gounze* (3045 ft.) for the sunset; descend to Cully, and back by rail.

About 2 m. out of Lausanne, beyond the Calvaire, on the Berne road, is the **Cemetery of la Sallaz**. *John Philip Kemble*, the tragedian, is buried within it. His tomb is a plain flat slab, one of 9 or 10 in a row, all English graves. The house where he died is called *Beau Site*; the plantations were all laid out by himself.

A Celtic burial-ground has been discovered at *Bel Air*, near *Chéseaux*, 6 m. N.W. of Lausanne, on the line to Echallens.

[Between Lausanne and Vevey is the excellent *Signal Hotel* on the top of the hill.]

The rly. to Vevey runs along the slope of the Jorat, here covered with vineyards industriously terraced high up the hills. It is generally 50 to 100 ft. above the lake, and affords fine views. Near Vevey, the valley of the Rhone appears in sight, overlooked by the snowy peaks of the Dent du Midi.

At Pully an inferior sort of coal, abounding in sulphur, is dug from a mine in the hill-side. Two stations, **Lutry** and **Cully**, are passed. From the latter the snows of the Grand Combin are said to be visible. Cully is the centre of the sunny district, the wines of which are called **Lavaux**, and enjoy a considerable reputation. The Romans are believed to have first planted the vine on these hills; and the discovery of a stone inscribed '*Libero Patri Colliensi*' proves that they had erected a temple to Father Bacchus at Collium, a little village now called Cully, on the margin of the lake, between Vevey and Lausanne.

† 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Vevey Stat.** — Germ. *Vivis*.

There are 3 steamboat piers at Vevey. The porters have an extravagant tariff of charges for luggage.

Vevey, the Roman *Vibiscus*, is the second town in Canton Vaud, and has 8144 Inhab., chiefly Prot. It is principally distinguished for the exceeding beauty of its situation, at the mouth of the gorge of the Veveyse, on the margin of Lake Lemán, at a point directly opposite a range of mountains rising from the opposite shore. The writings of Rousseau have contributed not a little to its celebrity in this respect.

From the beautiful walk of the *Quai Sina*, from the shady *Promenade du Rivage*, or from the *Château d'Hauteville*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Vevey, the eye surveys on the E. the mountains above Chillon, Villeneuve, and the gorge of the Rhone, the Alps of the Valase, and the Dent du Midi; and on the opposite shore the rocks of Meillerie, and the peaks of the Dent d'Oche. The pyramidal hill which seems to block the valley of the Rhone, is *Mont Catogne* (8462 ft.), near Martigny. Behind it is seen the snowy cupola of *Mont Vêlan*, overhanging the Grand St. Bernard. But the walks in the immediate neighbourhood are somewhat dull, as the

whole country consists of vineyards, surrounded by stone walls.

In the **Ch. of St. Martin** (date 1438), a little above the town, situated amidst trees and vineyards, and used only in summer, *Ludlow* the regicide is buried, as well as *Broughton*, who read the sentence of death to Charles I. They died here in exile, a price having been set upon their heads; and repeated applications were made to Berne to deliver them up, to which the government refused to accede. *Ludlow's house* was pulled down some years ago, and the site is now occupied by the *H. du Lac*; he placed over his doorway this inscription—'Omne solum forti patria.' The tablet is removed to England. *Pleasant walks* and views from the gardens of *Château de l'Aile*, open to the public Mon., Thur., Fri., from 10 to 12. *Rousseau's favourite inn*, the *Clef*, is now a *Café*, on the *Grand'Place*, and still distinguished by the sign of the Key.

There is a **theatre** at Vevey where, in winter, plays are acted and concerts given.

Excursions :—*a*, to the *Château of Hauteville*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E., fine view and pretty grounds; *b*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. still higher, the ancient *Castle of Blonay* (view from its terrace), which has belonged to the same family 700 years; *c*, ascent of the *Pleyaux* or *Pleïades*, (4588 ft.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. rather above the sulphur *Bains de l'Alliaz*, where is a cheap pension, chiefly patronized by Germans and Swiss; *d*, *Clarens* (see below); *e*, *Chillon*, a morning drive. A pleasant path or char-road (first turning l. beyond *La Tour*) above the dusty highway, leads in $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Montreux* and *Chillon*. There is now an electric tramway from Vevey to *Chillon* by *Montreux*.

A guild of high antiquity, called **l'Abbaye des Vignerons**, exists at Vevey to promote the cultivation of the vine; and for this purpose it despatches every spring and autumn

'experts' to survey all the vineyards of the district, and upon their report it rewards the most skilful and industrious vinedressers with medals and pruning-hooks (*serpes d'honneur*). In accordance with ancient custom, which is possibly a relic of pagan superstition, this society celebrates with great magnificence once in 15 or 20 years a festival called *la Fête des Vignerons*. The last anniversaries were in 1833, 1851, 1865, and 1889.

[The beautiful path from Vevey or *Montreux* over the *Col de Jaman*, and the road thence to *Thun*, is described in *Rte. 42.*]

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Vevey is the hamlet of **La Tour de Peilz** with a pretty church-tower (with roadway under it) and castle built at the water-side in the 13th century. Attached to this château are 2 round towers of unknown antiquity, with high doorways and openings to the cardinal points. *Peilz* is *Romande* for *skins*; and according to the legend a Crusader, on his return from the Holy Land, finding his towers roofless, covered them with the skins of wild animals he had slain in the chase.

Clarens, 3 m. or $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by rail from Vevey, sentimentally described by *Rousseau* in the *Nouvelle Héloïse* commands one of the finest views over the lake, the mountains of the *Rhone* valley and of the opposite shore, but was until lately a poor village, far less attractive than many of its neighbours, and probably owed its celerity to a well-sounding name, which fitted it for the pages of a romance. It is now a clean handsome town, with large hotels. Twenty detached villas (*Dubochet*) have lately been built in a sort of park, and are to be let furnished. The climate is mild, like that of the other villages at the E. end of the lake. *Rousseau's admirers* have puzzled themselves with endeavouring to identify the localities, though he has himself stated that

they are 'grossièrement altérés.' The spot on which the beautiful 'bosquet de Julie' is sought for is now a potato-field. Byron says that the trees were cut down by the canons of the St. Bernard, and lavishes some unworthy and undeserved abuse upon those hospitable ecclesiastics; but he has forgotten to ask whether the bosquet really ever had any existence except in Rousseau's imagination. Byron, indeed, viewed the spot with a poet's eye, and the exquisite beauty of the surrounding scenery, which has been accurately described by Rousseau, called up all the poet's enthusiasm and inspiration.

In the ch.-yard of Clarens (fine view) is buried *Vinet*, the divine (d. 1847). In the same place is a monument by the sculptor *Imhof*. Above the village the two Châteaux of Le Châtelard (15th cent.), and Les Crêtes stand like watch-towers on two vine-clad hills.

E. of Clarens the shore is covered almost continuously with houses, many of which are Pensions. They change their names and reputations from year to year, and it is impossible to give a complete or satisfactory classified list. The accommodation in all is good, and the prices are kept down by competition. The attractions of the scenery and cheap living supply a constant succession of visitors. In midsummer the climate on the shores of the lake will be found mild and relaxing by those who come from the mountains, and at this season the high hillside stations of Glion or Les Avants will be found preferable. In autumn invalids are attracted by the 'cure de raisin,' a remedy of foreign doctors, or the 'cure de petit lait.' Of late years the winter climate of the head of the Lake of Geneva has been found to be suitable for consumptive patients (see below). The first cluster of houses is Vernex-Montreux; the second, on the hill, under Mt. Cubli, Montreux; the third, on the shore, Montreux-

Territet. Then come Veytaux-Chillon, 1. of the road; the Castle of Chillon, and Villeneuve. There are said to be altogether at least 50 Pensions and Hotels between Vevey and Villeneuve.

N.E. of Clarens is *Mt. Cubli* (3908 ft.), and N., further away, the *Pleiades* (4588 ft.), both fine points of view.

The sloping banks of the lake give place beyond Clarens to steep woods and precipices. The road passes round the retired bays at their feet.

† **Vernex-Montreux Stat.** The village of

Montreux is seated on an eminence (1.) above the road, at the mouth of a gorge descending from the Col de Jaman, and with its church, a little apart from its houses, is much prettier in itself and in its situation than Clarens.

This part of the shore is sheltered from cold winds, and remarkable for its salubrity. 'The statistical researches of Sir F. d'Ivernois have shown that Montreux is the place in the world where there is the smallest proportion of deaths and of imprudent marriages.'

Just beyond Montreux is

Montreux-Territet (the Rly. Stat. is called *Territet-Glion*).

Among the numerous excursions (a list in the hotels) are:—the *Col de Jaman* (Rte. 42) 2½ hrs.; 1 hr. more to the lake at the foot of the Dent de Jaman; the *Rochers de Naye* (6719 ft.), 4½ hrs., visiting the *Tannaz à l'Ouvaz* (Cave of the Wind); the *Castle of Chillon*, ¾ hr.

[1000 ft. above Montreux, on a commanding point of the mountain, under the Dent de Jaman, is the hamlet of

Glion.

The ascent can now be made in a few minutes from the Territet Stat. by a funicular railway (1 fr. up, 75 cents. down), which climbs the steep hillside at a gradient of 3 in 5.

At the foot of the Dent de Jaman, at a height of 3314 ft., is the village **Les Avants**, possessing a large and excellent hotel, much frequented even in winter. It is reached from Clarens and Montreux by an excellent carriage-road in 2 hrs. Mule-path over Col de Jaman to Château d'Oex (Rte. 42). From the *Col de Soladier*, which closes the lonely glen of Les Verraux, it is possible to turn to the left and ascend the *Folly*, a round grass top, fringed on every side with pines, and commanding a fine view, or to climb on the right the excessively steep slopes of the *Cape au Moine* (6381 ft.). The latter point can also be reached (3 hrs. from Les Avants) by climbing directly to it from the valley, without going as far as the col; and the trouble of the climb will be well repaid. The *Dent de Lys* (6875 ft.), still more to the W. and rather higher, can hardly be reached from this side, but can be easily ascended from Montbovon or Albeuve. It would be possible to ascend the Moléson from Les Avants by the Col de Soladier, and return, in a long day; but it would be advisable to take a guide. Finally, Les Avants is the best point from which to start to climb the *Rochers de Naye* (6719 ft., 4 hrs.). Parties are often made up at the hotel, to start about midnight, so as to see the sunrise over the Oberland. The view from the Rochers de Naye, of the Oberland, and a great part of the Mont Blanc range, is magnificent. The *Dent de Jaman* (6162 ft.) and *Merdasson* (6106 ft.) can each be reached in 3 hrs. from Les Avants. [Rte. 42.]

Beyond Territet is

† **Veytaux Chillon Stat.**, and close to it the picturesque and renowned

Castle of Chillon, on an isolated rock, nearly surrounded by deep water, but within a stone's throw of the road, with which it communicates by a wooden bridge. The castle is first mentioned about 1150,

when it belonged to the bishop of Sion, though held of him by the Counts of Savoy; in its present form it was built about 1250 by Peter the great Count of Savoy (who also built the palace of the Savoy in the Strand), and was long used as a state prison, where, among other victims, many of the early reformers were immured. When Byron, in the *Prisoner of Chillon*, described the sufferings of an imaginary captive, he was not acquainted with the story of the *real* prisoner, Bonivard, Prior of the Cluniac house of St. Victor, near Geneva, who, having rendered himself obnoxious to the Duke of Savoy by his exertions to free the Genevese from the Savoyard yoke, was seized by the Duke's emissaries, and secretly carried off to this castle. He was here immured for 6 long years (1530-6) in a dungeon on a level with the surface of the lake; and they point out the ring by which he was attached to one of the pillars, and the stone floor at its base worn by his constant pacing to and fro. He himself states that this was so, but that his captivity underground lasted but 4 years out of the 6 he was imprisoned. Bonivard was a young cleric of the Renaissance period whose head had been turned by reading of Roman republican institutions; it was not till *after* his release from Chillon that he became a Protestant and married four wives in succession. Byron in 1816 wrote the sonnet on Bonivard, from which the following lines are taken:—

'Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar; for 'twas trod
Until his very steps have left a trace
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,
By Bonivard! May none those marks efface!
For they appeal from tyranny to God.'

At length, in 1536, the Bernese wrested the Pays de Vaud from Charles III. of Savoy. Chillon was the last place which held out for him; but an army of 7000 Bernese besieging it by land, while the galleys of the Genevese assaulted it

by water, soon compelled it to surrender, and Bonivard, with other captives, was set free. The castle thenceforth remained in the hands of the Bernese, being used as the residence of the 'Bailli de Vevey,' though the Dukes of Savoy made several attempts to recover it. In 1793 it was in part turned into a hospital for invalided soldiers, in 1803 became part of the new Canton of Vaud, and in 1836 was made an arsenal and state prison. Now it is nearly all opened to visitors, and there is some talk of restoring it, for it is one of the most magnificent and best preserved secular buildings of the Middle Ages in Switzerland. The fine ceiling and large fire-places in the great hall are well worth seeing, and the chapel is very interesting.

Strangers are shown the *potence*, a beam, black with age, to which the criminal was hung, and the hole in the wall through which his body was thrust into the lake, here some 500 ft. deep; the *Torture Chamber*, with a wooden pillar scored by the hot iron; the *Oubliette*, a frightful place, a trapdoor, which shut out the light, and then a small spiral staircase of three steps, where the prisoner found no fourth step, and was precipitated to a depth of 80 ft. upon large knives. The dungeon of Bonivard is airy and spacious, consisting of two aisles, almost like the crypt of a church; its floor and one side are formed by the living rock, and it is lighted by several windows, through which the sun's light passes by reflection from the surface of the lake up to the roof, transmitting partly also the blue colour of the waters. Formerly it was subdivided into small cells by partition walls between the pillars. Byron's name, on one of the pillars, is a forgery: those of Shelley, Dickens, H. B. Stowe, &c., are genuine: but the name of Byron is far more lastingly associated with the spot—in fact it was scarcely ever mentioned before his time by any of his predecessors, though Archdeacon

Coxe in the third edition (1789) of his *Travels in Switzerland* gives a long description and view of it.

It is by this castle that Rousseau has fixed the catastrophe of his *Héloïse*, in the rescue of one of her children by Julie from the water; the shock of which, and the illness produced by the immersion, are the cause of her death.

Between Chillon and Villeneuve, 10 minutes' walk from either, and a little above the lake, stands the **Hôtel Byron**, a large and well-managed hotel and pension. There are many delightful walks and rides in the neighbourhood.

The road to the hotel, from the Villeneuve Stat., crosses the rly. by a bridge, alongside which the rivulet Tinière is conveyed in an aqueduct. The thickness of the delta formed by this little stream, through which the rly. passes in a cutting, has attracted the notice of scientific observers.

† **Villeneuve Stat.** is an ancient walled town of 1471 Inhab. (*Pen-niculus* of the Romans), situated under the *Rochers de Naye* (6719 ft.), at the E. extremity of the lake, where the road quits its borders to enter the valley of the Rhone. [The most direct rte. from the lake of Geneva to Château d'Oex is from Villeneuve by the *Col de Chaude* or *de la Tinière* (from the valley leading up to which the *Dent d'Avenaire*, 6608 ft., may be reached in 5 hrs. from Villeneuve), S. of the *Rochers de Naye*, which may be ascended, or by the *Col de la Jortèse*. Rte: 42.]

About 1 m. from Villeneuve lies a small island, the *Ile de Paix*, one of 3 in the lake: it is thus mentioned by Byron in the *Prisoner of Chillon*:—

'And then there was a little isle,
Which in my very face did smile,
The only one in view;
A small green isle, it seem'd no more,
Scarce broader than my dungeon-floor;
But in it there were three tall trees,
And o'er it blew the mountain-breeze,
And by it there were waters flowing,
And on it there were young flowers growing,
Of gentle breath and hue.'

The three trees still flourish there.

The valley of the Rhone opens with scenery of great grandeur, the mountains being varied and highly picturesque. The river flows through a flat alluvial deposit, but drainage and other improvements have redeemed it from the state of a barren and unwholesome morass. The encroachments of the land, even within the period of historical record, have been very great. Port Valais, *Portus Vallesiae* of the Romans, in their time stood on the margin of the lake, but is now more than a mile and a half inland. The Rhone itself rushes along in summer burdened with mud, very unlike the torrent of azure and crystal which bursts out of the lake at Geneva. It is often said that upon this plain, at the mouth of the valley, Divico, the first Helvetian chief mentioned in history, defeated, B.C. 107, the Roman forces under Lucius Cassius, but recent researches have shown that this battle almost certainly took place on the banks of the Garonne, near Agen, in S.W. France.

The top of the mountain above *Yvorne* was thrown down by an earthquake, 1584. One of the best white wines of Switzerland now grows on the slope.

The Winter Resorts on the Shores of Lake Lemman.

Since 1840 medical men and invalids have discovered that the N. shores of the Lake of Geneva, from Vevey nearly to Villeneuve, including Clarens, Montreux, Territet, Veytaux, &c., offer a sheltered region for winter and spring, which, owing to the complete protection afforded from N. and E. winds by a chain of mountains 3000 to 5000 ft. high, which hem in these sunny slopes, is peculiarly well suited for those suffering from chest complaints. The number of winter residents, one-half being English and Americans, who flock hither every year to profit by the mild climate, is

very large. The winter is short and dry. On clear days the sun is very powerful, and its effect is increased by reflection from the lake. The nights, however, are *very cold*, so that the average winter temperature, December, January, and February, is as low as that of London. To accommodate this foreign colony, hotels and pensions almost without number have been provided, and the charges *en pension* are very moderate. More recently the higher and very sheltered valley of Les Avants above Glion has become a very favourite wintering place for invalids, and *Leysin*, above Sepey (Rte. 43), may become a formidable rival.

ROUTE 56.

VILLENEUVE TO BRIEG, BY MARTIGNY [GORGE OF THE TRIENT] —RAIL.

Miles.	
11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Villeneuve
13 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bex
23	St. Maurice
39 $\frac{1}{4}$	Martigny
49	Sion
67	Sierre
72	Visp
	Brieg

This rly. opens direct communication from Paris by Lausanne to the foot of the Simplon. There is only one really fast train a day, which leaves Lausanne at 10 A.M. and reaches Brieg at 1.30 P.M.

Villeneuve, Rte. 55. Thence the rly. ascends the valley of the Rhone, passing partly through fields, overshadowed by walnut trees: the views up the ravine to the l. are fine.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Roche Stat.** For the Col de la Jortèse to Château d'Oex, Rte. 42.

6 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Aigle Stat.** (1375 ft., 3555 Inhab.) consists of a quaint village with a mediaeval castle, now

the prison. It is the ancient Aquilea, and is on the torrent Grande Eau. In 1475 this district was taken from Savoy by the Bernese, who, in 1526 sent Farel thither as the first Protestant preacher in what is now French speaking Switzerland. It still forms part of the diocese of Sion, and since 1803, has formed part of the Canton of Vaud. 2 m. S. are the black marble quarries of *St. Triphon*, and above Sepey the lovely Vallée des Ormonts (Rte. 44). There is a road from Aigle by Sepey to Château d'Oex (Rte. 43), while Villars and Chesières (see below) are most easily reached by diligence from Aigle.

8 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Ollon St. Triphon Stat.** Near this rises out of the marshes of the Rhone a square mediaeval tower, 60 ft. high, entered by external stairs. It was probably a beacon or watch-tower. This is the stat. for Monthey (diligence in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), whence there is a diligence in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to Champéry (Rte. 144).

11 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Bex Stat.** (pronounced *Bay*). At times the *mosquito* is very annoying.

Bex et ses Environs, by E. Rambert, is a useful local guide.

Bex, a town of 4420 Inhab., is beautifully situated at the mouth of the valley of the Avançon, overhung by the ruined castle of *Duin*, in full view of the Dent de Morcles and Dent du Midi, and is remarkable for its *Salt Mines* (discovered in 1544) and *Salt Works*. From 1630-1684 they belonged to a merchant family of Augsburg named Zobel, which sold them in 1684 to Berne, and now they are the property of the Canton of Vaud. Down to 1823 the springs alone furnished the salt, and they were gradually failing, when *M. Charpentier* suggested the plan of driving shafts and galleries into the mountain. The result was the discovery of a large and rich vein of rock-salt, which has been traced

4000 ft., and for a height of 600 ft., varying in thickness from 2 to 50 ft.; and the annual produce is now augmented to 60,000 cwts., procured at precisely the same cost as at Schweizerhalle, near Bâle, for the methods employed at Bex have been much improved since in 1866 the canton gave over the management of the mines to a joint stock company. Strangers commonly pay a visit to the mines, which are situated about 3 m. off in the valley of the Gryonne. A carriage-road leads through beautiful scenery to the boiling-houses and evaporating-sheds at Les Devens. Hence you ascend on foot to the *mines*, which you enter with a guide. The salt is obtained either from the springs, six or seven of which, of various degrees of strength, burst forth in the interior, or from the rock-salt, which, after being extracted by the help of gunpowder, is broken into pieces, thrown into large reservoirs, called *dessaloirs*, and there dissolved. Each reservoir is usually filled with water 3 times. The two first solutions (*lessivages*) furnish a liquor with 25 or 26 per cent. of salt; the 3rd is much weaker, having only 5 or 6 per cent. The brine, either from the sources or from these reservoirs, containing above 20 per cent. of salt, is conveyed in pipes made of firwood to the boiling-house (*maison de cuite*).

The principal mines are those called *Le Fondement* and *Le Bouillet*; the latter contains a gallery driven horizontally for 6342 ft., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, 394 ft. from its entrance is the round *reservoir*, 80 ft. in diameter and 10 ft. deep, excavated in the rock, without any support to its roof. A little further on is another irregular reservoir, 7933 ft. in extent, supported by pillars.

Many beautiful minerals are obtained from these salt-mines, such as very clear crystals of selenite, muriacite, anhydrite, &c.

The neighbourhood of Bex abounds in *pensions* and little mountain *Inns*,

where fine scenery, pure air, and tolerable living are obtained at a very cheap rate. At **Chesières**, 3973 ft. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by diligence from Aigle), the H. du Chamossaire is good and close by at **Villars** (3985 ft.) are comfortable *Inns* and pensions, all commanding a noble view of the valley and adjacent peaks, and surrounded by sloping meadows and pinewoods, which afford charming and easy walks.

[Many interesting expeditions may be made. One of these, by the *Col de la Croix* (5 hrs.) to the H. des Diablerets, at the head of the Vallée des Ormonts, passes *Gryon* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) (where, at a height of 3632 ft., there are rustic pensions, and near *Villars*. An excellent carriage-road leads to *Gryon* ($3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. by diligence from Bex). A most charming and easy day's walk is that from *Gryon* by *Villars*, over the *Chamossaire* (6949 ft.), to the H. des Diablerets.

Another interesting excursion of 10 hrs. is to the *Col de Cheville* (Rte. 58), at the foot of the Diablerets, through *Gryon*, returning from *Anzeindaz* by a path (due S.) round the *Argentine*, by the chalets of *L'Avare*, the *Pont de Nant* and *Les Plans*. **Les Plans**, a village below the *Grand Moeveran*, in the deep valley between that mountain and the *Argentine*, is one of the most beautiful spots in the neighbourhood; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by carriage-road from Bex. M. Auguste Wagnon's *Guide des Plans* is well done and very useful. For the mountaineer there are the *Dent de Morcles* and *Grand Moeveran*.

The *Dent de Morcles*, 9643 ft., commanding a very fine view over the Alps, may be ascended in about 7 hrs. from *Les Plans*. 4 hrs. to the *Glacier des Martinets* (which in itself is worth an excursion); 2 hrs.' scramble up a shelf on the S. side, called the *Grand Vire*, and 1 hr. more to the summit, the eastern of two wild crags or teeth. It may be reached in 5 hrs. from the hamlet of *Morcles*

at its W. foot, by the chalets de *l'Haut* and the *Grand Vire*.

The *Grand Moeveran*, 10,043 ft., may be reached in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Les Plans* by the *Pont de Nant*, the chalet of *La Large* and the *Frête de Sailles* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), and thence by steep rocks to the summit. The *Petit Moeveran* (9252 ft.) is accessible in 5 hrs by the *Frête de Sailles*, the *Diablerets*, (10,650 ft.) by *Anzeindaz* in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and the *Argentine* (7983 ft.) in 3 hrs., while there are a host of minor ascents.

To the W. of Bex, beyond *Monthey*, lies the *Val d'Illiez*, with hotels and pensions at *Champéry*, below the *Dent du Midi* (Rte. 144).]

The rly., leaving Bex, approaches the Rhone, and crossing it joins the Savoy rly. from *Bouveret* (Rte. 57), near a spot where the valley is almost closed by a barrier of mountains.

'Journeying upward by the Rhone
That there came down a torrent from the Alps,
I entered where a key unlocks a kingdom:
The mountains closing, and the road, the river
Filling the narrow pass.'—*Rogers*.

The **Railway** has now to be added to these to complete the scene presented to the traveller at the old *Bridge of St. Maurice*, which spans the rapid river with one bold arch 72 ft. wide, leaning for support on the E. side upon the *Dent de Morcles*, and on the W. upon the *Dent du Midi*, whose bases are pushed so far forward as barely to leave room for the river.

The bridge, erroneously attributed to the Romans, was built by *Jost von Silenen*, Bishop of *Sion* (1482-1496), but may possibly rest on Roman foundations. It unites the *Canton Vaud* with the *Canton Valais*; and a gate at one end, now removed, formerly served to close the passage: a circumstance alluded to in the lines of *Rogers*. Fortifications were erected by the Swiss in 1832 and 1847, above the road, to defend the pass.

The Rly. is carried past the old bridge through a tunnel to

13 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **St. Maurice Junct. Stat.**, where the Vaud line joins the Savoy line from Bouveret. Passengers have to change carriages.

[Omnibus from the station to the

Baths of Lavey, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., close to the Rhone, under the Dent de Morcles. These baths, built (1836), over a sulphureous spring discovered in the river-bed, have been much improved. Spray baths, &c., have been introduced; the fare is good, and the establishment superintended by an excellent physician, Dr. Suchard. The water is said to be the hottest in Switzerland, 125° Fahr. at its source, and to owe its healing properties to free nitrogen.

Higher on the mountain-side, 10 min. above the village of **Morcles**, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. walk from Lavey, is the *Hôtel-Pension Dailly*, with a splendid view. The Dent de Morcles can hence be ascended in 5 hrs.]

St. Maurice is a town of 1666 Inhab., occupying the site of the Roman *Aganum*. It owes its present name to the tradition that the Theban Legion under the command of St. Maurice, suffered martyrdom here by order of Maximian, A.D. 302, because they refused to serve against their fellow-Christians in Gaul.

The *Abbey*, the oldest Christian foundation among the Alps, founded in the 4th cent. by St. Theodore or Théodule, first bishop of the Valais, rebuilt and enriched in 515 by Sigismund, King of Burgundy, was for many centuries one of the most celebrated abbeys of Europe. In 824 it was given by Louis the Pious, son of Charlemagne, to secular canons, and in 1128 these were succeeded by Austin canons regular, who are still in possession. Since 1840 the abbots are, by papal brief, of right bishops of Bethlehem *in partibus*, and receive consecration as such. The convent is immediately dependent on the pope; till 1798 it enjoyed great temporal privileges and possessions, e.g. Val de Bagnes, Salvan, &c. In the

Treasury, not shown without special permission, are preserved an agate cameo cup of antique Greek art; a bottle of Saracenic workmanship, said to have been presented by Charlemagne, but really 13th cent. work; a crosier of gold, in the shape of a spire, the niches of it filled with figures an inch high, most elaborately worked; a 12th cent. reliquary (with relics of St. Bernard of Menthon), and many other ancient specimens of ecclesiastical art. The Archives are extremely rich, but have not yet been opened to historical students. The *ch.* was much damaged by a fall of rock in 1611 and a fire in 1693, and has been badly restored, but the tower is unaltered, and several Roman inscriptions are built into its walls.

On the face of the precipice opposite the station, high up on a ledge, is the little *Hermitage of Notre Dame du Sex* (of the rock), approached by a flight of 410 steps. It is worth a visit for the view. Lower down, on the road, is the *Chapel of Vérolliez*, said to be raised on the precise spot of the massacre of the Theban legion, and covered with rude frescoes.

Another curiosity is the *Grotte des Fées* (1 fr. entrance) in the limestone rocks above the bridge and château. It is the ancient channel of a stream which once flowed through the mountain, and in 700 yds. leads to a large cavern, in which there is a thundering fall of water, a small lake, and a boat.

Beyond St. Maurice the rly. traverses the scene of a catastrophe in 1835. In the autumn a violent storm of rain burst on the Dent du Midi, and brought down a torrent of mud near Evionnaz, which flowed down the valley for some distance, bearing on its surface huge boulder-rocks, covering the high road for 900 ft., and overwhelming fields and orchards, and some few houses. No lives were lost, as the slow progress of the current allowed everyone time to remove out of its way. The wretched hamlet *Evionnaz* occupies

the site of an old town, *Epaunnum*, destroyed by a similar mud-torrent in 563, though modern writers are inclined to place this at Port Valais (Rte. 57). [The pasture basin of Salanfe, at the S. ft. of the Dent du Midi, may be reached hence in 6 hrs. by the Col de Salanfe or de Jorat.] The rly. now skirting a precipice close above the Rhone, comes upon (rt.) the very fine *Waterfall of the Salanfe* (commonly called Pissevache).

20 m. **Vernayaz Stat.** (1496 ft.), about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Falls, and 1 m. from the Trient Gorges. Vernayaz is 3 m. from Martigny, and it is well worth while to stop there and see the Gorges and the Waterfall, and then drive on to Martigny.

[**Waterfall of the Salanfe** descends into the valley of the Rhone out of a narrow ravine ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. walk N. of the stat.), its source rising in the fissured sides of the Dent du Midi. The perpendicular descent of the stream is about 280 ft., but the final leap of the cascade not more than 200 ft. It is a fine object, both from its volume and height, visible from a considerable distance up and down. It is best seen on a sunny morning before 12 o'clock, when the iris hovers over it (50 cents. is charged for passing behind the fall by a rock-hewn path).

1 m. S. of the stat., another stream, the *Trient*, descending from the Tête Noire, issues out of a singular rent in the side of the valley called **Les Gorges du Trient**. At the entrance is the *Hôtel des Gorges*, where tickets (1 fr.) may be taken admitting to a wooden gallery from which travellers can obtain a good view of the chasm, and of its depths worn smooth and hollow by the force of the water. By all means visit it. It may be compared with the Gorge of Pfäfers, being longer, but not so deep. The gallery extends $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up the chasm, which pierces the mountain-side 5 or 6 m. further, but is inaccessible. The Gorge and the Fall may be seen in 2 or 3 hrs.

[Switz. I.]

Carriages, guides, and horses can be had for the beautiful char-road (railway projected) to Chamonix by the valley of the Trient. From Vernayaz the path mounts in 52 zigzags through meadows and under chestnuts to **Salvan**, 3035 ft. (1 hr.). Near it are the *Gorges du Triège*, with bridge (100 ft. high) and a gallery like that of the Trient. *Finhaut* (2 hrs.) has a most beautiful view on the l. of the glen of the Tête Noire, and the Glacier du Trient; on the rt., of Le Perron and Bel Oiseau; in front, of the Buet and Aigs, Rouges. A little beyond the village *Mont Blanc* is seen. From Finhaut to the junct. with the road of the Tête Noire at *Châtelard* in 1 hr. (see Rte. 141).

The *Dent du Midi* can be ascended in 8 hrs. from Salvan, by following the Salanfe to its source in the snow-fields under the southern face of the mountain. Up to Salvan the path is the same as for the Chamonix valley, it then diverges to the rt. through some beautiful woods. The upper course of the stream is a series of wild cataracts, in a deeply-cut bed. The chalets of Salanfe (3 hrs.), just under the tawny crags of the Dent du Midi, are situated in the midst of beautiful level pastures, through which the stream ripples quietly. The climb over the broken screens is excessively steep and hot. It is a good plan to climb the mountain from Champéry, and descend upon Vernayaz. For this and all other excursions near Salvan, see M. Auguste Wagnon's admirable little guide-book, *Autour de Salvin*.]

On the outskirts of Martigny, upon a commanding rock, rises the *castle of La Bâtiatz*. The château was built by Peter of Savoy in 1260 and destroyed in 1518 by George Supersax (see below under Glis), but the tower is one of the *Round Towers* of Switzerland, of unknown age, and of such strength that it has survived the many attacks made upon the castle, both before and after the invention of gunpowder. Some soldiers of Na-

oleon's army broke the entrance into the ground chamber in 1800. The river Dranse enters the Rhone, between La Bâtiâz and

Martigny (*Octodurum* of the Romans) consists of three parts—la Ville, situated on the rly., another Martigny-Bourg, more than a mile distant up the valley of the Dranse, and the third, Combe, still higher up. Its position at the junction of the Simplon rte. with those from the Great St. Bernard and Chamonix, renders it the constant resort of travellers. The place is plagued with mosquitoes in summer. It is a small town of no prepossessing appearance, about 1562 ft. above the sea, placed near the spot where the Rhone receives the Dranse, a torrent by which Martigny itself and the village of Martigny-Bourg have been twice nearly destroyed, in 1545 and in 1818. Marks of the last inundation (Rte. 136) are still visible on the walls of many of the houses; and the massive construction of the lower walls of the post-house is designed to protect it from the effects of similar catastrophes. The *ch.* has a large new organ, on which there are performances during the season. The *Bridge* is one of the finest specimens of the Swiss covered wooden bridges, with the arch above the roadway. The Canons of the St. Bernard have here their head-quarters in a *convent*, from which the members stationed on the Great St. Bernard are relieved at intervals. The monastery of the Great St. Bernard is a journey of 10 hrs. from here (Rte. 135). From Martigny to the *Salanfe Waterfall and Gorge of the Trient*, near Vernayaz Stat. (3 m.), see above. It is worth while making a 3 hrs.' excursion from Martigny to the curious *Gorges du Durnand*, just off the Great St. Bernard road. (Admittance 1 fr.) (Rte. 135).

[The valley of Chamonix may be reached in 6 or 7 hrs. by the Col de Balme, or in about 5 hrs. by the Tête Noire (Rte. 141), now a carriage-road. The Forclaz, with a most beau-

tiful view, is an easy walk of 2½ hrs. and is crossed by both rites.]

[From Martigny, or Sembrancher, in the valley of the Dranse, an easy and interesting excursion may be made to the summit of the *Pierre à Voir*, properly *Voie* (8124 ft.), a mountain in the range between the valley of the Rhone and the Val de Bagnes, 5½ hrs., ride up, 3 hrs., down. The descent to Saxon may be made in sledges (*traineaux*) which are kept for the purpose. Two persons sit in a sledge; a guide acts as horse and runs down with it over the grass. It is an amusing and perfectly safe way of making the descent. There is a good mule-path all the way. The panoramic view from the top is exceedingly grand and comprehensive. It can be ascended equally well, if not better, from Saxon les Bains or Chable (Rte. 136).]

At Martigny the Rhone makes an abrupt bend, forming nearly a right angle. For many miles above the town, the bottom of the valley through which it flows is a flat swamp, rendered desolate and unwholesome by the overflowings of the Rhone and its tributaries, which, not being carried off by a sufficient declivity in their beds, stagnate, and exhale an injurious malaria under the rays of a burning sun, and generate gnats not much inferior to mosquitoes. Travellers should beware of the malaria. The inhabitants of the valley were dreadfully afflicted with goitre, cretinism, and ague, but of late years extensive drainage works have been carried out, and the health of the inhabitants of the valley has greatly improved. A tolerable wine, called Coquempin, is grown upon the hills; the low flats produce little except rushes, rank grass, and alders. The mountains which here bound the valley have a bare and desolate aspect. Passing by the new stat. of *Charrat* we reach that of

28½ m. **Saxon les Bains Stat.**, a watering-place at the foot of the *Pierre à Voir*. The Springs contain iodine and bromine.

31 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Riddes Stat.**, whence the *Col de Verbier*, also called *Col des Etablons*, leads in 5 hrs. to Chable in the Val de Bagnes : while the Cleuson Alp, at the head of the Val de Nendaz, may be reached in 7 hrs. over the Dent de Nendaz (8990 ft.), which commands a splendid view. After crossing the Rhone the Railroad passes

35 m. **Ardon Stat.**, whence starts one of the footpaths leading to the Diablerets and *Col de Cheville* (Rte. 58).

[Hence the *Haut de Cry* (9682 ft.), on the N. side of the valley, may be ascended in 6 hrs. It was the scene of a deplorable accident on Feb. 28th, 1864. A Russian gentleman, M. Boissonet, and Mr. Gosset, with 4 guides, including Joseph Bennen, started for its ascent. The party had easily arrived at a point within 400 ft. of the summit, when the snow-field on which they were crossing diagonally gave way above them. The avalanche hurried downward, bearing the party with it. During the descent Mr. Gosset was once overwhelmed, then found himself again on the surface ; lastly, when the motion ceased, after a descent of 1000 ft., he was again buried and was fast suffocating. The snow 'regelated,' to use the modern term, that is to say, compacted itself into ice (See *Introd.* § 12) around him. His hands and wrists were fortunately disengaged. With failing powers he contrived to scratch away enough ice to admit air to his mouth. Three guides were happily uninjured, and they saw and released him ; but M. Boissonet lay dead on one side, and poor Bennen on the other, both deep below the snow. Thus perished Bennen, one of the best of Swiss guides and the companion of Prof. Tyndall.]

The torrent of the Morge, which from the end of the 14th cent. has marked the boundaries of Upper (or Episcopal) and Lower (or Savoyard) Valais, is crossed shortly before reaching

39 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Sion Stat.**—Germ. *Sitten*.—It commands a fine view. Sion has no less than three *Castles*, which give the town a picturesque and feudal aspect from a distance. Those who have time may ascend in 20 min. to the highest of the 3, *Tourbillon*, seen on the l. coming from Martigny, originally built 1294, and rebuilt at the end of the 15th cent., for many years the bishops' residence, but burnt in 1788. It commands a fine view ; the high peak seen beyond Sierre is the Bietschhorn. The Dent Blanche above Evolena is also visible. The castle called *Valeria*, standing on the southern rock (on the way is the great 'erratic boulder' now dedicated to the memory of Venetz) served as a Roman Catholic seminary, but is now unoccupied. It contains the 13th cent. church of St. Catherine (choir is 10th or 11th cent.), some old frescoes and some splendid carved stalls of the 17th cent. Among the objects worth notice are a very perfect roodloft of the 13th cent. In the town below, is the late 15th cent. *Cathedral*, a mixture of Romanesque and of Early Pointed architecture. The tower is 10th cent. Close to it is the modern Bishop's Palace and the Seminary as well as the early 16th cent. Church of St. Théodule. The 3rd castle (below Valeria), called *Majoria* from the 'Major' or mayor, the chief magistrate and governor of the city, was later the bishop's palace, was burnt in 1788 by a conflagration which destroyed the greater part of the town. In the city, the early 16th cent. palace built by George Supersax is worth notice. In the *Museum* are a 9th cent. ivory reliquary and a remarkable ivory pyx, but the splendid 'Gospels' given by Charles the Great to St. Maurice, which Sion obtained in the 14th cent., was sold in 1853. Built into the *Town Hall* (built 1660) is a Roman inscription with date A.D. 377. In the *Jesuits' Convent* is a collection illustrating the natural history of the Valais. It includes a lynx,

killed near Sion. Round Sion the rocks are covered with the yellow-satin blooms of the hardy cactus.

Sion contains 5513 Inhab., almost all Rom. Cath., and is the capital of the Valais (Latin, *Vallesia*, Germ. *Wallis*)—one of the poorest cantons in Switzerland. Its bishops (the see dates from the 4th cent. and was fixed at Sion about 580) were from 999, by grant of Rudolf III., King of Burgundy, also *Counts of the Valais*, holding directly from the emperor, and were engaged in frequent struggles with their neighbours, the Counts of Savoy, and from the 14th cent. with the Communities (Zehnen or tithings) of the upper part of the valley. At the commencement of the 16th cent. Matthew Schinner, Bp. of Sion (see Rte. 28) was a powerful prince, whose alliance was courted by the sovereigns of Europe for the sake of procuring the services of Swiss men-at-arms. In 1516 Schinner came to England as the envoy of the Emperor Maximilian and obtained a large sum of money from Henry VIII. in order to carry on the war against France; one of his predecessors at Sion came to England as papal legate in 1062 and 1070, and in 1070 consecrated Walkelin to the See of Winchester, Walkelin 3 months later being one of the consecrators of Lanfranc to Canterbury. The Lower Valais W. of the Morge, including Martigny and the Val de Bagnes was conquered from Savoy in 1475, and till 1798 ruled by the bishop and Zehnen. Upper Valais was made up of 7 districts (Zehnen), which sent representatives to a 'Landrath' at Sion, presided over by a 'Landeshauptmann,' who was second only to the bishop.

In 1798, both divisions of the Valais became one of the cantons of the Helvetic Republic, which in 1802 was set up as a separate state, turned in 1810 into the Département du Simplon of the French Empire. Finally in 1815 it became a canton of the reorganized Swiss Confederation and in 1843-7 was

one of the most active members of the 'Sonderbund.'

Its mediaeval history is exceedingly interesting for (like the Grisons) it was an independent confederation allied with the Swiss League (especially since the 15th cent.), while the relations of the bishop, the house of Savoy, the feudal lords and the free communities, to each other were most intricate and supply the student with admirable illustrations of the working of feudalism on a small scale. No detailed history, based on the documents, has yet been written. M. Hilaire Gay's résumé (1888-9) is useful; while much information is given in Rameau's *Le Vallais Historique* (1886) and Heusler's *Rechtsquellen des Cantons Wallis* (1890).

The upper part of the Valais was colonized by Germans (probably from Hasli) in the 13th cent., and later the Morge was the linguistic as well as the political boundary. At present the former is between Sierre and Leuk, and out of the 101,837 inhabitants of the canton, 68,616 are French speaking. The name of the canton almost certainly comes from 'Vallis,' and should properly be spelt 'Vallais'; other derivations are far-fetched and unlikely.

St. Théodule (Théodore), the first bishop (4th cent.), is the patron of the diocese, and his name has been carried into many other parts of Switzerland and of the Eastern Alps, through the great emigrations from the Valais in the 13th and 14th cents. A delightful excursion may be made to the beautiful pastures of *Savièse*, just N. of the city, the inhabitants of which have preserved many interesting customs and words.

1 hr.'s walk from Sion is the curious 16th cent. *Hermitage of Longeborgne*, cut out of the rock which overhangs the torrent.

[S. of Sion the Val d'Hérens (Rte. 131) stretches far into the main chain of the Alps, and enables the traveller to take a pleasanter road to Zermatt than that by the Rhone valley—by Evolena, 16 m (post-carr.

daily), St. Luc, Gruben, and St. Niklaus, a 4 days' ride (Rtes. 129, 130).

Mule-path to Bex, by the Col de Cheville (Rte. 58), and to Gsteig or Lenk (for Thun) by the Sanetsch or Rawyl Passes (Rtes. 41, 39).]

43 m. **St. Leonard Stat.**

44 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Granges Stat.** The village, with a ruined castle, is seen beyond the broad bed of the Rhone.

49 m. **Sierre Stat.**—Germ. *Siders*.

Near Sierre is the old monastery of *Géronde*, occupied 1108-1331 by Austin canons regular, 1331-1425 by Carthusian monks, 1425-1646 by Carmelite Friars, and 1802-1831 by Trappist monks.

Mt. Bonvin, or *Sex au Bonvin*, 10,151 ft. on the N. side of the valley, commands a view of Mt. Blanc. It is easily ascended in 5 or 6 hrs.

[A steep path leads to the Baths of Leuk, turning out of the post-road before reaching the bridge over the Rhone (Rte. 37).]

[Opposite Sierre is the narrow opening of the *Val d'Anniviers* or *Einfisch Thal* (Rte. 130). By it is a pleasant route to Zermatt (Rte. 129).]

[The high-road, now little used, after crossing the Rhone, and winding for some distance through the *Pfyner Wald*, a wild, romantic district of pine-covered hillocks, formerly infested by brigands, passes, at the mouth of the gorge of the Dala, below the picturesque town of Leuk (Rte. 37). To the rt., behind a sandy slope, is the singular lofty hollow among the hills called *Illgraben*, and in the valley the hamlet of *Finge*, or

Pfyn (*ad fines*), on the boundary between the German language, which prevails above, as far as the source of the Rhone, and the French, which is spoken below.]

The railway continues along the base of the mountains on the rt. bank of the Rhone, traversing many cuttings and 2 tunnels, and passing along richly cultivated slopes to

51 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Salgesch Stat.**

The Rhone and the Dala are both crossed before reaching

54 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Leuk-Susten Stat.** Here travellers get out for Leukerbad and the Gemmi. Omnibus once a day to Leukerbad (4 hrs.).

The line runs along the l. bnk to

57 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Turtmann** (French *Tourtemagne*). 15 minutes' walk behind the inn is a *Cascade* of considerable volume, and a height of 85 ft. The neighbourhood is overspread with marshes and stagnant pools, and the road was frequently flooded by the swollen Rhone. Advantage has been taken of the rly. embankment to make it serve for many miles, between Susten and Brieg, the purpose of a dyke. The Federal Government has employed the best engineers in restraining the river drainage, so that there is good reason to hope that the valley may recover the prosperity described by old travellers. [The wild gorge behind the village leads up to a magnificent forest at the entrance of the Turtmann Thal (Rte. 129), and by a bridle-path to the little *Inn* at Gruben.]

60 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Gampel Stat.**, where the Lonza enters the Rhone. Hence glacier-passes to the Eggishorn, Lauterbrunnen, and Kandersteg, through the Lötshenthal, in which there is now a good *Inn*. (See Rte. 38.)

The artificial channel of the Saltine is crossed just before

67 m. **Visp** or *Vispach Stat.* (2090 ft.) (Fr. *Viège*). Visp is hot and malarious. It is better not to sleep here.

A large village, the starting-point for Zermatt and Saas (Rte. 126), finely situated at the entrance of the Visp Thal, up which the Balfrin and its glaciers are finely seen. It was once the seat of numerous noble families, which have all disappeared, leaving only their houses, now inhabited by poor people, to attest the fact. There are 2 large churches, the upper one finely situated. From 1250-1365 the lordship belonged to the Counts of Blandrate, who owned Macugnaga as well, and colonized Saas with Italian speaking and

Macugnaga with German speaking men. An earthquake, which began on July 25, 1855, and recurred with diminished force at intervals during several months, left only 7 houses in Visp habitable, forcing the inhabitants to encamp. Nearly all the ceilings in the town fell, and cracks in many of the houses are still to be seen. Visp was centre of the earthquake, which was felt over an area of 300 m. N. and S., 250 E. and W.

[It is a pleasant walk over the mountains from Visp to the Simplon Hospice by the *Bistenen Pass* (2 low cols used by troops in 1476) in about 6 hrs. ; or an excursion (ladies can ride) may be made half-way to the grassy eminence called *Gebidem*, and small tarn above the *Gamser Thal*. Hence there is a noble panorama, and fine view of the Oberland peaks and Great Aletsch Glacier. The path goes by *Visperterminen*, which has a curious pilgrimage shrine. Mule-path from this village to *Stalden* as well as *Visp*.

There are several glacier passes from Visp to the *Lötschenthal* (see Rte. 38), and it is proposed to pierce a tunnel under it by which Visp will be brought by rail within 6 hrs. of *Lauterbrunnen*.

A little above Visp there is a bridge over the Rhone and a rough horse-path (by *Mund*) to the *Bel Alp* (5 hrs.). Rt. the *Gamser Thal*, a glen, running up to the *Gamser Gletscher* (see Rte. 121).]

The ascent of the Simplon originally began at *Glis*, and was 1 m. shorter than the road to Brieg. The large church of *Glis* (*Ecclesia*) is the largest in Valais (185 ft. long), and shows Gothic touched slightly by Renaissance influences; one of the buttresses bears the date 1539. It is a great pilgrimage place, and, besides many paintings and carvings, contains the altar-tomb (of 1519)—never used—with an elaborately carved triptych, of the Knight *George Supersax* (the leader of the French faction in the Valais, who died 1529 in exile at *Vevey*), his wife, and 23

children. Behind the church is a *charnel-house*, filled with skulls—10,000 at a rough computation.

The railroad runs along the dam on the l. bank of the river to

72 m. **Brieg Terminus** (2244 ft.), a town of 1172 Inhab., situated on a sunny slope by the side of the *Saltine*, and overlooking the course of the Rhone, which here makes a sharp bend. It is remarkable for the number of its large and towered mansions, built by local families enriched by the Italian trade. The most conspicuous buildings are the **Château**, (17th cent., not now open to strangers as formerly), of the noble family *Stockalper*, its 3 turrets crowned with large tin cupolas, and the former **Jesuits' College** (1662), from the terrace of which there is a splendid view. There is also an **Ursuline Convent** (1663). These religious buildings are due to the activity and zeal of *Caspar Stockalper von Thurn*, who was the leader of the religious revival in his land and supported it with part of the riches he had gained through the salt trade and as commander of mercenaries in the French, Spanish, and Piedmontese service. The present Gen. of the Jesuits (*Father Anderledy*) is a native of Brieg. There are some good carvings (dated 1494) in the chapel of *St. Anthony* near the Hospital, and the Town-hall has a stately exterior.

Situated at the junction of the roads from the *Furka* and the *Simplon*, and not far from the Rhone and *Aletsch Glaciers* and their inns, Brieg is a great resort of tourists. The *Bel Alp* may be reached on horseback in 4 hrs. (see Rte. 29).

The Simplon is described in Rte. 59.

There is a project for continuing the rly. up the valley of the Rhone and then tunnelling the Alps so as to join the *St. Gotthard* line at *Airolo*. Another scheme proposes to pierce a tunnel under the *Simplon Pass*, and thus continue the rly. from Brieg to *Domo d'Ossola*.

ROUTE 57.

GENEVA TO MARTIGNY, BY THONON
AND EVIAN, ALONG THE SOUTH
SHORE OF THE LAKE OF GE-
NEVA—RAILWAY.

Steamers 4 timês a day (touching at Cologny, La Bellotte, Bellerive, Anières, Hermance, Thonon, Evian, on S. shore of lake), in 4-5 hrs. to Bouveret, where passengers take the rly. to Martigny.

There is a rly. from Bellegarde (Rte. 53) to Bouveret, keeping always within French territory, past the Annemasse Station, from which a new branch line of $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. runs from Geneva. Custom-houses at Bellegarde, Annemasse, and St. Gingolph.

From **Bellegarde** to **Bouveret**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., $62\frac{3}{4}$ m.

From **Geneva** to **Bouveret**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., 43 m.

From **Bouveret** to **St. Maurice**, 40 min., $14\frac{1}{4}$ m.

From the Eaux Vives rly. station at Geneva, the line runs due E. (away from the lake) to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ m.) **Chêne**, the last Swiss village, and at the bridge over the Foron before reaching ($4\frac{1}{4}$ m.) **Annemasse Stat.** leaves Genevese territory, entering the ancient province of Chablais, now annexed to France, which extends along the lake as far as St. Gingolph. A monotonous plain is traversed past (13 m.) *Bons Stat.* [Hence to *Les Voirons* (Rte. 53 c).] before reaching the shores of the lake at

23 m. **Thonon Stat.**, an ancient town of 5444 Inhab., formerly capital of the Chablais.

In the Haute Ville is the church of St. Sebastian (built 1429); the castle was destroyed by the Bernese in 1591. Not far away is *Allinges*, with the ruins of two 10th cent. castles.

[For the valleys of the Dranse, see Rte. 145.]

On quitting Thonon we pass on the l., between the road and the lake, **Ripaille**. Here is a fragment (now a farm-house) of the Austin priory founded in 1411 by Amadeus VIII., first Duke of Savoy. Near it he built a château, in which, after the death of his wife, Mary of Burgundy, he passed 5 years with 6 chosen companions, whom he formed in 1434 into a new order of Military Knights, that of SS. Maurice and Lazarus, he himself being the Grand Master. Amadeus was called the Solomon of the age; he was a legislator and powerful prince, but abdicated, in turn, the dukedom of Savoy, and the papacy to which he had been elected under the name of Felix V. In 1434 he resigned Savoy and retired to Ripaille, whence he was taken in 1439 to become pope, after his ordination (which took place at that time only), resigning that dignity in 1449. He was bishop of Geneva, 1444-1451. He resided here after his second abdication, passing his time, not in the austere penance of an anchorite, but, according to the popular belief, in ease and dissipation. Hence the French proverb—'Faire Ripaille'—to enjoy a life of ease and luxury. He died in Geneva 1451, and was buried at Turin, though in Lausanne Cathedral a splendid monument was set up for him.

A lofty viaduct below the 15th cent. bridge of 24 arches, carries the line over the Dranse, a torrent descending from the mountains of the Chablais, and occasionally augmented to a large volume by the melting snows.

It passes close to **Amphion**, an old town surrounded by a ruined wall, with sulphureous baths, and reaches

$30\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Evian les Bains Stat.**, a town of 3000 Inhab., much improved of late and now a very fashionable resort with Casino, Theatre, &c. On a height is the Bath-house, resorted to for its mineral waters. The *Dent d'Oche* (7986 ft.) commands a fine

view, and can be easily ascended in 7 hrs. by way of Bernex.

The line continues to run along the shores of the lake, with lovely views over it, and passes through a long tunnel before arriving at (35½ m.) **Meillerie Station**.

The *Rocks of Meillerie*, celebrated by Rousseau and Byron, were, by order of Napoleon, blasted to form a passage for the great road of the Simplon, which is here carried partly through them, partly on a terrace 30 or 40 feet above the lake. Previous to its construction, the little village of Meillerie was barely accessible, except by boats. Here Byron was nearly lost in a storm. Rousseau, in the *Nouvelle Héloïse*, has conducted St. Preux and Mme. Wolmar also to this port for shelter from a tempest. On the opposite shore is seen Clarens, and the castle of Chillon (Rte. 55).

Another tunnel is traversed to 39¼ m. **St. Gingolph Stat.** Custom-house. Mosquitoes very troublesome all along the S. shore of the lake.

At St. Gingolph are some iron springs flowing from amongst rocks in a picturesque spot. They were known to the Romans. The deep ravine of the Morge here divides Savoy from Swiss territory. Hence the ascent of the *Dent d'Oche*, 7986 ft. takes about 5 hrs.; also those of the *Grammont*, 7146 ft.; and of the *Cornettes de Bise*, 8002 ft. The *Cornettes de Bise* are best ascended from Vouvry in about 5½ hrs. The view of Mont Blanc, and of the lower ranges of Savoy, is magnificent. The Grammont is also most easily ascended from Vouvry.

43 m. **Bouveret Stat.**, lies within the valley of the Rhone, a broad, flat, dreary swamp. Avoid sleeping, or even stopping here. The steamers here land their passengers.

Port Valais, close by, in the days of the Romans, stood on the water-side; all the ground between it and the lake, 1½ m., has been produced within recorded times, by the

deposits of the river, and by the great earth-fall of *Tauretunum* in 563, which probably took place here and not at Evionnaz (see below). At Porte du Sex, where there is a bridge over the Rhone leading to Ville-neuve, the rocks on the rt. encroach so far as barely to leave a passage for the road. Advantage was taken of this in ancient times to construct a fort with loopholes for arrows, and embrasures for cannon, which effectually closed the entrance to the Valais, the only passage being over its drawbridge and through its gate. The plain is strewn with hillocks and débris of limestone, the remains of a landslip from the Grammont, A.D. 563, which fell down the ravine of Evouettes, all across the valley as far as Roche and Rennaz, burying a Roman station, and damming up the Rhone. It formed a temporary lake, which reached to the rocks of St. Triphon, but at last burst its barrier near Porte du Sex.

The Stockalper canal running nearly parallel with the road, was cut, about 1740, by a patriotic member of that ancient Brieg family, to drain this portion of the valley. At 46½ m. **Vouvry Stat.** is a good country *Inn*.

Above the village of **Vionnaz** are some most remarkable boulders.

53 m. **Monthey Stat.**
[Behind this village is the Val d'Il-liez, with its excellent *Hotel* at Champéry, under the Dent du Midi. Good carriage-road. Diligence daily 3¼ hrs. (See Rte. 144.) In a lateral valley, opening to the W. at Trois Torrents, 3½ m. above Monthey, are the hotel and baths of **Morgins**. Above Monthey, in a wood, 500 ft. above the Rhone, are the celebrated *Blocks of Monthey* (*Pierres des Marmettes*), supposed to have been deposited there by a glacier or by floating ice. They are chiefly of granite, and are being carried away for building. The largest must have weighed 8000 tons.

57¼ m. **St. Maurice Junct. Stat.**

(Rte. 56). Here the rly. from Geneva by Lausanne and Vevey falls in.

Martigny (Rte. 56).

ROUTE 58.

BEX TO SION, BY THE COL DE CHEVILLE—DIABLERETS.

H. M.

	Bex.
2 15	. Gryon
1 45	. Solalex
1 15	. Anzeindaz
0 45	. Col
1 0	. Derborence
0 40	. Bridge
1 30	. Chapel of St. Bernard
1 40	. Sion

10 50

This is a highly interesting pass, both from the geological phenomenon of its 'Bergfall,' or mountain slip, and for the picturesqueness of the scenery on its W. side. The pass is, however, long, and it is advisable to sleep at Gryon, $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Bex (see Rte. 56); or, to start from Bex at daylight in a char. An excellent carriage-road has been made from Bex to Gryon, ascending the heights by numerous zigzags some of which the pedestrian may cut off by the old mule-path. The pedestrian will follow the stream of the Avançon for about a mile to Bévieux, where are some salt-works: the road then leaves the river, and, keeping rather to the N., begins to ascend the heights; part of the road is beautifully shaded by woods, and part is through vineyards and fields. The ascent is tedious by the road, steep, but beautiful, by the paths.

Gryon, is prettily situated high on the slope of the mountain, above the gorge of the Avançon. [There are charming paths to *Ormonts Dessus* Rte. 56.] The situation is healthy. There is little advantage in taking a mule beyond the col. After

leaving Gryon, the rough road can be traversed by a char for 2 hrs., as far as Anzeindaz. The road is tolerably level, and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Gryon crosses the stream to the l. bank, then goes through fine shady woods for about 20 min., and crossing the stream again reaches the chalets of *Solalex*, beautifully situated in a green plain with spruce firs all round, and tremendous precipices above the firs. The road now keeps a little to the l., and rapidly ascends a narrow ravine to the chalets of *Anzeindaz*, 6221 ft., which are situated on tolerably level ground. In one of these is a room with beds, and food may be obtained.

[The *Diablerets*, 10,650 ft., can be ascended in 4 hrs. from the chalets of Anzeindaz: guides at Gryon. The climb requires a steady head and a good guide. It is easy to pass over the Zanfleuron Glacier to the *Sannetsch Pass*, Rte. 41.]

From this a moderate ascent over the green pasture, rich in rare plants, under the precipices of the Diablerets leads to

The *Col de Cheville* (6677 ft.). By ascending the mound on the rt. of the Col, a fine view is obtained of the great chain of the Alps to Monte Leone, and towards the S. of the bare peaks of the *Tete du Gros Jean* and *Grand Moeveran*. The descent from the col turns at first to the rt. then to the l., and is very steep and rugged; there is no particular path, but it is not easy to miss the way. In about 10 min. the chalets of *Cheville* on a tolerably level space covered with rocky fragments, are reached. Keeping along the stream a short distance farther, and then bearing to the rt., a very steep descent through trees leads to the *Lac de Derborence*, and the chalets of the same name.

The valley here is nearly filled by the wreck of the mountain which was once regarded by the peasantry as the vestibule of hell, and therefore named *Diablerets*. It is composed of limestone, in strata much deranged

and steeply inclined. The lower beds are soft and shaly, and become disintegrated by the infiltration of water from the glaciers on the N.E.; and thus the large masses lying above them are detached and hurled into the valley below, forming éboulements of the most tremendous kind. During the last century two catastrophes occurred, in 1714 and 1749. By the former, 15 human beings, 100 head of cattle, and 55 chalets were buried. The fall of 1749 arrested the course of the Lizerne, forming the little lake of Derborence.

The path keeps to the S. side of the lake, and traverses for more than an hour a wilderness of rubbish and fallen rocks. A little care is required to keep the track. The scene is one of the utmost desolation; overhead towers the ridge of the Diablerets, 10,650 ft. above the sea. Three of its five peaks have already fallen, and the two which remain threaten, sooner or later, to follow. The mountain is again rent with fissures, and scarcely an hour passes in which a slight noise is not heard or a fragment of stone does not fall. The accumulated débris is said to cover a space of 8 miles. The path winds round the mountain to the rt., and in about 35 min. from Derborence crosses the Lizerne by a little bridge. After about 20 min. more of rocks and stunted firs the path begins to rise on the l. bank along the precipices which border the Lizerne. For the next 2 m. it is a mere ledge, sometimes cut out, sometimes built up, and overhanging sheer precipices of 1200 ft. Though there is no danger, the path is very narrow and far more formidable than that of the Gemmi. It now passes through some beautiful beech-woods, still upon a steep slope, and then reaches the little chapel of St. Bernard, whence there is a view of the great chain of the Alps. Here the valley of the Lizerne is left; the path turns E. and descends rapidly to **Aven**, about 20 min. from the chapel, thence to **Conthey**, where is an *Inn*; and thence to the

high road at the bridge of the Morge, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Sion. A guide would show a pleasanter way through by-paths from Aven.

[There is a shorter rte. to the Valais by *not* crossing the bridge over the Lizerne, but by keeping on the rt. bank along a well-marked path, which, half-way down, developes into a char-road leading to *Ardon*. Thence by rly. to Sion or Martigny. This saves a full hour on foot.]

Route reversed.—Mules can be taken from Sion to the Col (a good 7 hrs.), and, if necessary, on to Gryon. The pedestrian should take the diligence or a char to the bridge over the Morge or to Vétroz. He will see his path as far as the chapel of St. Bernard plainly marked on the face of the mountain. When about 2 hrs. beyond the chapel, he must look out for the bridge on the l. and cross the Lizerne. The path through the rocks is not very clear after this, and most travellers will be the better for a guide. Bearing round the mountain to the l., he will find the Derborence Lake. Crossing the bridge above it, the ascent begins immediately behind the chalets, and is very steep for 15 min., then along a little valley for 20 min., then very steep and rugged to the col, turning at last towards the rt. From the col the path cannot be mistaken. Time actually occupied, exclusive of stoppages, ascending moderately, descending faster—

H. M.	
0 40	. Bridge over Morge
1 40	. Chapel of St. Bernard
1 45	. Bridge over Lizerne
1 0	. Derborence
1 20	. Col de Cheville
1 0	. Solalex
1 15	. Gryon
1 30	. Bex
<hr/>	
10 10	

ROUTE 59.

PASSAGE OF THE SIMPLON. BRIEG
TO DOMO D'OSSOLA.

Eng. m.		
8 $\frac{3}{4}$	. .	Berisal
20 $\frac{1}{4}$	. .	Simplon Village
29	. .	Isella
40	. .	Domo d'Ossola

Railway and tunnel projected.

The journey may be accomplished easily in 1 day.

On foot the distance (using the short cuts) requires 12 hrs.' walking.

Travellers wishing to send luggage into Italy by the diligence must consign it at the Post-office on the evening before. The key must be sent tied or fastened to each bag or box.

It is very doubtful if the Simplon was really used by the Romans as has been alleged, but there is no doubt that it was extensively used from the 13th cent. onwards, specially in the 15th cent., when the Swiss were trying to annex the Val d'Ossola. Its importance sank in the 17th cent. and revived when the new road was made, but has again diminished since the Mont Cenis and St. Gotthard tunnels have been pierced. The projected Simplon Tunnel would run rather N.E. of the pass.

The construction of a road over the Simplon was decided upon by Napoleon immediately after the battle of Marengo, while the recollection of his own difficult passage of the Alps by the Great St. Bernard (at that time one of the easiest Alpine passes) was fresh in his memory. The plans and surveys by which the direction of the road was determined were made by M. Céard, and a large portion of the works was executed under the superintendence of that able engineer. It was commenced on the Italian side in 1800, and on the Swiss in 1801. It took 6 years to complete, but was passable for artillery late in 1805, and 5000 men were employed on it for 5 summers. To give a notion of the colossal nature of the undertaking, it may be men-

tioned that the number of bridges, great and small, constructed for the passage of the road between Brieg and Sesto, amounts to 611, in addition to the far vaster and more costly constructions, such as terraces of massive masonry miles in length; of 7 galleries (of a total length of 1723 ft.), either cut out of the living rock or built of solid stone; and of 20 houses of refuge to shelter travellers, and lodge the labourers employed in taking care of the road. Its breadth is throughout at least 23 ft., in some places 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and the slope nowhere exceeds 1 in 13.

This was the second carriage-road carried across any of the higher passes of the Alps. (That over the Col de Tenda dates from 1779-1782, while that over the Mont Cenis was constructed 1803-1810). The cost of the entire road (113 miles) from the Lake of Geneva to Sesto Calende at the S. end of the Lago Maggiore was £390,000. It was the wonder of its day; but it has been eclipsed by the triumphs of modern engineering. The object of Napoleon in its formation was marked by the question which, on two different occasions, he first asked of the engineer sent to him to report progress—'Le canon quand pourra-t-il passer le Simplon?'

The pedestrian, ascending from Brieg, may shorten his way to the summit by at least 5 m. by following the old horse-track, which mounts the gorge of the Saltine, and entirely avoids the détour to Berisal (or, if Berisal be the destination of the traveller, he may by this route gain the high road some way before the Schallberg Refuge). The path is steep, the scenery far less interesting, and the way is not easy to find, as the old path had in places been carried away. An unpractised pedestrian going without a guide might easily get himself into difficulties.

The ascent of the Simplon begins at *Brieg*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the town the road leaves, on the rt., the lofty covered bridge over the Saltine,

now little used, since most vehicles make the détour by Brieg instead of going direct to or from Glis. The road then makes a wide sweep, turning away from the *Glishorn*, the mountain which bounds the valley on the rt., towards the *Klenenhorn*, on the opposite side, approaching a little hill dotted with white chapels and crowned by a Calvary. It then again approaches the gorge of the Saltine, skirting the verge of a precipice, at the bottom of which the torrent is seen at a vast depth, forcing its way among black and bristling slate-rocks. At the upper end of the ravine, high above his head, the traveller may discern the glaciers under which the road is carried. Looking back, he has a view of the valley of the Rhone, as far as Turtmann, spread out at his feet; Brieg and Naters remain long in sight. It is a constant pull against the collar from Brieg to the Second Refuge or Schallberg (small *Inn*). Here the road, carried for some distance nearly on a level, is compelled to bend round the valley of the *Ganter* until it can cross the torrent by another lofty bridge, called *Pont de la Ganter*. The upper end of this wild ravine is swept by avalanches almost every winter, the snow of which nearly fills it up. This bridge is left uncovered, from the fear that the terrific gusts which accompany these falls might blow the arch away, were they met by the resistance of flat timber-work. After crossing the bridge the road ascends by two zigzags to the Third Refuge, called

18 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Berisal**, a post station (5007 ft.). [The *Bortelhorn* (10,383 ft.), or *Wasenhorn* (10,680 ft.), or *Bettlihorn* (9718 ft.), may be ascended in 5 hrs., and there are several passes over to Binn and to the *Ve-glia Alp* (Rte. 61).]

The first gallery which the road traverses is that of *Schalbett*, 98 ft. long—3967 ft. above Brieg. Near this and hence to the summit, should the sky be clear, the traveller will have a glorious view of the

Bernese Alps, which bound the Valais and form the rt.-hand wall of the valley of the Rhone. The glittering white peaks of the *Aletschhorn* and *Nesthorn*, and the *Great Aletsch Glacier*, are magnificent objects in the landscape.

Fifth Refuge, called *Schalbett*.—‘Here a picture of desolation surrounds the traveller. The pine has no longer the scanty pittance of soil which it requires for nourishment; the hardy but beautiful Alpine flower ceases to embellish the sterile solitude; and the eye wanders over snow and glacier, fractured rock and roaring cataract, relieved only by that stupendous monument of human labour, the *road itself*, winding along the edges of precipices, penetrating the primeval granite, striding over the furious torrent, and burrowing through dark and dripping grottoes beneath accumulated masses of ice and snow.’—*Johnson*.

The portion of the road between the Fifth Refuge and the summit is the most dangerous of all at the season when avalanches fall and tourmentes arise, on which account it is provided with 6 places of shelter, viz. 3 galleries, 2 refuges, and a hospice, within a distance of not more than 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. The head of the gorge of *Schalbett*, a wild recess in the flanks of the *Monte Leone*, is filled with the *Kaltwasser Glacier*, beneath which, along the edge of a yawning abyss, the road is necessarily conducted. This field of ice in the heat of summer feeds 5 or 6 furious torrents, the sources of the *Saltine*, and in winter discharges avalanches into the gulf below. To protect this portion of the road 3 galleries, called, from their vicinity to the glacier, *Glacier Galleries*, partly excavated, partly built of masonry strongly arched, have been constructed. They serve in places as bridges and aqueducts at the same time, the torrents being conducted over and beneath them; and the traveller is surprised to find his carriage suddenly driven in perfect

safety underneath a considerable waterfall. These galleries have been extended far beyond their original length, for greater security. In the spring the avalanches slide over their roofs.

A few yards above the Sixth Refuge, is the highest point of the road, 6592 ft. above the sea. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond it stands

15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The **New Hospice**, founded by Napoleon in 1802, but left unfinished until 1825, when it was purchased and completed by the Austin canons of the Great St. Bernard. It is a plain, solid edifice, containing several neat bed-rooms, a drawing-room with a piano, a refectory, a chapel, and about 30 beds for travellers of the better sort, but the accommodation is poor and food bad. It is occupied by 3 or 4 brothers of the community of the Great St. Bernard. Some of the celebrated dogs are kept here, but they are rarely employed on active service. The canons are happy to show the mansion to travellers, and to lodge and entertain them. Those who can afford it will always leave behind them remuneration at least equivalent to that which is paid at an inn. The establishment is similar to that on the Great St. Bernard, except that it is more limited in extent and funds (see Rte. 135).

[The ascent of *Monte Leone*, commanding a most superb view, is best made from here, in 5 or 6 hrs. For its height, 11,684 ft., it is an easy peak, and, with a guide and proper precautions, free from any danger. It is possible to descend by the *Alpien Thal* on to the Simplon road near Gondo, or to the *Veglia Alp* by the *Passo Fnè*. A shorter excursion (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ –3 hrs.) is up the *Hübschhorn* or *Schönhorn* (10,486 ft.), while *Veglia Alp* may be reached direct in 5 hrs. by the easy *Kaltwasser Pass*. Guides can be found at Simplon Village.]

A quarter of an hour beyond the New Hospice is the *Old Hospice*, now occupied by shepherds. The original hospice, on this site, was founded

traditionally by a count of Savoy, but, at any rate from 1235 was managed by the Knights Hospitallers till it was suppressed in 1470. In 1653 the building was acquired by Caspar Stockalper (see Rte. 56), who built the present tower, which still belongs to the family.

[Opposite the old hospice a track ascends S. of E. to the *Bistenen Pass*, 7976 ft., then crosses the *Gamser Thal* to another low col, and descends upon *Visperterminen*. From this village mule-paths lead both to *Stalden* and *Visp*, a walk of 6 hrs. from Simplon. At the 2nd col is a small lake, and N. of it an eminence, easily reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., commanding a fine view. On descending from this col follow the l. bank of the stream from the lake.]

A large open valley of considerable extent, bounded by the snow-clad heights of the *Fletschhorn* and *Monte Leone*, and having the appearance of a drained lake, occupies the summit of the Simplon. It is a wild barren scene, though *rhododendrons* and coarse herbage grow. A gradual descent leads past the *Seventh Refuge* (ruined), in 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the New Hospice to the village of

Simplon—Ital. *Sempione*; Germ. *Simpeln*. This village (4753 ft.) is an excellent halting-place for those who seek high Alpine air and pleasant excursions.

Above this village, but out of sight from it, towers the *Fletschhorn*, consisting of 2 peaks, N. the *Rossbodenhorn*, 13,127 ft., first ascended from the Simplon, by the *Rossboden Glacier*, and S. the *Laquinhorn*, 13,140 ft., the two being separated by the deep gap of the *Fletschjoch* (12,051 ft.). S. of the *Laquinhorn* is the *Weissmies*, 13,226 ft., which can be ascended from Simplon in 8 hrs.; the descent to Saas will take 4 hrs. more. [The passes over this range are described in Rte. 121.] The fine ice-fall of the *Rossboden Glacier* may be visited in 4 hrs. A hut is to be built at the

Hohsaas rocks for use in ascents in the Fletschhorn range.

From Simplon the road descends by zigzags into the glen of the Doveria, in which it continues as far as Crevola. [Above the 2 houses of Alga-by the path up the Laquin glen and the direct path to the Zwischbergen Pass branch off.] The road dives into the *Galerie d'Algaby*, and then, by a more gradual slope, enters the *Gorge of Gondo*, one of the grandest and most savage in the Alps, cut between precipices 2000 ft. in height.

The Doveria is here crossed by the wooden bridge of Ponte Alto, an approach to which has been formed by scarping the rock with gunpowder. Some way farther a projecting buttress seems to bar all further passage. It is perforated by a tunnel called *Gallery of Gondo*, 722 ft. in length; it was difficult and costly to make, on account of the extreme hardness of the rock. The miners were suspended by ropes until a lodgment was effected, to commence the side openings, which now serve to light the interior. Opposite one of them is seen the inscription '*Aere Italo, MDCCCV. Napoleon Imp.*'

Close to the very mouth of this remarkable gallery the roaring waterfall of the *Fressinone* leaps close to the road, which is carried over it on a beautiful bridge. The traveller should pause and look back after proceeding about 40 yds. The cliffs rise on both sides as straight as walls. A number of zigzags now lead to a bridge which was carried away by an avalanche during the dreadful storm which ruined a great part of the Simplon road in 1834.

27 m. **Gondo** (*Gunzen* or *Ruden*), the last village in the Valais, consists of a few miserable huts, grouped round a singular, tall building, 8 stories high, erected, like the tower at Simplon, by the old Brieg family Stockalper, in ancient days, for the refuge of travellers.

[A 2 hrs.' walk by the side of the

torrent, which falls in a cascade down the rt.-hand wall of the valley, leads to the gold-mine of Zwischbergen. From the head of the glen the fine **Zwischbergen Pass** to Saas, easy for fair walkers (9 to 10 hrs.). The summit commands a noble view over Italy, and of the Saasgrat. From Gondo, *Monte Leone* can be ascended in 7 or 8 hrs. by way of the Alpien glen, through which there are several direct and easy passes (6 hrs.) to the Veglia Alp.]

The high-road enters Italy shortly before reaching the Piedmontese village of

29 m. **Isella**, one of the most beautiful points of the pass, where the Italian custom-house is situated. There is a pretty water-fall in a wood near the *Inn*.

31 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Varzo**. Here Val Cairasca (Cherasca) opens l. [Through this beautiful valley several paths lead up to the cirque of the *Veglia Alp* (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hrs.), whence passes lead to the Simplon Hospice, the Binnen Thal, and the Val Antigorio (Rte. 61).]

Near the entrance of Val Cairasca a change comes over the scenery. The rich green of the chestnut mingles with the dark foliage of the fir in the narrow and very picturesque gorge. The last gallery is traversed near *Crevola*. The Doveria is crossed for the last time by a lofty bridge of two arches, nearly 90 ft. high, at the spot where it issues into the broad Val d'Ossola. At the base of the bridge an ancient chapel recalls the bloody defeat here of the Swiss by the Milanese in 1487.

The road here commands a glorious view of the lower valley and the opening of Val Formazza, out of which the Tosa flows from the pass of the Gries (Rte. 62). A road branches off here to Foppiano, on the way to that pass.

The traveller now finds himself in a different region and another climate: the balmy air, the trellised vines, the rich juicy stalks of the maize, the incessant chirp of the

grass-hoppers or tree crickets, and at night, the equally loud croakings of the frogs—the white villages, with their tall square bell towers, also white, not only scattered thickly along the valley, but perched on every little jutting platform on the hill-sides—all these proclaim the entrance to *Italy*.

A long, straight, dusty road leads from the bridge to

40 m. **Domo d'Ossola**, 909 ft., 3648 Inhab., the capital of the Ossola, a most thoroughly-Italian looking town of Roman origin, with a long and interesting history. In 1014 the county of Ossola was given by the emperor to the bishop of Novara, and in 1381 it submitted to the Visconti dynasty of Milan. Domo possesses many fine modern buildings. There are some curious old houses on the Market place, just out of which is the **Palazzo Silva**, a fine building of the Renaissance period, containing a collection of antiquities and artistic articles (including local costumes, paintings, and Roman remains), which no one interested in such things should miss visiting. The *Galletti Museum* contains large natural history, &c., collections, mainly local, specially rich in birds and reptiles. In the church of the *Maddonna della Nere* is a good carved altar of wood, and some pictures attributed to Gaudenzio Ferrari. The 16th cent. parish church was built on the site of one erected in 1000, pulled down by Ludovico il Moro, some remains of which may be seen in the doorway of the present edifice.

There is a curious *Calvary*, $\frac{1}{2}$ an hr.'s walk S. of the town, worth a visit for the view.

Very interesting *Excursions* may be made from Domo :—

a. Up the lovely *Val Anzasca* (Rte. 120), by Pié di Mulera, to Ponte Grande and Macugnaga.

b. To Lago Maggiore by the Val Vigezzo and Cannobio (Rte. 113).

c. To the Falls of the Tosa (Rte. 62).

d. By the Antrona Valley to Saas (Rte. 121).

The route from Domo d'Ossola to Baveno and Lago Maggiore is described in Rte. 111.

For all excursions in the mountains round Domo see Bazetta and Brusoni's excellent and handy *Guide de l'Ossola* (1889).

ROUTE 61.

VIESCH TO BACENO OR TOSA FALLS, BY THE BINNEN THAL.

There is no frequented pass over the range separating the Valais from Italy, between the Simplon (Rte. 59) and the Gries Pass (Rte. 62), a distance of above 30 m. This portion of the main chain has been little known to strangers, but the opening of Inns at Binn, the Alpe di Devero, and the Alpe di Veglia, is likely to lead to its being more frequented. The scenery on the Italian side of the chain is varied and romantic. The short valleys of *Blinnen* and *Rappen*, which fall into the upper valley of the Rhone near *Rekingen* and *Viesch*, are uninhabited, and uninteresting in point of scenery. The only considerable valley on this side is the *Binnen Thal*, which pours its torrent into the Rhone a little below Lax. About 3 hrs. from that point it divides into two branches; the main branch, mounting nearly due E., preserves its name; the southern branch is called the *Läng Thal*, or *Heiligkreuz Thal*, from the hamlet of **Heiligkreuz**, where there is a chapel resorted to by pilgrims.

From Viesch the Rhone must be crossed either by a footbridge or by one lower down, over which passes the char road to **Aernen**, the large village opposite Viesch. Pedestrians need not make the round by Aernen, but may join the excellent mule-path above it. This passes by the

little col of Binnegegen (restaurant now closed), and skirts the mountain side high above the Binna torrent. After traversing the hamlet of *Ausser Binn*, the path goes by the chapel of St. Anna, and then penetrates a most picturesque rocky gorge, through which it winds amidst most striking scenery. Soon after emerging from it, the junction of the two arms of the valley is seen opposite, at a little way beyond ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. from Viesch) is the chief hamlet of the valley, *Schmidighäusern*, or

Binn, 4557 ft., placed a little above the fork of the valley, with the Ofenhorn closing the valley to the E. Binn deserves to be better known to those who like moderately hard climbing, gorgeous views, and the absence of a horde of tourists. It is the centre for numberless excursions. The only good guide-book to this valley and the whole chain between the Simplon and the St. Gotthard is the forthcoming Part 3 of Mr. W. M. Conway's *Climbers' Guide*, but Bazetta and Brusoni's *Guide de l'Ossola* is useful for the Italian side and the frontier ridge.

[1 hr. below Binn a track from Grenchols, lower down the Rhone valley, and convenient for travellers going to Brieg, falls in.]

The view-point of the district is the *Bettlihorn*, 9718 ft., reached by a footpath in 5 hrs., descent easy to Berisal, on the Simplon road. This summit commands a splendid panorama of the Valais and the Pennine and Bernese Alps. Nearer to Binn are the *Faulhorn* (8380 ft.) and *Eggerhorn* (8209 ft.), about 3 hrs. each. Moderately active climbers will be tempted by the ascents of the *Helsenhorn* (10,742 ft., 6 hrs.), *Cherbadung* (10,442 ft., 5 hrs.), the *Bortelhorn* (10,383 ft., 6 hrs.), and the *Ofenhorn* (10,637 ft., see below *b*), all commanding splendid views. The very easy glacier pass of the *Steinengoch*, 6 hrs. (with which the ascent of the Bortelhorn may be combined), and the grass col of the *Saflich*

Pass, 5 hrs. (*Bettlihorn* may be taken on the way), lead to Berisal on the Simplon road.

Both the above mentioned branches of the valley are formed by the union of smaller streams, each of them leading to a pass over the chain.

a. The *Albrun Pass* (an ancient pass, traversed by troops as early as 1425), at the head of the *Binnen Thal*, is the easiest but the most circuitous. By this pass there is a track fit for horses, from Viesch to Baceno.

The summit, 7907 ft., between the *Ofenhorn* (E.) and the *Albrunhorn* (W.), and about 4 hrs. from Binn, is wild and dreary. The *Ofenhorn* may be ascended hence by its S. ridge. The track to the *Val Devero* doubles back, and, having been hitherto nearly due E., now turns to the S., descending over pastures on the rt. bank of the *Arbola* to the *Lake of Codelago*, and thence to the *Devero Alp Inn* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the pass).

From the top of the *Albrun Pass* a mule-path bends E., and crosses the pass of the *Scatta Minojo* or *Vannino Pass* (8521 ft.) to the *Vannino* or *Lebendun* valley, down which it goes to *Pommat*, in the *Val Formazza*, some way below *Tosa Falls*. By this route the *Tosa Falls* inn may be reached in 8 or 9 hrs. from Binn. Mountaineers may, before reaching the *Albrun Pass*, cross 2 gaps S.E. of the *Ofenhorn*, and so gain the *Hohsand Glacier*, joining there the *Hohsand Pass* route, or traversing either the *Neufelgiu Pass* (8423 ft.), or the *Bocchetta del Gallo* (8193 ft.), direct to *Tosa Falls*. The 2 last-named passes may also be taken after crossing the *Scatta Minojo*.

b. The easy glacier passage of the *Hohsand Pass* (9603 ft.) leads to *Tosa Falls* in 8 hrs. The mountaineer will prefer to cross over the top of the *Ofenhorn* (10,637 ft.), descending by the *Hohsand Glacier* to the *Inn* at the *Tosa Falls*. The summit is reached in 6 to 7 hrs. from Binn. A good guide and rope are essential.

c. The most direct, but a rough

course from the Binnen Thal to Val Devero, is by the *Geisspfad Pass*, 8120 ft., 6 hrs. The path turns up a glen a little above **Imfeld**, and when the stream divides follows the E. branch to the beautiful *Geisspfad Lake* and then along its N. shore mounts to a wild level waste which forms the col. The descent is by steep rocks to the Devero Alp, where the track joins the route of the Albrun.

d. A more interesting, but longer and more fatiguing path (7 hrs. to the Devero Alp) is that by the *Kriegalp Pass*, 8465 ft., close to a remarkable tower of rock, conspicuous from the Eggishorn, called the *Kriegalpstock*. The valley of Heiligkreuz divides into three at the village of the same name; the rt. branch leading over the mountains to Berisal (see above), the middle to the Ritter Pass, the l. to the Kriegalp Pass. This is followed up to the base of the *Kriegalpstock*. The path is not difficult, but ill marked and very steep and rough, and might easily be missed without a guide. From the summit there is a steep descent, with rocks on either side, until the head of a gully or ravine is reached, *on the rt. side* of which the descent is not difficult. There is no passage to the l.

All these routes (save *b*) meet at the beautifully situated **Chalets of Ai Ponti** (5381 ft.) **on the Dēvero Alp** (rough little *Inn*), whence there is a paved mule-path down the *Val Devero* fatiguing to the feet. The scenery is very beautiful. After passing the picturesque miniature citadel of Al Passo and the fine gorge called the *Orrido di Baceno*, and before reaching *Croveo*, the first village, a stream is passed on the l., which descends from an upland glen, inhabited by a German-speaking community, a relic of the 13th cent. Teutonic colonization of the Val Formazza from the Valais. Their village is called *Agaro*, or *Ager*. Passing through fine woods of chestnut and walnut, the path falls into the road of the Val Antigorio at Baceno (see Rte. 62), 2½ hrs. from the Devero inn.

e. To the lovers of high Alpine scenery the most interesting pass out of the Binnen Thal is that of the *Ritter* or *Boccareccio Pass*, 8832 ft., reached from Heiligkreuz by following the middle or S.W. branch of the valley, called the *Kummen Thal*, at first up a steep but not difficult ascent. When the traveller has reached what he had supposed to be the summit at the head of this valley, he finds himself at the lower extremity of an immense amphitheatre or cirque, bounded by nearly vertical walls of rock, whose strata lie in horizontal lines, like courses of masonry, to a height of 2000 ft., while rt. and l. rise the peaks of the *Hüllehorn* (10,453 ft.) and *Helsenhorn* (10,742 ft.). [The *Helsenhorn* is better ascended from this cirque by way of the rocks of 'bei den Rittern,' than by making the long détour to the pass. It is perfectly possible to descend from it direct to Veglia by a glacier due S. of the peak and some way E. of the Ritter Pass.] This wall is scaled about the centre of the amphitheatre by a stiff scramble, and the true summit of the *Passo di Boccareccio* is finally attained by a short walk over snow (5 hrs. from Binn). On advancing a short distance on the S. side, the traveller is astonished to find himself at the summit of another amphitheatre, still more colossal in its proportions—a nearly circular space, about 3 m. in diameter, around which are grouped the highest peaks of this portion of the chain—the *Helsenhorn*, *Hüllehorn*, *Bortelhorn* (10,383 ft.), *Furggenbaumhorn* (9813 ft.), *Wassenhorn* (10,680 ft.); and, chief of them all, the *Monte Leone* (11,684 ft.). From the gaps between these peaks many glaciers descend, and here and there steep slopes of snow rest against the wall of the amphitheatre. On the descent bear l. then straight down by snow, rocks, débris to the Lago del Bianco whence there is a path to Veglia (1½ hrs. from pass). Several groups of chalets rest in the comparatively level basin of

the **Alpe di Veglia**. A fair mountain *Inn* has been opened here.

Veglia is most exquisitely situated amidst pastures and woods, and is the centre from which many expeditions may be made (see Bazetta and Brusoni, *Guide de l'Ossola*, and Part 3 of Conway's *Climbers' Guide*). All the peaks named above may be climbed hence, including *Monte Leone* (6-7 hrs.). The Simplon Hospice may be reached in 5 hrs. by the easy glacier pass of the *Kaltwasser* (9252 ft.) or Gondo (in 6 hrs.) by the *Loccia Carnera* or *Fnè Passes*, while several gaps lead to Berisal on the N. side of the Simplon in 4 or 5 hrs. In the opposite direction the easy grass and débris passes of *Valtendra*, and the *Scatta d'Orogna* lead in 5 hrs. to the Devero Alp inn. The *Monte Cistella* (visible from Domo d'Ossola, and commanding a wonderful view), 9452 ft., might be reached from Veglia in 5 hrs. or so, though it is best taken from Varzo or Crodo (6 hrs. in each case). No visitor to Veglia should omit to visit the dark and savage Avino Lake (2 hrs. from the inn), whence 1 hr. or 1½ hr. over stones suffice to reach the pointed *Pizzo Valgrande di Valle* (8301 ft.) which is the view point at Veglia and accessible to even moderate pedestrians. From Veglia it is a delightful and picturesque walk of 3 hrs. down the beautiful Val Cairasca (Cherasca) to Varzo on the Simplon road, rather over 8 miles from Domo d'Ossola.

The district above noticed deserves more attention than it has yet received. The Val Devero abounds in fine waterfalls and in picturesque points of view. The entire range is extremely interesting to the geologist.

ROUTE 62.

THE GRIES PASS.—ULRICHEN TO
DOMO D'OSSOLA, BY THE VAL

FORMAZZA (POMMATHAL), AND
THE FALLS OF THE TOSA.

Ulrichen

6 hrs. Falls of Tosa	} bridle path
1½ hrs. Andermatten	
4 hrs. Baceno	} (carriage)
4½ hrs. Domo	

This is a mule-pass, though, as the track crosses a glacier, it should not be undertaken without a guide by a solitary traveller, or by those unused to mountains. The traveller who follows it will be rewarded by scenes of much wildness, and of grandeur and beauty. Oberwald may also be used as a starting-place.

11 hrs. from Ulrichen to Baceno with mules, without halts. The *Inn* at *Tosa Falls*, 6 hrs., is the best halting-place. In the Val Antigorio fair quarters are found at Baceno and the Baths of Crodo.

From Ulrichen the path leads across the Rhone to the village Zum Loch, where it enters the *Eginenthal*, a valley wooded below, but barren and uninteresting above. It crosses the stream of the Eginen near a pretty cascade 80 ft. high. A climb of about 2 hrs., first through larch-forest, then across a sterile, stony tract, and finally over a plain of green meadow, dotted with chalets, brings the traveller to the foot of the final ascent. Near this point a path, striking off l., leads by the Nufenen Pass (Rte. 63) to Airolo. *Do not go up the tempting valley due W.*, but mount by zigzags nearly due S. up a steep rocky slope, E. (l.) of the icefall of the Gries Glacier. Here vegetation ceases, snow appears in patches, and at last the glacier blocks the way—a gently-sloping ice-field, descending some 4 m. from the *Blinnenhorn* (11,103 ft.) and the *Siedel Rothhorn* (10,802 ft.), peaks on the frontier separating Switzerland from Italy. [It is possible to rejoin the Nufenen Pass rte. in the Val Bedretto by descending along the N. side of the glacier through the Val Corno.] The path—marked by poles stuck upright in the ice—makes

a short cut over the glacier (S.S.W.), crossing it in about 20 min. to the col of the Gries, 8025 ft. above the sea, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. from Ulrichen. [It is possible for mountaineers to ascend hence the *Blinnenhorn*, returning by the Blinnenthal to the Rhone valley at Reckingen, or descending direct to Tosa Falls, or to Binn. The panorama from the peak is the most superb in the district, especially towards the Bernese Oberland. The peak may be reached from the Gries Pass in 2 hrs., or more directly by the N. bk. of the Hohsand Glacier in 6 hrs. from the Tosa Falls inn.]

The descent on the Italian side (as is usual among the Alps) is steeper than on the N. The upper part of the Piedmontese valley of Formazza, or Fruthwald, presents 4 distinct stages or platforms, separated by steps, or dips, from each other. The first is called *Bettelmatte*; the second *Morast* (morass), on which some chalets (the highest winter habitations) are situated. The third is *Auf der Fruth* (Sopra la Frua), with another hamlet. Before reaching it, the traveller falls in with the river Toccia, or Tosa, which he follows to the Lago Maggiore. Beyond that hamlet the path crosses to the l. bank of the stream, and reaches ($1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.) the chapel and *Inn* on the edge of the

Falls of the Tosa (5496 ft.), the approach to which has for some time been proclaimed by the roar of the water. It is one of the most remarkable cataracts among the Alps, spreading in its descent like a fan. Its characteristics are volume and elegance. It glides down a series of steps, and forms an uninterrupted mass of white foam for a length of perhaps 1000 ft., while the entire perpendicular descent is 469 ft.

[Due E. rises the *Basodino* (10,749 ft.), the loftiest summit of the chain separating the streams of the Tosa from those of the Maggia, and here dividing Switzerland from Italy. The ascent from the inn takes 4 hrs.,

and is free from difficulty. The view towards the plains is disappointing: that towards the Bernese Oberland is fine, but not as fine as the panorama from the *Blinnenhorn*. It is possible to descend to San Carlo, in Val Bavona, either by the Caverigno Glacier, which affords fine ice-scenery, and through a glen abounding in waterfalls; or, by a more direct route, by the S.E. rocks of the peak and Val Antabbia (Rte. 113). The *Tamier Pass* crosses the ridge S. of the *Tamierhorn* to Val Antabbia, and is the most direct route to S. Carlo. It is a rough walk of 5 hrs.

Due N. of the inn, is the *Passo di S. Giacomo* (7573 ft.), by which travellers from Domo d' Ossola or the Simplon to the St. Gotthard may reach Airolo, by All' Acqua in the Val Bedretto. A mule-track, often faintly marked, leaves the Tosa just above the falls, and leads in about 4 hrs. to the poor *Inn* at All' Acqua (Rte. 63). When free from clouds there is a fine view of the Pizzo Rotondo range from the col. Between Tosa Falls and the top of this pass a track branches rt., at a tarn called the *Fisch See*, and leads by a fine rte. over the *Bocchetta di Val Maggia* (8708 ft.), in 5 hrs. from the inn to San Carlo at the head of the Val Bavona, which runs S. to the Val Maggia.

The mountaineer may ascend numberless peaks and cross many passes in the surrounding ranges. The ascent of the *Blinnenhorn* (11,103 ft.) takes 6 hrs., and is especially recommended; that of the *Ofenhorn* (10,637 ft.) involves the crossing of at least one pass or the wearisome traverse of the Hohsand Glacier, and takes 7 hrs.]

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the inn is the village of *Unter der Fruth* (Sotto la Frua), situated on the 4th plateau, the valley now being called the Val Formazza or Pommattal. Beyond it are *Gurfellen* (Grovela), *Zumsteg* (Al Ponte), and *Pommatt* (Valdo), where a stream from the

Lebendun Lake falls in on the rt., and also the path from the Scatta Minojo (Rte. 61 A). The inhabitants of the upper part of the valley, as far as Foppiano, are of German descent, speaking that language, and are descendants of a colony from the Valais which came over in the 13th cent. Owing to this intermixture of languages, almost all the villages, peaks, and passes have German as well as Italian names. Half an hour below Pommat ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the inn) is

Andermatten (*Chiesa*), 4051 ft., Here is the principal church of the valley, and a poor *Inn*.

[The *Forcolaccia* (8859 ft.) crosses the mountains directly E. of Andermatten to Val Bavona; and further S. the *Criner Pass* or *Hintere Furka* (7927 ft.) leads from Foppiano by the German speaking hamlet of *Bosco*, in 7 hrs'. walking through Val di Campo to Cevio and Bignasco, Rte. 113. The *Criner Furka* proper (7635 ft.) is more frequented by the natives, but starts from Foppiano.]

There is a fair little inn, *H. Foppiano*, at Foppiano, below which the Tosa valley is called Val Antigorio. The **Gorge of Foppiano** (Germ. *Unter-Stalden*), 5 m. below Andermatten, is particularly grand. Lower down it expands, and displays all the softer beauties of high cultivation, luxuriant vegetation, and thick population.

A *Char-road* begins below Andermatten. An excellent carriage-road has been carried up to Foppiano from Domo d'Ossola.

'The savage grandeur of the Val Formazza, down which the river takes its passage, and the delicious region through which it rolls in the Val Antigorio, cannot be painted in too glowing colours. In these high valleys, fully exposed to the power of the summer sun, there is truly a "blending of all beauties." The vine, the fig, and the broad-leafed chestnut, and other proofs of the

luxuriance of the soil of Italy, present themselves everywhere to the eye, intermixed with the grey blocks resting on the flanks and at the feet of the high granite ridge, out of whose recesses you have not as yet escaped. Instead of the weather-stained and simple habitation of the hardy Valaisan, sheltered by the black belt of forest, upon which alone I had glanced yesterday, I now saw, on the southern declivity of the same range, the substantial Italian structure, with its regular outline, and simple yet beautiful proportion, and the villa, the handsome church, or the stone cottage, surrounded by its girdle of vines—the vine not in its stiff and unpicturesque Swiss or Rhenish dress, but the true vine of Italy and of poetry, flinging its pliant and luxuriant branches over the rustic veranda, or twining its long garland from tree to tree.'—*Latrobe*.

This charming valley is the chosen retreat of numerous retired citizens, such as bankers, jewellers, &c., who have built themselves villas in it. The mica-slate rocks occurring near Premia and San Michele are full of red garnets. There are several timber-slides from the high forests. The trees are floated down the Tosa, and thus conveyed to Milan.

From Foppiano ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below Andermatten) the carriage road descends along the rt. bk. of the Tosa, amidst scenery ever growing more Italian and more lovely. **San Rocco** is $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. beyond, while **Premia** is 1 hr. further: but the best stopping place after Tosa Falls is ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Baceno** (2247 ft.), a village of 1270 Inhab., at the junction of the Devero glen with the main valley, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the inn on the Devero Alp (Rte. 61).

An hour beyond at **Crodo**—Germ. *Crot*—is the Italian Custom-house. 2 m. below Crodo are the *Baths of Crodo*, a large and well-furnished house, opened 1848. The waters contain iron. A spring rises in

the gardens. Near this are gold-mines.

The carriage-road enters the *Simplon road*, at the lofty and beautiful bridge of Crevola, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Crodo, at the junction of the Doveria with the Tosa (Rte. 59).

3 m. farther on lies **Domo d'Ossola** (Rte. 59).

ROUTE 63.

THE NUFENEN PASS, FROM UL- RICHEN TO AIROLO.

8 hrs. This is neither a difficult nor a fine pass, though it is a very old one, known in the 15th-16th cents. The way is tolerably clear, and by travellers accustomed to mountains might in fine weather be found without a guide. It is a horsepath, ascending the Eginen Valley, as in Rte. 62, but at the last chalets, Altstafel, turns to the l., and zigzags up to the ridge of the

Nufenen (pron. Núfēnen), 7906 ft. above the sea ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Ulrichen). This pass, unlike the Gries, has grass on its very top, which commands a fine view of the Oberland mountains. The summit is a plateau requiring 20 min. to cross, the highest part being on the Valaisan side. The path is marked by poles. There is at times a good deal of snow on the other side. The descent into the Val Bedretto is in places faintly marked, and scarcely distinguishable from tracks of cattle. On the S. slope one of the branches of the Ticino takes its rise. [At the Cruina chalets, the track branches off up the Val Corno to the Gries Glacier and Pass.] The path descends first along its rt. then its l. bank to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the

Hospice all' Acqua, 5266 ft., (poor and very rough), 3 hrs.' walk from Airolo. [A path ascending rapidly through the rough pine-forest, crosses S. by the *Passo di San*

Giacomo to the Falls of the Tosa, 4 hrs.' walk (see Rte. 62). There are numberless easy passes, glacier and other, from All' Acqua and the Val Bedretto generally to the head of the glens which meet at Bignasco—see Rte. 113.] A char-road leads from All' Acqua down the Val Bedretto, which, from its elevation, has but an inhospitable climate; long winters, and frosts not uncommonly in the height of summer, morning and evening. It is clothed with forests and pastures, from which its inhabitants derive support in summer; while in winter the males migrate to Italy, to seek employment as servants. It is flanked on either side by glaciers, and is dreadfully exposed to avalanches. The masses of fallen snow often remain unmelted on the margin of the Ticino till the end of September. At

Bedretto (4610 ft.), the principal hamlet, the church-tower, which has been once swept away, along with the parsonage, is now protected by an angular buttress, directed towards the side from which the avalanches fall, so as to break and turn them away; 29 persons have, however, lately lost their lives here by a landslip. N.W. is seen the Glacier of Pesciora, hanging on the flank of the *Pizzo Pesciora* (10,247 ft.), whose snow-clad heights contribute water to 3 seas—the Adriatic, Mediterranean, and North Sea. The valley leading to Airolo is very pleasing. In the lower part of it a scanty crop of rye is grown.

At **Ossasco** steep tracks from the Val Bavona and Val Lavizzara fall in.

The road which has followed the l. bk. of the *Ticino* from All' Acqua crosses to the rt. bk. just before reaching

Airolo, see Rte. 34.

ROUTE 65.

ZÜRICH TO RORSCHACH, BY ST.
GALL—RAILWAY

Eng. m.

	Zürich
16	Winterthur
33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wyl
46	Gossau
48 $\frac{1}{2}$	Winkeln
52 $\frac{1}{4}$	St. Gall
61 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rorschach

4 trains daily, in 3-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Zürich in 1 hr. to

16 m. **Winterthur Junct. Stat.**,
in Rte. 9.

The rly. runs through a series of thriving villages, and the scenery, though quiet, is pleasing. It passes (23 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Elgg Stat.** 6 m. farther it crosses the Murg and, entering the Canton of St. Gall, reaches

33 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Wyl Junct. Stat.**, where a line branches rt. to (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) Ebnat in the Toggenburg. *Wyl* has 3507 Inhab., a fine 15th cent. parish church, several convents, much cotton-spinning, and a fine view of the Säntis. The rly. crosses the Thur river on a lattice-bridge 440 ft. long, and, beyond

43 m. **Flawyl Stat.**, the Glatt by a lattice-bridge of 3 arches, 341 ft. long and 90 ft. high.

46 m. **Gossau Junct. Stat.** Branch to (21 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.) Sulgen Stat., between Frauenfeld and Romanshorn (Rte. 10).

48 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Winkeln Junct. Stat.**, Branch to Herisau and (16 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.) Appenzell (Rte. 69).

49 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Bruggen Stat.**, just before which the Sitter is crossed by a wrought-iron lattice bridge, of clever device, 551 ft. long, in 4 arches or spans. It is raised 197 ft. above the river, upon cast-iron piers resting on stone foundations. L., lower down the stream, is the *Krätzern Brücke*, of 2 fine stone arches, erected 1811.

A long tunnel is then passed to 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **St. Gall Stat.** (*St. Gallen*). A convenient centre for excursions.

St. Gall, capital of the canton, and since 1845 seat of a Rom. Cath. bishop, is situated in an elevated valley on the banks of a small stream called the Steinach, 2198 ft. above the sea. Pop. 27,842 (11,542 of which are Rom. Cath.). It is the centre of the cotton and linen trade of E. Switzerland, notably of **Swiss Muslins**. It largely exports these goods, and has a market for them on Saturdays. Cotton-spinning and embroidery are also carried on. There are extensive bleacheries, and the neighbouring slopes are white with webs. The embroidered curtains and ladies' collars are very pretty and cheap.

The antique *walls* and the ditch, now converted into gardens, recall to mind the ancient **history** of St. Gall. About A.D. 589 St. Gallus, an Irish monk, left his monastery at Bangor on Belfast Lough, with St. Columbanus and other monks, to preach the Gospel on the Continent. When, after many hardships, they reached the Lake of Constance, and were about to pass into Italy, St. Gallus, seized with illness, had to be left behind. On his recovery he decided to proceed no further, but to devote himself to the conversion of the surrounding tribes, and settled on the banks of the Steinach, then a wilderness buried in primaeval woods. He taught the wild people the arts of agriculture, as well as true religion. The humble cell which the missionary had founded (614), became the nucleus of civilisation: and when, after his death (about 630), the fame of the miracles reported to have been wrought at his tomb, drew thousands of pilgrims to the spot, it was replaced (830) by a magnificent edifice, after the days of St. Othmar, abbot (720-759), and second founder of the monastery, which now ceased to be simply a

collection of hermits' cells. This **Abbey** was one of the oldest ecclesiastical establishments in Germany. It became the asylum of learning during the dark ages, and was the most celebrated school in Europe between the 8th and 11th cents., Notker and his pupils, Abbot Solomon and Ekkehart, being perhaps its most brilliant members. Here the classics of Rome and Greece were not only read but copied; and we owe to the labour of these obscure monks many of the most valuable which have been preserved to modern times in MSS.; among them Quintilian, Silius Italicus, Marcellinus, and part of Cicero. The desire of security against the attacks of the Magyars in 926, and of the Saracen marauders from Fraxinetum in Provence, in 954, first induced the abbot to surround his convent and the adjoining building with a wall and ditch, with 13 towers at intervals. This work was executed in 954, and from that time may be dated the foundation of the town. The donations of pilgrims from all parts of Europe soon augmented the revenues of the abbots. They became the most considerable territorial sovereigns in what is now N. Switzerland. They were raised in 1204 to the rank of princes of the Holy Roman Empire, and were engaged in constant wars with their neighbours, and latterly entangled in perpetual feuds with their subjects at home. These bold burghers, who, in the first instance, owed their existence and prosperity to the convent, became, in the end, restive under its rule. In the beginning of the 15th cent. Appenzell threw off the yoke of the abbot, and put itself, 1411, under the protection of the Swiss Confederation, with which the abbot of St. Gall allied himself in 1451, ranking from henceforth as the first of the 'allies' of the League, the town of St. Gall following his example in 1454; at the Reformation St. Gall itself became independent of him;

and in 1712, after the defeat of the Roman Catholics at Vilmergen, the ecclesiastical prince was obliged to place the convent under the protection of those very citizens whose ancestors had been his serfs. The French Revolution caused the secularisation of the abbey, 1798, and the sequestration of its revenues followed in 1805. The last abbot, Pancratius Forster, died in 1829, in the convent of Muri, part of his dominions having become the Canton of St. Gall, admitted in 1803 as a full member of the Swiss Confederation.

The **Abbey Church** (cathedral since 1845) of Italian architecture, was completely rebuilt in 1766; it possesses in the *Treasury* or Sacristy, some antique relics—the bell of the original hermitage, ch. plate, &c. Fine Organ.

The vast buildings of the **Monastery** date from the 17th and 18th cents.; and part of the abbot's *Palace* (*Die Pfalz*) serves as the **Convent Library** (Stiftsbibliothek), which was founded under Abbot Gozbert (816-837), and despite many losses (many of its treasures being transferred in 1712 to Zürich), still contains 1725 volumes of valuable MSS. Among them are numerous Latin classics (including a Virgil of the 8th cent.), MSS. of the 10th and 11th cents., Greek New Testament of the 10th cent., Psalter of the 9th cent., various ancient MSS. either from Ireland or transcribed by Irish monks; the Gospels transcribed by Sintram in the 9th or 10th cent., bound in ivory tablets; Palimpsests of the 6th-8th cents.; also a MS. of the Nibelungen Lied, the famous view of the monastery in 830, St. Gregory's Gradual, Ekkehart's (10th cent.) and Aegidius Tschudi's (16th cent.) original MSS.—in short a collection of more than European fame, excellently catalogued. The printed books are not so remarkable as the MSS., but the cabinet of coins is very extensive.

In the **Government Offices** (which occupy large part of the old monastic buildings) are the extremely rich Archives of the monasteries of St. Gall and Pfäfers.

St. Laurence (Prot.), is a 12th cent. ch., rebuilt in the 15th cent. and restored 1849-53. **St. Magnus** is a ch. of the 9th cent., restored in 1838, and now used by the Old Catholics.

The cloisters (built 1504) of the Dominican nunnery of **St. Catharine** are still to be seen, its church being (since 1685) given over to the French Protestant Congregation. The nuns were expelled in 1545, and, after many wanderings, built themselves (1608) a new house at Wyl (mentioned above in this rte.), which still exists.

The finest edifices are the **Cantonal School** or *Public Seminary*, on the road to Rorschach, and near it the *Museum*, which includes (besides Natural History and antiquarian Collections) a small picture gallery, containing good works by native artists. The **Town Library** (60,000 vols. and 500 MSS., largely relating to the Reformation) is in the cantonal school buildings, and the **Orphanage**, outside the town, to the N.W.

[The **Freudenberg** (2910 ft.), about 2 m., or half an hour's walk S.E., commands a panorama which includes the Lake of Constance and the mountains of St. Gall and Appenzell, with the Säntis at their head. A carriage-road leads up to the *Inn* on the top.

The heights of *Vögelinseck*, where the abbot's troops were beaten in 1403, by the men of Appenzell, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. distant.

Excursion.—From St. Gall to Trogen, Gais, Appenzell, Weissbad, and back to St. Gall—a delightful day's drive (Rte. 68). By the new mountain rly. Gais ($8\frac{3}{4}$ m.) can be reached direct in 1 hr. 20 min.]

The rly. runs for full a mile

through the suburbs of St. Gall; then down the side of a pretty and well-wooded ravine to

$56\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Mörschwyl Stat.** Thence it descends through green fields and orchards, with fine views over the lake, to

$61\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Rorschach**, on the Lake of Constance. All trains go on 5 minutes to the harbour station (the chief station). This is a busy port and the Terminus of the railways to Zürich and Coire. [*Friedrichshafen*, the station for Ulm and Stuttgart; and *Lindau*, the station for Augsburg and Munich, on the opposite shore of the lake, are respectively reached in 40 min. and $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The steamers also touch at *Bregenz*, in the Austrian province of the Vorarlberg, formerly the most direct way to Tyrol.] Rorschach, with 5867 Inhab., was once the principal corn-market in N. Switzerland, but is now superseded by Romanshorn. Much muslin is made. There are many ancient houses, with sculptured oriels in the picturesque street which stretches along the lake. The neighbouring vineyards produce *Markgräfler* wine. The convent of Capuchin nuns was founded in 1616.

On the slope, a little above Rorschach, is the large dilapidated building called *Statthaltereii*, or *Maria-berg*, originally built (1487-1519) by abbots of St. Gall, as a refuge for their monks from the attacks of the men of the city of St. Gall; now a seminary for priests. Its Gothic cloister, and vaulted refectory with bas-reliefs, deserve notice. Fine view from the terrace. Above, perched on a projecting sandstone rock, is the desolate *Castle of St. Anna*, with its square keep; and $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. higher the *Rossbühl*, a hill which commands the whole lake. Another beautiful point of view is the *Weinachten Eck*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the road to Heiden, particularly for the entrance of the Rhine into the lake, and mountains above the town of Bregenz.

[It is a pleasant 3 days' walk (to Ragatz or Coire) through Heiden to the *Inn* on the top of the Gäbris, thence to Weissbad: thence over the Hoherkasten to the Rüthi rly. stat.]

ROUTE 66.

CONSTANCE TO RORSCHACH AND RAGATZ—THE BATHS OF PFÄFFERS—RAILWAY.

Eng. m.

	Constance
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Romanshorn
21 $\frac{1}{4}$	Rorschach
26 $\frac{3}{4}$	St. Margarethen
35	Altstätten
49 $\frac{3}{4}$	Buchs
59 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sargans
66	Ragatz

Trains in 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

The railway runs along the shores of the lake, commanding beautiful views of the mountains. The principal stations are

- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Kreuzlingen** (Rte. 8).
- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Münsterlingen**.
- 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Romanshorn** (Rte. 10).
- 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Arbon** (Rte. 8).
- 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Horn** (here is a large bathing establishment).
- 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Rorschach** (Rte. 65).

After leaving Rorschach the rail skirts the foot of low hills green with vineyards. It passes *Wartegg*, a castle belonging to the ex-Duchess of Parma, and the ruins of the feudal castle *Wartensee*. *Weinburg*, on the height, is the seat of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. Fine view from his park, particularly from the *Steinerne Tisch*, or Stone Table, above the castle.

23 m. **Rheineck Stat.**, a village of 1919 Inhab., with ruins of a *castle*, on the l. bank of the Rhine, about 4 m. above its mouth under vine-clad

hills. Diligence (in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) to Heiden (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.). On the hills above is (4 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.) *Walzenhausen*, with a *Kurhaus* beautifully situated.

26 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **St. Margarethen Junct. Stat.**, a pretty village embowered in a grove of walnut and fruit trees. Here the line from Lindau, Bregenz, and the Arlberg from Innsbruck comes in, crossing the Rhine by a long bridge. Rt., on the hills, is seen the village of Heiden (Rte. 68). The rly. turns S. up the valley through a country rich in grain, especially maize, and abounding in orchards. The Rhine here is a wide, shallow, muddy, unsteady stream, constantly changing its channel, and overflowing its banks: it is not navigated except by wood-rafts.

35 m. **Altstätten Stat.** The town is nearly a mile from the stat. It is an old town, many houses on arcades. Its 8430 Inhab. are chiefly engaged in muslin-weaving and embroidery. [There is a road over the hill of *Stoss* to Gais, 6 m., and Appenzell, 10 m. (3 hrs. by diligence). Another road, over the *Ruppen*, leads to Trogen, 9 m. There is also one to Heiden, in 3 hrs. (See Rte. 68 for all these roads.) These heights command a glorious view over the Alps of the Vorarlberg. The women of the lower Rheinthal are all diligently occupied in tambouring muslin, much of which goes to England.]

36 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Oberriedt Stat.** On the rt. is the ruinous old tower of *Schloss Blatten*. From Oberriedt to *Feldkirch* in Austria beyond the Rhine is but a short distance.

[This is the best starting-point for the ascent of the *Kamôr* (5748 ft.), or of its precipitous neighbour the *Hoherkasten* (5902 ft.), which lies further S. The mountain-side is steep forest and then grass nearly to the top of *Kamôr* (beware of holes in the limestone); the way then lies on a level along the flank of *Kamôr* S. to the *Hoherkasten*—the Appenzell Rigi—which has a neat little *Inn* on the

top, with magnificent view of the Alps of the Vorarlberg, Engadine, and Grisons. The ascent takes about 3 hrs. Between this peak and Kamôr is the *Kamôr Pass*, leading to the baths of Weissbad.]

40 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Rüthi Stat.**, under the *Kamôr*, 5748 ft.

43 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Saletz Stat.**, for Sennwald. Down to the 17th cent. this district belonged to the Barons of Hohen Sax, many of whose castles, reduced to ruins by the Appenzellers, may be discerned upon the W. heights of the Rhine valley. One of this family, a Protestant, escaped with difficulty from the massacre of St. Bartholomew at Paris, and on his return home was murdered in 1596 by his nephew. After this foul deed, it is the popular belief that the blessing of God was withdrawn from the race. In 1616 their vast domains were sold to Zürich, and soon afterwards the family became extinct. The body of the murdered man is still preserved in a coffin with a glass lid, dried like a mummy, under the church-tower of Sennwald. This circumstance, and the story connected with it, have given to the remains a reputation for sanctity; so that, though a Protestant, the Roman Catholics have stolen some of the limbs as relics, and once actually carried off the body across the Rhine; it was, however, speedily recovered.

47 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Haag Stat.** From Sax the pass of the *Saxer Lücke* leads in 6 hrs. to Weissbad.

49 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Buchs Junct. Stat.** Above it is Schloss Werdenberg, the seat of a noble family of that name, which played an important part in early Swiss history. It is in good preservation. This is the place where the through trains from Vienna to Paris, viâ the Arlberg tunnel, stop for midday dinner. Rly. hence to Bregenz by Feldkirch (Rte. 67). A bridge leads across the Rhine to Vaduz.

52 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Sevelen.** Rt. the ruined castle of Wartau; l. beyond the

Rhine, Vaduz, capital of the principality of Liechtenstein; and near the entrance of the Lüziensteig Pass (leading to Maienfeld), Schloss Guttenberg. Behind it rises the grey head of the *Falknis*, with its chaplet of snow.

[The *Alvier* (7753 ft.) may be ascended hence in 4 to 5 hrs. by a good path. An *Inn* has been constructed near the top.]

55 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Trübbach Stat.**, whence the Lüziensteig Pass may be reached (see below, *a*).

59 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Sargans Junct. Stat.** The village is a mile off. Here the rail joins that from Wallenstadt and Zürich to Coire. (See Rtes. 13 and 81.)

66 m. **Ragatz Stat.** (1709 ft.) is a village of 1932 Inhab. (mainly R. C.), at the mouth of the gorge through which the torrent Tamīna issues out to join the Rhine. It occupies a central position at the junction of the roads from Zürich, St. Gall, Feldkirch, and Coire, but thrives chiefly on visitors attracted by its excellent hotels, its beautiful scenery, mild climate, and abundant supply of the mineral waters of Pfäfers. The most conspicuous building is the Bathhouse and Hotel, called *Quellenhof*, a palace in extent and architecture, in the midst of gardens, well laid out, in which a band plays. It has an English chapel. The philosopher *Schelling* (died 1854) is buried in the Rom. Cath. Cemetery. His monument was erected by King Maximilian of Bavaria.

In full view of Ragatz rise the grand peaks and ridges of the Falknis, and in front the ruins of *Freudenberg Castle*, just W. of Ragatz, destroyed 1437 in the war between the Confederates and Zürich.

The **Old Baths of Pfäfers**, rather over 3 m. up the gorge of the Tamīna, are in one of the most extraordinary spots in Switzerland. Those who are able should walk; it is not possible to miss the way. The defile

leading to it, a deep fissure in the mountain side is romantic, the torrent forming waterfalls at every step.

The Old Baths are situated in two large piles of building (2247 ft.), connected by a chapel, on a narrow ledge a few feet above the roaring Tamīna. They are so deeply sunken between the rocks that they may be said to be half-buried, and in the height of summer the sun shines upon them only from 10 to 4.

The hot springs of Pfäffers were, it is said, discovered about 1038 by a hunter, who, having entered into the abyss of the Tamīna, in the pursuit of game, remarked the column of vapour arising from them. In 1050 the Emperor Henry III. confirmed the possession of the mineral springs to the abbey, and they were much frequented throughout the later Middle Ages. For many years nothing was done to facilitate access to the source, hidden away at the bottom of a great gulf, and patients desirous of profiting by its healing virtues were let down by ropes from the cliffs above, and, in order to reap as much benefit as possible, were accustomed to pass a week together, both day and night, in the bath, not only eating and drinking, but sleeping, under hot water, instead of blankets. A Kurhaus was built in the gorge about 1382, and rebuilt in 1420. A wooden pathway along the rocky wall was made in 1543, and a new *Inn* was erected in 1630, the present one dating from 1704. The cause of the virtue of the water is not very evident, as a pint contains scarcely 3 grains of saline particles; it has a temperature of about 98° Fahrenheit. The patients at the Old Baths are almost exclusively of the lower orders; those of the more opulent classes prefer living in hotels and lodging-houses in the sunny valley of the Rhine, to which the mineral waters are, since 1840, conducted in pipes.

Among early visitors to the Baths

were Felix Hemmerlin in 1451, and Ulrich von Hutten in 1523. The rules laid down by the abbot in 1619 as to the behaviour of the guests are very curious and amusing, e.g. Protestants are forbidden to talk of their religion or to sing German psalms; while Merian (1642) recommends the waters to those whose limbs have been injured by being stretched on the rack.

The situation of the Old Baths is both gloomy and monotonous, hemmed in between dripping walls of rock, and shaded by dank foliage, with only a narrow strip of sky overhead, and with small space or facilities for locomotion and exercise. To one fresh from the upper world, its meadows and sunshine, a visit to Pfäffers has all the effect of being at the bottom of a well or a mine, except for a few hrs. at midday.

Source of the hot springs.

A few yards above the old baths the sides of the ravine of the Tamīna contract in an extraordinary manner, so as to approach within a few feet of each other; a little farther they even close over and cover up the river, which is seen issuing out of a cavern. The springs are reached through the bath-house, whence a bridge of planks leads to the entrance, which is closed by a door. The bridge is prolonged into the gorge, in the shape of a scaffolding or shelf, suspended by iron stanchions to the rocks, and partly laid in a niche cut out of the side. It is carried all along the chasm as far as the hot spring, and affords the only means of approach to it, as the sides of the rent are vertical, and there is not an inch of room between them and the torrent. Formerly the passage was along two, sometimes one plank, unprotected by railings; at present a platform, 4 ft. wide, furnished with a hand-rail, renders the approach to the spring easy for the most timid, and perfectly free from risk. Each person pays 1 fr. for admittance. A few yards from the

entrance, the passage is darkened by the overhanging rock. The sudden chill of an atmosphere never visited by the sun's rays, the rushing and roaring of the torrent, and the threatening position of the rocks above, have a grand and striking effect. In parts it is almost dark, where the sides of the ravine overlap one another. The rocks in many places show marks of having been ground away and scooped out by the rushing river, and by the stones brought down with it. For several hundred yards the river pursues an almost subterranean course. In some places the roots of the trees are seen dangling overhead. Had Virgil or Dante known the gorge of Pfäfers, they would certainly have conducted their heroes through it to the jaws of the infernal regions.

The shelf of planks extends 700 yds. from the baths. At its extremity, at the bottom of a cavern, rise the springs of a temperature of about 100° Fahrenheit; the water is received into a reservoir nearly 15 ft. deep, from which it is conducted in pipes. The first baths were miserable hovels, suspended, like swallows' nests, to the face of the rock: the only entrance was by the roof, and the sick were let down by ropes and pulleys. Marks of these structures are still to be seen. The springs generally cease to flow in winter; they are most copious when the snow has fallen in abundance, and continue from spring till autumn, after which their fountains are again sealed. The water has little taste or smell; it bears some resemblance, in its mineral contents, to that of Ems, and is used both for bathing and drinking.

After emerging from the gorge, the traveller may ascend the valley above it by excellent paths on the steep l. bank, and then keeping to the l., and descending a little, he will in about half a mile cross by a natural bridge beneath which the Tamina, out of sight and hearing from above, forces its way past the

hot springs. A kind of staircase (Steige) formed of trunks and roots of trees, on the rt. bank, leads to a carriage-road on an upper stage of the valley, which is covered with verdant pasture on one side, and with thick woods on the other. The two sides are separated by the gash and narrow gorge. This is, perhaps, the best point for obtaining a general view of the baths and the singular spot in which they are sunken. On looking over the precipice, you perceive, at the bottom of the ravine, at the depth of 300 ft., the roofs of the two large buildings. The upper valley, also, with its carpet of bright green, its woods, and limestone cliffs, the crags of the Calanda to the S., and the peak of the Falknis on the opposite side of the Rhine, form a magnificent landscape.

It is a walk of 20 min. by the carriage-road, from the top of the Steige, and high above the Tamina, to the village of

Pfäfers (2710 ft.). There is a more direct foot-path from the road below the Baths, crossing a fragile bridge, and ascending through the woods (1 hr.). In this village is the

Convent of Pfäfers, built 1665-97, in place of one destroyed by fire. It encloses a church. It is finely placed on a mountain-platform, commanding the valley of the Rhine, on one side backed by the Falknis, on the other opening out towards the Lake of Wallenstadt and the peaks of the Sieben Churfürsten. This monastery, founded 720 by St. Pirminius, was suppressed, after an existence of 11 cents., in 1838, by the government of St. Gall, in consequence of the finances of the convent becoming involved, and at the request of a majority of the brethren. The Government pensioned the abbot and monks, took possession of the convent and all that belonged to it, and have converted it into a lunatic asylum.

It once possessed very extensive territories, and its abbots were from

1196 Princes of the Holy Roman Empire; but the French, as usual, appropriated their revenues; and, at the termination of the French rule, but a small part of their property was restored to them, though this included the baths.

From Pfäffers the road, with a glorious view, descends in zigzags to Ragatz, passing the ruined 14th cent. *Castle of Wartenstein*. There is a short cut through the wood.

A pedestrian bound to Coire need not return to Ragatz after ascending the Steige, but may pass the convent and go by path to the Untere Zollbrücke; or he may proceed to Reichenau by the *Kunkels Pass* (see below, c).

The *Calanda*, or Calandberg (9213 ft.), the mountain on the rt. bank of the Tamina, above the Old Baths, is a 5 hrs.' climb. Rough accommodation for the night may be obtained at the chalets called *Obern Maiensäss*, about 2 hrs. below the summit.

The *Piz Alun*, 4859 ft., is another fine point of view, but quite easy to ascend, in 1½ hrs., from Pfäffers village through St. Margarethen. It is the rocky crown of an almost precipitous descent to the Rhine, the highest crag being reached by a ladder. Many other **Excursions** may be made from Ragatz.

a. To *Luziensteig*, a fortified pass beyond the Rhine, 4½ m. between the Fläscherberg and the Falknis. Carr.-road from Maienfeld (or short cut from Ragatz Stat.) through beautiful woods to the small *Inn* on the top of the pass, 1½ hrs. Thence you may descend in 1 hr., through the fortified gateway, to *Balzers*, and to the ferry for Trübbach Stat., 30 min. The ascent of the *Fläscherberg* from Luziensteig is made by carriage-road, reaching in succession the various forts, and the view from its top, and down the precipice which scarp one side of it, is striking.

b. To the *Piz Sol*, 9347 ft., the highest point of the *Graue Hörner*. It is a climb of 7 hrs.

c. By the *Kunkels Pass* (4429 ft.) to Reichenau. This pass is not very striking, but pretty, and a change from the Rhine valley. There is a carriage-road to Vättis, beyond that point a char-road to the pass, and a carriage-road on the other side. A pedestrian can go by the Old Baths, and ascend the Steige to the road. It proceeds along the rt. bank of the Tamina, past many small slate-works, to the hamlet of Vadura. The valley is here tolerably wide and fertile; soon afterwards it contracts and becomes walled in with precipices, pines growing on them wherever there is room. In about 2 hrs. from the Steige the valley turns rt. and opens out; then comes *Vättis* opposite the entrance of the Calfeuser Thal. The path now lies over meadows, the precipices of the Calanda overhanging on the l. The numerous chalets of *Kunkels* are next reached, and then the base of the col, where the l. path must be taken, and an ascent of 20 min., through clumps of beech and fir, leads to the top of the pass, 2½ hrs. from Vättis. There is not much view from the col itself. Keeping again l., the road plunges into the ravine of *Foppa*, and by a very steep descent Tamins is reached, and then Reichenau (Rte. 87). Time, fair walking—

hrs.	min.	
1	0	Ragatz.
		Steige
2	0	Vättis
2	0	Col
1	20	Reichenau
<hr/>		
6	20	Total

[Or reversed, by Pfäffers—

hrs.	min.	
		Reichenau
1	40	Col
1	30	Vättis
2	0	Pfäffers
0	35	Ragatz
<hr/>		
5	45	Total.]

A French detachment crossed this pass in 1799, and drove the Austrians out of Tamins.

d. The excursion up the *Calfeuser Thal* (properly *Kalfeisenthal*) towards the *Sardona Glacier* which is the source of the *Tamina*, is seldom made, but the scenery is very grand. As far as *Vättis* the path is the same as that over the *Kunkels Pass*. Thence a mule-path to *St. Martin*, where the *Ringelspitz*, 10,667 ft., rises l., the *Graue Hörner* rt., and the *Scheibe*, 9587 ft., at the head of the valley. The *Heidel Pass* leads in 5 hrs. to the *Weisstannen Thal*, on the N., and a difficult passage by the *Sardona Glacier* to *Elm* in the *Sernf Thal*. (Rte. 79.)

e. The *Scesaplana* (9738 ft.). This is perhaps the most tempting excursion for an active pedestrian. He will do best to choose the route from *Bludenz* on the Austrian side for the ascent, returning by *Seewis*, an expedition of 2 days, sleeping at the hut at the *Lunersee*. (Rte. 94.)

f. The *Falknis* (8410 ft.) can be ascended in 6 hrs. : there is a bridle-path to within an hour of the top.

g. Those who do not intend to cross the *Splügen* into Italy, ought at any rate to visit the *Via Mala* (Rte. 87), and may return in a long day.

ROUTE 67.

BREGENZ TO SARGANS (RLY.) OR MAIENFELD, BY VADUZ

The direct route from Tyrol to North-Eastern Switzerland is by the *Arlberg Railway*, which quits the valley of the *Inn* at *Landeck*, and enters the valley of the *Rhine* at *Feldkirch*. *Innsbruck* to *Landeck* $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. ; thence to *Feldkirch* 3 – $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. Pedestrians may reach *Bregenz* from Tyrol, or the *Bavarian Alps*, through the beautiful valley of the *Bregenzer Ach*, a mountain torrent

which, after a course of about 35 m., falls into the *Lake of Constance* a little S.W. of *Bregenz*.

Bregenz Stat. The chief town of the *Vorarlberg* ; 3600 Inhabitants. (See H.N.D.B. FOR S. GERMANY.)

Feldkirch Junct. Stat., 21 m., the frontier town of Austria, finely situated at the opening of the valley of the *Ill*, through which lies the road to Tyrol. Rly. to *Bludenz*, on the road to *Landeck* and *Innsbruck*.

The rail crosses the *Rhine* to join the rly. from *Rorschach* to *Sargans* at

Buchs Junct. Stat., Rte. 66.

[About 1 m. from the town the road quits Austrian territory to enter the principality of **Liechtenstein**, one of the smallest sovereign States in Europe, measuring about 12 m. in length by 3 or 4 in breadth, and having a population of 9593 souls. The Prince has very large possessions in Austria, and usually holds a high position at the Court of Vienna, not caring to exercise in person his rights of miniature royalty. He was a member of the German Confederation of 1815, and contributed 91 men to the Federal army ! but (like *Luxemburg*) was not included in the reorganized Confederation of 1866, and has thus become an absolutely independent ruler. The principality is, by a curious anomaly, included in the diocese of *Coire*¹. The old road continues along the rt. bank of the *Rhine*, passing *Vaduz*, the capital of this minute State, below the mountain of the *Drei Schwestern*. About 5 m. farther *Balzers*, formerly a post-station, at the foot of the heights, which are crowned by the fortress of *Luziensteig*, contested between the Swiss and Austrians in the 15th cent. in the *Thirty Years' War* (1621–24), and in the war of the French Revolution. It was rebuilt 1830. To the rt. is *Schloss Guttenberg*. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther, over the beautiful *Luzien-*

¹ For a full account of the principality see Dr. F. Umlauf's *Das Fürstenthum Liechtenstein* (Vienna, 1891).

steig Pass, and about 18 m. from Feldkirch, is Maienfeld Stat. Thence to Coire by rly. (Rte. 81).]

ROUTE 68.

RORSCHACH TO HEIDEN, GAIS, AND APPENZELL; WITH EXCURSIONS TO WEISSBAD, THE WILDKIRCHLEIN, AND THE SÄNTIS.

Canton Appenzell lies out of the beat of English travellers, completely surrounded by Canton St. Gall, and shut in on the S. by the Säntis Alps, on which side no great roads pass out of it. From the 13th to the 15th cents. the inhabitants of Appenzell were engaged in constant struggles with the powerful abbots of St. Gall, in order to obtain their liberty. The victories of Vögelins-*eck* (1403) and of the Stoss Pass (1405) crowned their efforts with success, and in 1411 Appenzell (= *Abbatis Cella*) was placed under the protection of the Swiss Confederation. In 1513 Appenzell became a full member of the Swiss Confederation, the 13th and last before 1798. The internal troubles caused by the Reformation resulted in the division of the canton, in 1597, into 2 districts, called *Rhoden*, independent of each other, but enjoying each only one vote in the Diet, and later in the Federal Assembly. Nowhere else in Europe (except, perhaps, in Canton Uri) have the primitive institutions of Teutonic democracy, on which our own Constitution is founded, survived in their original simplicity with so little interruption or alteration. The government, in both states, is a pure democracy: the General Assembly, or *Landsgemeinde*, is composed of every male over 20 years of age, and attendance at its annual meetings is enforced by a fine. Ausser Rhoden is very

thickly peopled, having 54,200 Inhab., chiefly Protestants, in its area of 101 sq. m. They are almost exclusively engaged in manufactures of cotton, muslin, tambouring, &c. Inner Rhoden, on the contrary, with 12,906 Inhab. in its 61 sq. m., is a land of herdsmen and Roman Catholics; and though manufactures have begun, it is not so prosperous as Ausser Rhoden.

There is a wonderful appearance of prosperity, of cleanliness and neatness in Ausser Rhoden, which is very pleasing. The hill-sides, green to their very top, are studded with the cheerful dwellings of the peasants. The villages of Trogen, Teufen, and Speicher are highly interesting, for, though the houses are of wood, they are tastily and comfortably built, and most of them have a well-tended garden. In fact many persons of ample fortune reside in these little towns, much of the Swiss muslin being made or embroidered here for St. Gall houses. Every cottage is filled with females assiduously busied in embroidery, and the extent of education, or rather of learning, is said to be extraordinary.

The Appenzellers are very fond of gymnastics; and a part of every holiday is devoted to wrestling. Hurling the stone is another favourite exercise. A mass of rock, varying in weight from half to a whole cwt., is poised on the shoulder, and then cast forward a distance of several feet. In 1805 a man of Urnäsch hurled a stone, weighing 184 lbs., 10 ft. The Appenzellers are also capital shots: rifle-matches are held in summer on almost every Sunday, and the cracking reports resound on all sides. The Appenzellers are much addicted to dancing and to assembling in public-houses, the number of which is astonishing. Being less overrun by strangers than other parts of Switzerland, the prices at inns are very much lower. For carriages, however, they are

higher, but the carriages and horses are, as a rule, better.

Although the mountains of Appenzell are not even of the second order of magnitude, there are few Alpine districts which will better reward the lover of pastoral scenery. For pedestrians arriving by the Lake of Constance, it offers the most direct and agreeable route for commencing a tour in the Alps. It is easily accessible by good carriage-roads from the E. and W.; and, though little frequented by English, is annually visited by large numbers of Germans and Swiss, who come chiefly for the *cure de petit lait*, or *Molkenkur*, which is supposed to be very beneficial to health. This 'cure' consists in drinking goats'-whey, here called *Schotten*, which is brought in large quantities every morning, still warm, to the establishments. There can be little doubt that benefit is often derived, but it may be allowable to believe that the pure mountain air, healthful exercise, and regular life, have as large a share in the effect as the goats'-whey. The principal establishments of this kind are at Gais, Weissbad, Heiden, Gonten, and Urnäsch.

The mountains of Appenzell are covered with *whortle-berries* so plentifully that 200 persons are engaged daily collecting them, and earn, in 6 weeks, 8000 fr.

From Rorschach (Rte. 65) a rly. on the Rigi system runs up to Heiden, the gradient, however, never exceeding 1 in 11.

Soon after leaving Rorschach Stat., the train begins to ascend, and in less than 2 m. rises 650 ft. The views over the lake on the way are very fine. (Take seats on l.) At the top of this steep incline the line turns to the S., leaves the lake, and runs along the side of a well-wooded and deep ravine to (2½ m.) **Schwendi Stat.** Heiden is now seen high up on the l. The rly. continues along

the side of the ravine, then makes a sweep, and in something less than an hour from Rorschach, lands the passengers at

4¼ m. **Heiden**, 2644 ft. This village, of 3453 Inhab., consists entirely of large houses, in wide streets, each house standing alone, looking as if it had just been freshly painted. It is placed on the slope of the mountain overlooking the Lake of Constance (1300 ft. below), with green fields and fir-woods around, above, and below. The village was burnt in 1838, and the inhabitants no doubt rebuilt it in wide streets, and with detached houses, in order to avoid a similar catastrophe. The aspect of the village is exceedingly cheerful. Many of the houses are pensions, or are let in lodgings; but most of them are private houses, the inhabitants of which are engaged in weaving and embroidering muslin curtains. As far as the traveller can see, there is not a small or dilapidated house or a poor person in the place.

Heiden is much frequented during the summer for the whey-cure, and has a Kursaal and band. On Sundays the band plays chorales on the gallery running outside the high church tower.

Heiden is 4½ m. drive from the Rheineck rly. station (Rte. 66).

[Excursions—

a. From the little *Chapel of St. Antony*, about 4 m. S., a beautiful view is gained over the valley of the Rhine, part of the Lake of Constance, and the opposite ranges of the Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein.

b. The top of the *Kaien* is 1¼ hr. from Heiden. By it Trogen may be reached on foot.]

There is an exceedingly beautiful drive of under 7 m. to Trogen. The road rises steadily through green fields and woods, at the side of a ravine for about 3 m., when it reaches a pass with a fine view towards the Säntis. From this it is

tolerably level to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ m.) **Wald** whence it descends by a series of zigzags to a fine bridge across a stream, then ascends again some 400 ft. to Trogen. The number of large and well-kept houses with muslin curtains in the windows is remarkable.

Trogen, 2969 ft., the seat of the government of Appenzell Ausser-Rhoden, with 2578 Inhab., is a group of beautifully ornamented timber houses, each with its flower-garden. The *Landsgemeinde* meets here and at Hündwyl in alternate years.

From hence to Gais there is a carriage-road by *Bühler* (see below), making a considerable circuit; but the more agreeable route is by carriage-road over the **Gäbris** ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. up; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. down to Gais), 4101 ft., with an *Inn* on the *Signalhöhe*, commanding a charming panorama—the Säntis and Altmann; the Falknis, Scesaplana, and Ill Thal; the Lake of Constance, and distant Rigi and Pilatus. The finger-posts are very numerous on these hills, so that a pedestrian need rarely be at fault. A direct path from the inn to

Gais, 3064 ft. The bread is very white and good here. This little village of 2495 Protestant Inhab. and of neat timber cottages, mostly converted into lodging-houses by the peasants, their owners, irregularly scattered over lawn-like meadows, is situated in an open country, at an elevation of 3064 ft. above the sea. Its pure and bracing air, and *Cure of Goats'-Whey* annually attract hither many hundred invalids from all parts of continental Europe; so that during the season, in July and August, the principal inns are generally full.

It is most easily reached by the new mountain rly. ($8\frac{3}{4}$ m.) from St. Gall, which takes 1 hr. 20 min. up and 1 hr. 15 min. down.

The chalet-built houses are particularly clean, and trimly painted outside. The native songs of the cow-herds and dairy-maids of Ap-

penzell are highly melodious; the music of the cows' bells is everywhere heard.

Gais lies in full view of the Säntis and its chain. For the road from Gais to Altstätten, see below.

The carriage-road usually taken from Trogen to Appenzell, goes round by Teufen. The road is finely engineered, and, after an ascent and descent, reaches

5 m. **Teufen**, 2753 ft. The inhabitants (4629) of this flourishing village of neat cottages are chiefly engaged in the manufacture and embroidery of muslin. N., on the *Schäfles Eck*, or *Fröhlichsegg* (3284 ft.), is a much-frequented mountain *Inn*, with a fine view.

Here the route joins the railway, from St. Gall, and turns to the rt., descending through the usual green fields and woods to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Bühler Stat.**, another clean, and handsome village. The line is followed till the road turns to the rt. just before reaching ($9\frac{1}{2}$ m.) Gais (see above), and crossing to a pass from which is a fine view, descends to

13 m. **Appenzell** (2553 ft.) Though the chief place of Inner-Rhoden, this is but a large village of 4477 R. Cath. Inhab., consisting of old wooden houses, with two Capuchin convents (friars and nuns), and a modern *Church* attached to a Gothic choir, painted with representations of banners and flags taken by the Appenzellers in the 15th cent. It derives its name from the country seat of the Abbot of St. Gall (*Abten-zelle*, *Abbatis Cella*), which was anciently built here, when the country around was savage. It is now known for embroidery. It stands in a green and fertile valley.

There is a rly. by Urnäsch and Herisau (Rte. 69) to ($16\frac{1}{4}$ m.) the Winkeln Stat. on the St. Gall-Winterthur line (Rte. 65), by which St. Gall may be reached in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from Appenzell.

The *Landsgemeinde*, or Assembly of

the canton, used to meet on a square, near a lime-tree, every year. In the Record Office (*Archiv*) are preserved a number of banners, taken by the Appenzellers of old—the flags of Constance, Winterthur, Feldkirch; the Tyrolesè free ensign, inscribed 'Hundert Tausend Teufel,' a trophy of Landeck, 1407; the Genoese banner of St. George; and two captured from the Venetians, 1516, in the battle of Agnadel. About 2½ m. S.E. of Appenzell is

Weissbad, a pension, bathing, and goat's-whey-cure establishment, fairly well kept, and beautifully situated (2680 ft.) in a retired spot under the wooded *Kronberg*, at the foot of the *Säntis*. It has 202 bedrooms, but is frequently full. The nearest stat. in the Rheinthal is *Altstätten*, 2½ hrs.' drive by Gais.

Excursions.—*a.* To the *Seealpsee*, a small lake under the *Säntis*, 1½ hr.'s walk: very pretty scene.

b. Three torrents, the *Brühlbach* E., the *Schwendebach* S., and the *Weissbach* W., issuing out of 3 valleys, unite at Weissbad, and form the river *Sittler* [see the relief-map or model of the district in the hotel].

Near the end of a precipice which walls in (N.) the middle valley, 1½ hr.'s walk or ride, is the singular chapel of the *Wildkirchlein*. It is best reached by the *Weissbach* valley (up the road rt. from the inn), of which a beautiful feature is the *Ohrli* (Little Ear), a pyramidal peak of the *Säntis*. In about 1 hr. the path ascends l. to the *Bommenalp*, which is in summer a perfect garden of wild flowers. The path divides at the foot of the cliffs, rt. to the *Ebenalp*, l. direct to *Wildkirchlein*. The latter reaches in 20 min. the little *Inn Zum Aescher*, on a terrace under the precipice, and from this a narrow but well-railed ledge leads back along the cliff to a cavern, which is the chapel. A few paces farther is a second cavern, passing through the rock about 100 yds. to the *Ebenalp*. Within its mouth is the

hermitage, now used as an *Inn*—*Zum Wildkirchlein*. The chapel was built 1648 by an inhabitant of Appenzell, and dedicated to St. Michael, and on that saint's day mass is celebrated in the chapel. The *Ebenalp*, 5150 ft. above the sea, has also an *Inn* on the top; here a tablet was set up in 1872 to the memory of *Ebel*, the author (1793) of the first real guide-book to Switzerland, and (1798) of a special work on the mountain-folk of Appenzell and Glarus. This is 20 min. walk from the cavern, and commands a more extensive and a different view, extending to the lake of Constance, and the Swabian hills. You can return direct from the *Ebenalp* to Weissbad, or cross the ridge, making a circuit back to the hermitage; but the track down the cliff is awkward, and may at times be difficult.

c. The *Säntis* (*Sentis*), the highest mountain in Appenzell, 8216 ft. above the sea, is ascended from Weissbad in 4 hrs. up, 3 down. The panorama is magnificent. About 1 m. beyond *Schwende*, where a stream issues full-grown from the mountain-side, the path crosses the *Schwendebach*, and ascends l. in zigzags to an elevated pasture. It then runs high above the *Seealpsee* along the face of precipices to the *Meglisalp* chalets (2½ hrs.: small *Inn*). From this point the ascent (rt.) is over rough slopes, passing rt. the opening called *Wagenlücke*. It is steep by snow and rocks to the *Inn* (first built in 1845 and enlarged in 1868) under the summit, which is climbed by steps protected by a handrail. Hence a fine view is obtained. There is an observatory on the summit. It is possible to descend to *Alt St. Johann* (Rte. 71), and thus take the peak on the way from Weissbad to that place.

d. To the *Hoherkasten* (5902 ft.), the highest point of the *Kamôr* range, a walk of about 2 hrs. From the top (an *Inn*) is a fine view over the Rhine valley and Alps of the *Vorarlberg* and *Grisons*. Carr.-rd. to

Brüllisau (1 hr.), where the mule-path diverges l. up a green alp to a small *Inn*. Thence zigzags for pedestrians only to the *Kamôr Pass*, just l. of the top of *Hoherkasten*, rt. is the *Kamôr* (5748 ft.) By going l. about a mile you can descend to *Rüthi Stat.* (Rte. 66), and it is possible to descend, by a steep path, to *Saletz Stat.* (Rte. 66).

e. By following up the *Brühlbach* from *Brüllisau* through a pretty gorge, a traveller looks down upon the beautiful *Sämtisersee*. Higher up the valley an ascent l. leads to the *Saxer Lücke*, a pass to *Sax* in the *Rheinthal*, an ascent rt. to *Wildhaus*, by the *Fählensee* and *Kraialp* or *Scheidegg Pass*.

f. The *Kraialp* is on the E. side of the *Altmann* (7969 ft.), which can be ascended from this side in 7 hrs. from *Weissbad*. On either side of it passes lead in 7 hrs. to *Wildhaus*; on the W. side is the *Oberkellen Pass* (turn up l. at *Meglisalp*). It is very steep on the S. side.

Appenzell to Altstätten.

10 miles.

The first three m. of the road is the same as that to *Trogen* (see above).

The road then turns to the rt., and soon reaches ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Gais* (see above), whence there is a diligence daily to *Altstätten* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. It then rises gradually for about 2 m. with *Stoss* on the l.

The *Chapel of Stoss* is erected on the summit of the steep pass (3120 ft.) leading to the *Rhein Thal*, to commemorate the almost incredible victory gained by 400 men of *Appenzell* over 12,000 (some say only 4000) *Austrians* on the 17th of June, 1405. *Duke Frederick of Austria* and the *Abbot of St. Gall* had just relieved *Altstätten*, then besieged by the *Appenzell* and *St. Gall* men, and now hoped to put an end to their rising. They therefore started from *Altstätten* on their way to the mountain fastnesses of the rebels, but a hand-

ful of mountaineers, among them *Count Rudolf of Werdenberg*, assembled in haste, gave them battle and defeated them, killing 450, and losing only 20 of their own party. The day is still kept by a service in the little chapel. The stories of the heroic defence of *Uli Rotach*, and of the onslaught of *Appenzell* women disguised in shepherds' smocks do not appear till the 17th and 18th cents., and are simply popular fancies. The view from the *Stoss* over the valley of the *Rhine*, 2000 ft. below, and of the snowy mountains of *Tyrol* and *Vorarlberg* beyond, is of the highest beauty. A very steep descent with great zigzags leads by the side of a ravine and through woods and orchards with fine views over the valley of the *Rhine*, to

10 m. *Altstätten Stat.* (Rte. 66).

ROUTE 69.

ST. GALL TO APPENZELL, BY
HERISAU—RAILWAY.

Eng. m.	St. Gall
7	<i>Herisau</i>
10	<i>Waldstatt</i>
$13\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Urnäsch</i>
$20\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Appenzell</i>

The old road went through a very pretty country, crossing near *Bruggen* the gorge of the *Sitter*, by the *Kräzern Brücke*, 590 ft. long, 85 ft. above the stream.

The rly. goes along the *Winterthur* line to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ m.) *Winkeln Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 65). Thence a branch leads to

7 m. *Herisau Stat.*, the largest place in *Ausser-Rhoden*. It contains 12,972 Inhab., stands 2546 ft. above the sea, and is situated on the *Glatt*, which turns the wheels of its numerous factories. It is a very singular place from its extraordinary irregu-

larity of construction. Some of its richest merchants have displayed great benevolence in the use of their wealth.

There are beautiful walks on the surrounding heights; two of them are topped by ruinous castles, the Rosenberg and Rosenburg, which, according to the story, were once connected together by a leathern bridge. The lower part of the *Church Tower*, in which the Archives are deposited, is the oldest building in the canton, dating possibly from the 7th cent.; the church was built 1516-20.

The articles chiefly manufactured here are muslins, cottons, and silk, the last a modern introduction: thousands of persons are employed in Ausser-Rhoden in weaving muslins, and a very large number in embroidering them.

[The *Hundwyler Tobel*, a very singular gorge or chasm, deep and wild, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Herisau, deserves to be visited.

About a mile N.E. of Herisau is the watering-place of *Heinrichsbad*. The *Badhaus* is an elegant establishment surrounded by pleasure-grounds, the creation of one Heinrich Steiger, a rich manufacturer. Two springs rising out of gravel, and impregnated with iron, carbonic acid, &c., are used for drinking and bathing. Goats'-whey and asses'-milk are also supplied. Accommodation in a cowhouse is provided for invalids suffering from diseases of the chest. The neighbourhood is exceedingly pretty.]

10 m. **Waldstatt**. Close by is the *Kuranstalt Hirsch*, a large well-managed establishment with a beautiful view of the Säntis.

[A diligence-road ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) turns off to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ m.) *Schönengrund* and hence through an undulating country to the frontier of Appenzell. St. Gall is re-entered before arriving at

$6\frac{1}{2}$ m. **St. Peterzell**. 3 m. beyond the ruined Castle of Neu-Toggenburg lies

14 m. **Lichtensteig Stat.** (Rte. 71).

From Lichtensteig there is a very pretty drive (railway projected) to Uznach and the Lake of Zürich. The road goes up by a steep ascent to the ridge of *Himmelwald*. From its top a beautiful prospect expands before the eyes; in front the Lake of Zürich, with the castle, town, and bridge of Rapperschwyl in full relief on its margin; beyond the lake the pine-clad and snow-topped Alps of Schwyz and Glarus; on the E. the remarkable peaks of the Sieben Churfürsten; and N. the fertile vale of the Toggenburg (Rte. 71). The road divides on the opposite side of the hill rt. to *Rapperschwyl* (Rte. 13), l. to

Uznach Stat. (Rte. 13).]

The railway continues to

$13\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Urnäsch Stat.**, 2746 ft., a large industrial village, above which is the rather primitive Bath establishment of *Bad Rosenhügel*.

[Hence a path has been made to the *Säntis* (6 hrs.). $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the top, on the Thierweid, shelter is found in one of the Swiss Alpine Club huts.]

The rly. to Appenzell runs due E. past ($17\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Gonten** and ($18\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Gontenbad**, with a steel spring and a *Kurhaus*, to ($20\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Appenzell** (Rte. 68).

ROUTE 71.

WYL TO COIRE. THE TOGGENBURG.

Eng. m.

	Wyl
15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ebnat
29	Wildhaus
36 $\frac{3}{4}$	Buchs
65 $\frac{1}{4}$	Coire

Railway [*Toggenburger-Bahn*] from Wyl to Ebnat; 5 trs. daily in 1 hr. to 1 hr. 20 min., thence carriage-

road traversed by a diligence to *Buchs Station* in 5 hrs.

This rte. lies up the valley of the **Thur**, or **Toggenburg**, which extends nearly 40 m., from Wyl to the source of the river. It is a splendid specimen of a Swiss valley, very fertile in its lower portion; above Nesslerau it is bounded by high mountains; N. by the *Säntis*, S. by the peaks of the *Churfirten*. It was anciently governed by counts of its own. When their line became extinct, 1436, the district was claimed by Zürich and Schwyz, and a war ensued, in which the Swiss cantons for the first time fought with one another. It was finally, in 1469, bought by the abbot of St. Gall, whose successors had continual disputes with the inhabitants, especially after the Reformation. In 1712 the abbots, after much fighting, were expelled, but restored in 1718, and held it till 1798. Since 1803 the Toggenburg has formed part of canton St. Gall. It is thickly peopled, mainly by Protestants; its inhabitants manufacture muslin and cotton, and live surrounded by flowers in the very tidiest and prettiest of Swiss cottages.

The rly., after leaving **Wyl Stat.**, 33½ m. from Zürich (Rte. 65), mounts the valley of the Thur to

11¼ m. **Lichtensteig Stat.**, a town of 1529 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Thur, in the ancient county of Toggenburg. A picturesque and handsome old *Place*, composed of lofty buildings with porticoes, forms the principal street. An iron bridge, 100 ft. above the river, leads to the rly. stat.

The valley of the Thur is studded with factories and with the country-seats of their proprietors.

12½ m. **Wattwyl Stat.**, with 5260 Inhab., the largest and busiest village in the Toggenburg. About 1½ m. farther, stand the Capuchin convent of Santa Maria der Engel and the ruined 13th cent. Castle of Yberg.

15½ m. **Ebnat Terminus**, terminus of Toggenburg Rly., 2693 Inhab.

Kappel, close to Ebnat, with 2304 Inhab., was re-built after a fire in 1854. In both villages are cotton-factories and dye-works. Rt., the valley of Stein, leading to the *Speer*, which may be ascended this way or from Nesslerau in 4 hrs.

Beyond Ebnat, near (18 m.) *Krummenau*, the road passes a natural bridge over the river, called the *Sprung* (or Leap).

Rt. bridge to (19½ m.) **Neu St. Johann**, in a charming little valley.

20¼ m. **Nesslerau**, a pretty village of 2209 Inhabitants, where the Lauterbach flows into the valley from the *Säntis*. [*a.* Road up the Lauterbach about 5 m., passing *Rietbad*, 3 m., with sulphureous spring; then path over the *Kräzern Pass* 4½ hrs. to *Urnäsch*, or 6 hrs. by the *Schwägalp* to *Weissbad*. *b.* Path to *Weesen*: 3½ hrs. to the col, between the silvery precipices of the *Mattstock* and the *Speer*. ½ hr. more to the top of the *Speer* (6411 ft.), which is the farthest E. of several similar points: path in 2 hrs. down over the *Ober Käsern Alp* (where there is an *Inn*). This is a beautiful walk.]

Through a defile to (22¼ m.) **Stein**

25¾ m. **Alt St. Johann** (9008 ft.), in a wild district. A little beyond it, at *Unter-Wasser*, the river Thur flows into the valley from its source between the *Säntis* and *Altmann*.

Upon the high ground dividing the valley of the Thur from that of the Rhine, stands the remote village of

29 m. **Wildhaus**, 3622 ft. above the sea, between the *Schäfberg* and the peaks of the *Churfirten*. **Lisighaus**, an adjoining hamlet, is remarkable as the birthplace of the Swiss reformer, **Ulrich Zwingli**. The house in which he first saw the light (Jan. 1, 1484) still exists. It is a humble cottage of wood; its walls formed of the stems of trees, its roof weighed down by stones to pro-

tect it from the wind. It has resisted the inroads of time for more than 400 years; and the beams and trunks which compose it are black with age. Zwingli's family were peasants; he quitted home when 10 years old, to go to school at Bâle.

[Wildhaus is about 7 hrs. from Weissbad, either by the *Kraialp Pass*, or *Scheidegg* or *Zwingli Pass*, just E. of the Altmann, or by the *Oberkellen Pass*, just W. of the same mountain. These passes are so steep on the S. side as to be rather difficult. The *Sattel Pass* (6 hrs.) to Wallenstadt requires a guide. The col lies a little E. of the *Hinterruck*, 7556 ft., the highest point of the Churfirten.]

The road, passing through the gorge of the *Simmi Tobel*, descends by two sweeping zigzags into the valley of the Rhine near Gams, and soon after reaches

36 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Buchs** or **Haag Stats.**
Thence by rly. to

65 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Coire** (Rte. 66).

ROUTE 72.

ZÜRICH TO EINSIEDELN—RAILWAY. EINSIEDELN TO SCHWYZ. MORGARTEN.

Miles.

		Wädensweil
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . .	Einsiedeln
26 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . . .	Schwyz

The branch rly. to Einsiedeln leaving the main line from Zürich (Rte. 13 c) at (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Wädensweil** (or *Wädenschwyl*), passes a ridge into the valley of the *Sihl*, which it crosses near

6 m. **Schindellegi Stat.**

At (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Biberbruck Stat.** the line crosses the Biber, and goes up the valley of the Alpbach to

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Einsiedeln** (French, *Notre Dame des Ermites*; Latin, *Monasterium Eremitarum*), 2982 ft. The town has 8512 Inhab.

The Abbey of Einsiedeln rises on an undulating plain 3000 ft. above the sea, producing little but pasture. It is partly sheltered by a range of wooded hills on the S.E.

The **Monastery** itself, an extensive building in the modern Italian style, is imposing not so much from its architecture as from its size and situation in so remote and naked a solitude. The existing edifice was built 1704–1770, and is the 6th or 7th raised on this spot since the first foundation, the others having been destroyed by fire. It occupies a stately site upon the hillside, separated from the humbler buildings of the village by a wide square.

The origin of the abbey is as follows: In 831 an anchorit named Meinrad, of a noble Swabian family, repaired to this wilderness (then called the Finsterwald to end his days in solitude) and prayer, devoting himself to tend a little black image of the Virgin which had been given to him by a neighbouring abbess. In 838 he moved his hut farther into the wood, to the spot where the monastery now stands. This holy man was murdered by two robbers in 863; but their foul deed which they had hoped would escape detection on a spot so remote from the haunts of men, was brought to light by two pet ravens reared by Meinrad, which pursued the murderers with croaking cries, and flapping wings, over hill and dale, as far as Zürich, where their guilt was detected, and they suffered for it on the place now occupied by the *Raven Inn*. The reputation of sanctity, which invested the spot where the saint had lived, increased so much after his death, that his cell was rebuilt, and a church founded by a community of Benedictine hermits (Einsiedler). The first abbot, 934, was Eberhard, and it is affirmed by the monkish legend, and perpetuated in the bull of Pope Leo VIII., that when the bishop of Constance was about to

consecrate the church on the 14th of September, 948, he was aroused at midnight by the sounds of angelic minstrelsy, and was informed next day, by a voice from heaven, that there was no need to proceed with the sacred rite, as the church had been already consecrated by the Saviour Himself. The pope pronounced this a true miracle, and, in consideration, granted (964) plenary indulgence to all pilgrims who should repair to the shrine of Our Lady of the Hermits. The consequence has been that during 9 cents. the influx of pilgrims to the shrine and of wealth to the monastery has been almost uninterrupted. The pious benefactions increased the revenues and domains of the abbey to an enormous extent; it ranked second to St. Gall alone of all the monasteries in Switzerland. Its abbot became (perhaps in 996, certainly in 1274) a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, with a seat in the Diet. He had his hereditary officers, his chamberlain, marshal, and cup-bearer; and these posts were filled by personages of noble or princely rank. Originally under the protection of the Counts of Rapperschwyl, then of the house of Austria, the monastery from 1397 (finally 1434) was under that of Schwyz, to which its territories were annexed in 1798.

The French revolutionary invaders of 1798 stripped Einsiedeln of its resources and treasures and carried off the figure of the Virgin to Paris; but the monks, on abandoning the convent, transported with them into Tyrol a duplicate figure, which they assert to be the authentic original. Notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, the abbey remains at the present day the richest in Switzerland, and the Black Virgin, whether an original or a copy, has lost none of her reputation. The average annual number of pilgrims who receive the sacrament in the church is 150,000. The great Festival is Sept. 14. Many of the pilgrims are deputies paid to do penance for wealthier sinners,

who remain at home, and a pilgrimage thus performed by proxy is considered equally efficacious with one made in person.

The monastery contains about 100 Benedictine monks, including lay-brothers, novices, &c.

In the square in front stands a fountain (the *Marienbrunnen*) with 14 jets, from all of which the pilgrims drink.

In the centre of the conventual buildings, as usual, stands the *Church*, which has been compared with that of St. John Lateran at Rome. The interior is somewhat gaudily ornamented with inferior paintings, marble and, gilding. A few feet from the entrance stands the *Shrine* or *Chapel of the Virgin*, of black marble, with a grating in front, through which, by the glare of an ever-burning lamp, the spectator perceives the palladium of the temple, a little black figure of the Virgin and Child, attired in gold brocade, glittering with jewels, and wearing crowns of gold. The space in front is rarely free of worshippers, and commonly hundreds, nay, at times, thousands may be seen prostrate before it. The walls of this part of the church are covered with votive tablets, rude paintings in oil, which are chiefly representations of escapes from fire and water, all effected by the supposed miraculous interference of the image

In the *Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene* (rebuilt 1679-1684), a church of itself in size, on the l. of the choir, are 28 confessionals, over each of which is written the language in which confessions will be received in it, either German, Italian, French, or Romansch.

The *Treasury*, once so rich in church plate, was plundered by the French in 1798, and one splendid ancient monstrance alone remains, while the enormously valuable jewels of the Black Virgin are more recent offerings of devout pilgrims. The monastery includes, be-

sides the lodgings for the abbot and the brethren, a handsome refectory, a kitchen, a hospital, a library containing 35,000 vols. (besides 840 MSS., some of very great value and interest), a museum of fossils and minerals, a free school and boarding-school, the pupils of which are taught by the monks, and a large cellar running under the greater part of the edifice. The stables (which strangers may visit) usually contain nearly 100 horses, as a large sum is annually realized by horsebreeding.

Half an hour from the monastery is a small nunnery, founded about 1200, enlarged in 1403, and in 1602 placed under the rule of St. Benedict.

Zwingli, the reformer, was curate of the town of Einsiedeln from 1516 to 1518. **Theophrastus Paracelsus** von Hohenheim was born here, or in the neighbourhood, in 1493.

[There is a rough but direct footpath to Schwyz, over the *Hacken Pass*, 4570 ft., a walk of 4 hrs.; no guide needed. It lies up the valley of the *Alpbach*, to the hamlet of *Alpthal*; thence to an *Inn* on the col, which lies between the *Mythen* and the *Hochstückli*. The latter, 5105 ft. above the sea, can be ascended in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the inn.]

The carriage-road to Schwyz is by *Biberbruck*; the footpath is shorter, crossing the *Katzenstrick*, a large tract of upland meadow, direct to *Altmatt*.

From *Biberbruck* the road goes up the valley of the *Biber* to

Rothenthurm, a village of 966 Inhab., the place of meeting, from 1833 till its abolition in 1848, of the General Assembly or *Landsgemeinde* of the Canton Schwyz, convened here every two years, in the open air, on the first Sunday in May.

Rothenthurm receives its name from a Red Tower still standing and forming part of the defences of a long rampart, erected by the Schwy-

zers on their W. frontier, to ward off the inroads of their lordly and lawless neighbours. It extended as far as *Arth*.

[About 2 m. W., on the confines of Canton Zug, is *Morgarten*. It is easily reached by a road turning to the rt. near *Sattel*, between *Rothenthurm* and *Ecce Homo*, and leading past the little chapel of *St. James* to the *Lake of Egeri* (Rte. 14).

Morgarten, memorable in the annals of the Swiss as the scene of their first struggle for independence, is the spot where the chivalry of Austria were worsted, and their leader, *Duke Leopold*, compelled to fly, 15th November, 1315. Just where the ascent into the upland country of Schwyz commences, running up a narrow defile, the Austrians were met by the Confederates, a mere handful of men, but of hardy frame and resolute spirit, posted on the ridge of the *Sattel*, above *Haselmatt*. The first bold charge of the Swiss, rushing on with swords and clubs, was aided by a discharge of rocks from the heights above, which quickly threw into confusion the ranks of armour-clad knights. They attempted to fall back, but their evolutions were prevented by the infantry pressing on in their rear. Without room to manœuvre, or even to turn (for the naturally confined shore of the lake was at that time diminished by an unusual increase of its waters), the proud knights were totally at the mercy of their light-armed foes. Many, in order to escape the sword, perished by plunging into the lake; the rush of the cavalry overwhelmed the infantry, and in a short time the whole army was thrown into panic and disorder. The Austrians lost the flower of their nobility, and *Leopold* with difficulty escaped. This astounding victory, the *Marathon* of Swiss history, was gained in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., over a force of possibly 20,000 well-armed men, by 1300 mountaineers, who

now for the first time met an army in the field.

The appropriate memorial of their success erected by the Swiss was, according to custom, a *Chapel*, dedicated to St. James; and service is performed in it annually on the anniversary of the fight. The chapel was built on the territory of Schwyz, but does not mark the true site of the battle. This is on the *old* road which goes E. of the present one as the latter quits the shores of the Lake of Egeri and rejoins it higher up near the tower of Schorno. About half way up this old road are the crags of the Figlerfluh from which the Swiss rolled down their rocks and stones.

The little village of **Biberegg**, on the opposite (E.) side of Rothenthurm, was the cradle of the family of *Reding*, one of the oldest and noblest in the canton, and whose name appears oftener with credit than any other. There is scarcely a battle in which they are not mentioned, and they have 45 times filled the office of Landammann, the highest in the state. In May 1798. Aloys Reding, a hero worthy of such an ancestry, led on the brave inhabitants of these mountains to oppose, in defence of their liberties and constitution, a far outnumbering force of French under General Schauenburg. The Swiss met the invaders in the valley of Rothenthurm, and drove them back as far as the Lake of Egeri and the field of their ancient victory of Morgarten. This proved but a temporary gleam of success. Their victory had cost them so large a number of men, that they were unable to renew the contest; and an overwhelming force of French marching into the canton rendered all further resistance hopeless.]

From (11 m.) **Sattel** the new road traversing the flank of the Engelberg commands a fine view of the fall of the Rossberg (Rte. 18), Lake of Lowerz, valley of Schwyz, and surrounding mountains. [The old road passes the chapel of *Ecce Homo* to **Steinen**,

the birthplace of **Werner Stauffacher**, reputed one of the three conspirators of the Grütli: A small *chapel*, adorned with rude frescoes of scenes from his life, and the battle of Morgarten, is dedicated to his memory. It was built in 1400. The *Bonehouse* is as old as 1111. Steinen is a Station on the St. Gotthard railway (Rte. 34 A), and thus convenient for travellers wishing to go direct to the Rigi, Lucerne, or Italy.] The new road proceeds in a direct line, avoiding Steinen, to

15 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Schwyz Stat.** (Rtes. 18 and 34 A).

ROUTE 73.

SCHWYZ TO GLARUS, BY MUOTTATHAL, THE PRAGEL PASS, AND THE KLÖNTHAL.

Eng. m.

	Schwyz
9	· Muottathal
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	· Summit of the Prigel
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	· Richisau
3	· Vorauen
9	· Glarus

36

A good walker will accomplish the distance in 10 hrs. As there is a carriage-road from Schwyz to Muottathal, and from Richisau to Glarus, those who can walk 15 miles have no need of horses. The road crosses the plain to **Ibach**, a scattered village at the mouth of the Muottathal (here the *Landsgemeinde* was held till 1833, Rte. 18), which here assumes the character of a contracted gorge; higher up it opens out, and exhibits considerable capabilities for cultivation. The new road ascends the rt. bank of the stream, leaving on the other side **Ober Schönenbuch**, down to which point the Russians drove the French in their desperate attempt to force a way to the Russian

army at Zürich, in 1799. The stone bridge (long since replaced by one of wood at a higher elevation, called the Suworoffbrücke, *not* visible from the new road), which carried the road over to the rt. bank, was taken and retaken many times; the mingled blood of the two nations crimsoned the stream which swept down their floating bodies.

Beyond **Ried** there is another bridge, near which is the pretty waterfall of the *Gstübbach*, and a third brings the traveller to

Muottathal, the principal village of the valley, on the rt. bank of the stream and at a height of 2047 ft. The parish contains 2015 Inhab. In the neighbourhood is the *Nunnery of St. Joseph*, a convent of Franciscan nuns, founded 1280. The sisters are poor, and their mode of living homely; they make their own clothes and their own hay.

[From Muottathal a path leads (in 8 hrs.) by the *Kinzig Kulm* (6792 ft.) to Altdorf. It was by this path that Suworoff brought his troops. It is possible also to cross from Muottathal into the narrow and rarely visited Riemenstaldenthal, and so (in 7 hrs.) to Sisikon on the Lake of Lucerne and a station on the St. Gotthard railway (Rte. 34 A). Another pass leads (in 10 hrs.) by the *Bisi Thal* to the Baths of Stachelberg. (For all 3, see Rte. 75.)

On the night of Sept. 27th, 1799, the inhabitants of this remote and peaceful valley were surprised by the arrival of an army of an unknown nation and tongue, whose very name many of them had never heard, which came pouring down upon their cottages and green fields from the heights of the Kinzig Kulm, by paths and precipices usually resorted to only by a solitary shepherd. These were the 24,000 Russians under Suworoff, whose march out of Italy is recounted in Rtes. 34, 75, and 80. Here the general first heard the news of the defeat of Korsakof and the main Russian army at Zürich. He

at first gave no credence to the report, and would have hung the peasant who communicated it as a spy and traitor, but for the intercession of the lady mother of St. Joseph's nunnery. He was now beset on all sides; part of Lecourbe's division followed his rear, Molitor occupied the summit of the Muottathal, and Mortier and Masséna blocked up its mouth. The bold attempt to cut his way out, through the forces of the latter general, was defeated, as already mentioned, chiefly by the unexpected arrival of a fresh reinforcement under Lecourbe in person, though with vast loss to the French. The veteran conqueror was compelled, for the first time in his career, to order a retreat, and to adopt the only alternative of crossing the Prigel into Glarus. The detachments of Molitor's advanced guard were quickly driven in before him, and the greater portion made prisoners. Suworoff's rear-guard, however, encumbered with sick and wounded, was greatly harassed by Masséna; but the republicans were again repulsed with loss, and driven back nearly to Schwyz. Suworoff expected to be able to reach Zürich from Glarus, there to join and rally the broken forces of Korsakof; but Molitor, in person, warned of his approach, took possession of the position of Näfels, blocking up the outlet of the Linth Thal, as Masséna had intercepted his passage down the Muottathal, and the Russian once more found his plans foiled and baffled. Fearing to be hemmed in on all sides, he gave his troops a few days of rest at Glarus, rendered absolutely indispensable by the fatigues they had undergone, after which he once more took to the mountains, ascending the Sernf Thal (Rte. 80) and crossing the Panixer Pass to the Grisons.]

A little beyond the nunnery, at the end of the village, the view rt. into the Bisithal is beautiful.

The Prigel Pass is exceedingly

steep and stony on the Muottathal side, and sometimes marshy, and is scarcely fit for horses, which moreover are not easily to be found at Muottathal. There are no difficulties on the Glarus side.

From Muottathal the path continues for about 25 min. among the fields and houses, then crosses the stream which descends from the Prigel, and immediately ascends its l. bank, very rocky and rugged for the first 2 hrs., after which and at the top there are large marshy or boggy patches with planks and stones laid across them. There is nothing striking in the scenery on this side.

The top of the *Prigel* (5033 ft.) is flat and viewless; there is a chalet where bread, wine, &c., can be procured, but it is abandoned in the first week of September.

The first part of the descent is gentle, but in about 20 min. the Klönthal opens, and the valley is partly blocked up by a huge barrier, which appears to be an ancient moraine; the path makes a détour to the left to avoid this obstacle, and then descends more rapidly through pines to

Richisau.

The Klönthal, into which the traveller now descends, is exceedingly beautiful. On the rt. it is walled in by the *Glärnisch*, rising in an abrupt and sheer precipice and sharp edge of ice, and on the left by the *Wiggis*, scarcely less abrupt. It is a charming walk or drive of less than an hour down hill, chiefly over green pastures, to

Vorauen (2749 ft.). A carriage can generally be obtained here for Glarus.

[There is a boat upon the

Klönsee (2717 ft.), by means of which the walk may be shortened 2 m., and the scenery enjoyed to perfection. Deep in the recesses of the charming valley lies this lake, at the foot of the *Glärnisch*, whose vast

grey cliffs descend at this point almost perpendicularly into the water. It is about 2 m. long, and surrounded by meadows of the most vivid green, covered until the end of autumn with flowers. The precipitous tracks along the side of the valley, by which some adventurous French pushed forward in pursuit of the Russians, are pointed out. Ebel justly called the *Klönthal* 'une des vallées les plus gracieuses qu'il y ait dans les Alpes.' Two Swiss have inscribed on a rock at the foot of the *Glärnisch*, by the side of a waterfall, an epitaph in memory of Solomon Gessner, the pastoral poet, author of *The Death of Abel*, who used to repair hither from Zürich, and spend the summer in a chalet. Vorauen is a favourite excursion from Glarus, and a good starting-point for the ascent of the

Glärnisch. This mountain rises in precipices nearly 7000 ft. above the Klönsee, and for its height is remarkable for the amount of glacier lying on its crest. The summit of the ridge, of a horseshoe form, is crowned by three peaks, of which the loftiest, the *Hinter Glärnisch*, is on the W., 9580 ft. above the sea, while from the central mass a buttress, called the *Vorder Glärnisch* (7648 ft.), projects E. towards Glarus. The way up lies for the first 2½ m. towards the Prigel Pass, and then l. along a glen to a glacier descending S. The Swiss Alpine Club have built a hut (6611 ft.) in the *Steinthäli*, 4 hrs. from Vorauen and 3 hrs. below the summit. This is ascended on the W. side, partly over glacier, to a point between the Mittel and Hinter Glärnisch, which are both accessible, but the latter, being the highest, is generally selected. As the Tödi and Clariden Alps rise close at hand, the view is very striking.

The traveller can descend from the glacier to the Dreckloch chalets, and thence by the Bächli Alp and its lake to Stachelberg, 10 hrs. from Vorauen.]

From Voraugen the excellent char-road follows the N. shore of the lake, and then begins to descend into the valley of Glarus. Keeping to the rt. where two roads meet, the manufacturing village of **Riedern** is reached, from which the road, or a footpath on the rt. over the hill, leads to

Glarus (Rte. 74).

ROUTE 74.

WEESEN TO GLARUS AND THE BATHS OF STACHELBERG—THE CLARIDEN GRAT PASS.

The **Canton of Glarus** consists of one great Alpine valley, and of several tributaries branching from it, and penetrating deep into the mountains. The carriage-road terminates about 18 m. above Glarus at the *Inn Zum Todt* under the cliffs of the *Selbsanft*. It is a truly Alpine district, abounding in very wild scenery.

Glarus was formerly subject to the Abbey of Säckinggen, on the Rhine (Rte. 7), the rights of which Austria appropriated, having been previously its 'protector.' Glarus joined the Swiss cantons in 1352, and after the battle of Näfels, partially gained its independence. In 1389, Austria gave up its rights, reserving only its customary dues (which it finally gave up in 1412), and in 1395 the men of Glarus bought up the territorial and personal rights of Säckinggen, paying one small annual due up to the year 1798. The Reformation divided the canton and occasioned severe struggles and fighting. In 1798 the canton lost the subject lands of the county of Werdenberg and the lordship of Wartau, which it had bought in 1517. It contains 33,800 Inhab. (7790 Roman Catholics), all speaking German.

The name Glarus is derived from

that of St. Hilary of Poitiers, the great champion of the Christian faith in the 4th cent., who was the special protector of the Irish monk Fridolin (by whom Glarus was in the 6th cent. converted to Christianity), and is joint patron with him of the Benedictine nunnery of Säckinggen (founded by Fridolin), to which the valley of Glarus originally belonged.

The railroad from Weesen crosses the Linth canal (Rte. 13 B), and enters the jaws of the valley of Glarus, flanked by precipices, and backed by the vast mass and snowy head of the Glärnisch.

Näfels Junct. Stat., which is $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the village. [Here the direct line from Zürich by the S. shore of the lake falls in (Rte. 13 C).] A village of 2423 Inhab., in the gorge of the valley, and the chief place in the Rom. Cath. division of the canton. It is a Swiss *battle-field* of some celebrity. 11 simple stones, inscribed 1388, set up on the meadow of Rauti, hard by, mark the spot where, on April 9th of that year, some 600 men of Glarus met a force of 5-6000 Austrians, who, having taken Weesen by treachery, had burst into the canton and attacked a fortification extending across the valley at Näfels. The small body of Swiss, unable to hold this position, retired under their captain, Matthias Vonbühl, to the heights above Rauti. Here they were joined by a few auxiliaries and some herdsmen from the neighbouring valleys, and when the Austrians had dispersed to plunder they rushed upon the enemy. They now not only checked the career of the foragers, but after 11 distinct charges, aided by volleys of stones and rocks discharged from precipices, which threw the Austrian cavalry into confusion, finally repulsed the invaders, who lost 1700 of their number.

The anniversary of the fight is still celebrated through the canton by an annual festival on the first Thursday in April, held jointly by

Roman Catholics and Protestants. An engagement took place at Näfels, in 1799, between the Austrians and French.

A stream descends to Näfels from two mountain-lakes—the *Nieder See* (1 hr.), and *Ober See* (2 hrs.), and thence it is a delightful walk across the Wiggis to the little *Inn* at Vorauen on the Klönsee.

From **Mollis**, the village opposite Näfels, the river Linth is conducted into the Lake of Wallenstadt by Escher's canal (see Rte. 13 B). In the churchyard of Mollis the 54 slain heroes of Näfels are buried.

Mollis was the birthplace (1488) of Heinrich Loriti (better known as *Glareanus*), the chief Swiss Humanist (d. 1563).

The valley of the **Linth** is subject to much danger and injury from the swelling of its torrents. The broad fringe of unsightly gravel visible on both sides of the Linth, the common drain of the district, will show what mischief that river occasions after storms of rain, and during the melting of the snows. The whole of the lower part of the valley is at times converted into a lake; and the little patches of ground, which have cost the peasant much hard labour and care to cultivate, are at once overwhelmed and ruined. The limestone mountains abound in caverns, which serve as reservoirs, and in the spring and early summer the rocks appear to stream from every pore.

5 m. **Netstal Stat.** The village, with 2326 Inhab., is much exposed to avalanches. Rt. a carr.-road to Vorauen in the Klönthal, 9 m.

7 m. **Glarus Stat.** (1578 ft.). This little town (Pop. 5401), capital of the canton, is chiefly remarkable for its secluded situation at the base of the Vorder Glärnisch and Schild, encompassed and shut in by the Alps. The inhabitants are distinguished by their industry and enterprise, which have converted Gla-

rus into a place of manufacture, especially of cotton and printing of muslins.

The stately *parish church* with 2 spires (replacing the old one dedicated to SS. Hilary and Fridolin, which was burnt in 1861), is open to Protestant and Romanist alike. *Zwingli* was the curé here, 1506 to 1516. The Linth is crossed by 2 bridges. A *cabinet of Nat. History* contains some of the fossil fish from the Plattenberg slate quarries in the Sernf Thal. The banner of Näfels is preserved among the cantonal archives. The most noteworthy family of the town is that of *Tschudi*, which has since the 10th cent. filled all the chief offices of the State. Among its best-known members are *Ægidius* (1505-1572), the father of Swiss history, who did so much to round off the Tell legend; and *Iwan* (d. 1887), author of the best guide-book to Switzerland as yet written.

The *Burghügel* (originally the site of the castle of the abbesses of Säkingen), an eminence surmounted by a chapel, commands the best view of the town, the green meadows around, and the arid limestone mountains.

At *Zaun* the *Landsgemeinde*, or sovereign popular assembly of all men in the canton over 20 years of age, meets every year in May.

In May 1861 Glarus was all but utterly destroyed by fire, and hence all its chief buildings are quite modern. At times the *Föhn* wind sweeps down the valley with the force of a furnace-blast. It is so much dreaded, that local laws have existed for generations, by which, on its setting in, every fire in the town, including those used for purposes of industry, must be extinguished. The very day before the fire occurred, the propriety of repealing these laws had been considered by the assembled inhabitants of the canton, and by an almost unanimous resolution it was resolved to maintain them. Then came the

dreaded wind, and a spark, carried from one house to another, kindled a fire which was not extinguished till more than two-thirds of the town were laid in ashes. All the principal buildings were destroyed and 3000 people left houseless.

The green cheese called *Schabzieger* is peculiar to the canton. It owes its singular appearance, rank smell, and flavour, to an herb (*Melilotus cærulea*, blue meliot: Germ. Honig- klee), which is partly cultivated in gardens within the canton, and partly imported from others. To fit it for use, it is dried, ground to powder, and, in that state, mixed with the curds. The cheese is made of cows' milk. The curds are brought down from the high pastures in sacks, and, after having a due proportion of herb incorporated with them, are ground in a mill resembling that used for making cider. After being thoroughly kneaded for an hour or two, the cheese is fit for pressing, and is ripe for use after a twelvemonth's keeping.

Beyond the Linth, in the village of **Ennenda** (2705 Inhab., the second largest place in the canton) is the huge cotton-mill of Jenny and Co.

It is a pleasant $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.' drive or walk from Glarus to *Obstalden*, with a fine view over the whole Lake of Wallenstadt and part of that of Zürich. A broad road leads thither from Mollis.

[Mountain paths from Glarus.

a. The *Pragel Pass* (Rte. 73) by the Klönthal and Muottathal to Schwyz: the finest part of it is not more than 8 m. from Glarus, and may be reached in a carriage to Voraufen on the Klönsee.

b. Two routes lead to the Lake of Wallenstadt: one by the *Kerenzenberg* over the W. shoulder of the *Mürtschenstock* (Rte. 13 c) is a carriage-road ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); the other, to *Murg*, passing under the E. side of the summit, is a footpath (8 hrs.). The

ascent of a peak of the *Mürtschenstock* may be combined with either of these excursions. A guide should be taken.

c. Two passes lead through the *Sernf Thal* to the valley of the Vorder Rhein:—

(1) The *Segnes Pass* (Rte. 79).

(2) The *Panixer Pass* (Rte. 80).

d. Three passes lead into Canton St. Gall, which is also reached through the *Sernf Thal*:—

(1) The *Magereu Pass*, diverging from the village of Engi ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m.), to the Flums stat. on the rly. between Wallenstadt and Sargans (Rte. 13 c). (For (2) and (3) see also Rte. 13 c.)

(2) The *Rieseten Pass*, from Matt to Sargans (Rte. 79).

(3) The *Ramin* or *Foo Pass*, from Elm to Sargans, more difficult than the Rieseten, about 10 hrs.' walk. (For (2) and (3) see also Rte. 13 c.)

The baths of Pfäfers may be reached by either of the last-mentioned passes, by crossing (5 hrs.) the *Heidel Pass*, from the Weisstanenthal to the Calfeuser Thal (Rte. 66 d).]

The main object with most travellers who visit Glarus is the scenery at the head of the Linththal, with the Tödi and its snowy satellites.

The railroad from Glarus to Linththal ($12\frac{1}{2}$ m.; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) crosses the Linth 6 times, and stops at 7 stations. The principal are

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Mitlödi Stat.**

$3\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Schwanden Stat.**, a large manufacturing village with 3264 Inhab., and ($6\frac{3}{4}$ m.) **Hätzingen Stat.**

Linththal Terminus, 2228 Inhab.

$\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant are

The **Baths of Stachelberg** (2179 ft.), the best headquarters for the exploration of the beauties of the neighbourhood.

The hotel stands above the river, and directly under the woods of the

Braunwaldberge, and its pleasure-grounds and windows command the mountains in which the Linth has its source. These present a singularly imposing appearance. On the l. rises the *Selbsanft* (9938 ft.), a noble mass of rock shaped like a bell; on the rt. is the *Kammerstock*. Between the two are seen the snows of the *Glarner Tödi* (11,815 ft.) and *Biferten Glacier*. E. opens the *Durnach Thal*, backed by the ice-capped *Hausstock*, leading to the *Richetli Pass*, and l. of it is the *Saasberg*.

Stachelberg is in good repute as a watering-place, on account of the beauty of its situation, and the virtues of its concentrated alkaline sulphureous spring. The period of the 'cure' is fixed at between 20 and 24 days.

Walks. Behind the hotel a stream descends in a cascade from a thickly-wooded cleft, and a path is carried up its side to the source of the mineral spring. Numerous footpaths have been made in the woods above the house, but from want of judicious thinning of the trees the views from them are limited.

Further to the rt. a horse-path ascends through forest to the pastures of the *Braunwaldberge*, whence the *Oberblegi See*, a tarn on the E. side of the *Glärnisch*, may be visited, and the descent made to *Luchsingen*.

The *Fätschbach* waterfall, at the foot of the ascent to the *Urnerboden Valley* and *Klausen Pass*, is 40 min. walk along the l. bank of the Linth.

The *Durnach Thal* can be reached in 20 min.

Excursions. The *Saasberg*, 6467 ft., and *Kammerstock*, 6972 ft., are both fine points of view and easy of access in about .4 hrs. The panoramas by G. Studer have been engraved.

The *Pantenbrücke* and *Ober Sandalp* lie amidst the grand scenery at the head of the Linththal. By taking a

carriage to H. Tödi the *Pantenbrücke* may be reached in under 2 hrs., *Unter Sandalp* in about 3 hrs., *Ober Sandalp* in 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. From the village of *Linththal* the ascent and descent, between meadows, of a long hill, formed of mountain débris from the l., bring the traveller to a wilder, narrower, and very beautiful part of the valley, where the graceful fall of the *Schreienbach* (164 ft.), half mist, half water, comes floating, as it were, on the breeze it bears with it down a precipice, 10 min. farther is 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *H. & P. Tödi* (2687 ft.), with charming, romantic surroundings, its verdant pastures being shut in by towering mountains, particularly by the wall of the *Vorder Selbsanft*, 9023 ft. Here the carriage-road ends, and the Linththal becomes a gorge. The path, crossing the stream, mounts steeply through a wood for 20 min.; passing in a recess a tablet on a boulder in memory of *Hugo Wislicenus*, Dr. Phil. at Zürich, lost when wandering alone on the *Grünhorn*, in 1868. 15 min. descent brings the traveller to the *Pantenbrücke*. This is a little bridge of stone, of which the arch is 20 ft. span and 140 ft. above the torrent, thrown across the chasm where it is narrowest and deepest. It is a wildly-secluded spot, hemmed in by forest and rock. An older bridge was swept away by an avalanche, 1852. On the opposite bank the path bears to the rt. through a beech-wood (another track goes up the mountain), descending to the Linth at the point where it is joined by the *Limmern*, 10 min. This torrent flows out of an amazing gorge—the *Limmerntobel*—quite inaccessible, cut 2000 ft. deep between the *Selbsanft*, which rises above it in precipices, and the *Ruchi*. The path crosses the *Limmern* on the level, and 10 min. beyond it the Linth, where the defile opens. Slopes of pasture and of slaty débris are now ascended beneath a mighty wall of rock, upwards of a mile in vertical height, when—the cliffs receding—

a green basin is entered, 25 min. Here the snowy peaks of the Tödi and its neighbours rise in view. In 15 min. the Linth is recrossed to the chalets of the *Unter Sandalp* or *Unterstaffel*.

From this point, 4101 ft. above the sea, the views, though confined by the rocks which rise steeply around, are extremely striking. Nearly due S. is the magnificent Biferten Glacier, enclosed by the precipices of the *Bifertenstock* and *Platalva* or *Hinter Selbsanft* on the E., and by the *Tödi* on the W. It sends down its torrent, the *Bifertenbach*, to join the main stream, here called the *Sandbach*, which is seen descending the precipitous rocks on the W. side of the valley in a magnificent cascade.

The rough pastures of the basin are now traversed for 25 min. to a solitary chalet at the foot of the ascent to the Biferten Glacier. Turning from it rt. the path crosses the *Bifertenbach*, and in 10 min. reaches the *Ochsenblanken*, a series of zigzags leading up the slopes of the *Ochsenstock*. Near the top the path crosses the *Sandbach* in a profound chasm, and in a few minutes enters the basin (1 hr.) of the *Ober Sandalp*, or *Oberstaffel*. Another 10 min. brings the traveller to the chalets (excellent milk). The scene here presented is sternly Alpine—a *cirque* of dark mountains of gneiss, rugged with peaks, and streaming with glaciers. The points rising through the ice from rt. to l. are the *Zutreibstock*, 8678 ft., *Geissbüztistock*, 8924 ft., *Vorder Spitzalpelistock*, 9574 ft., and *Hinter Spitzalpelistock*, 9853 ft. The *Ober Sandalp* chalets stand 6358 ft. above the sea, in the midst of bright green pastures, and their position is an admirable one for expeditions over the neighbouring heights, but they are comfortless quarters. For the ascent of the *Tödi* the new hut (7074 ft.) built in 1890 by the Swiss Alpine Club, 2 hrs. above the Lower Sand Alp, is a much better resting-place. (It is 1000 ft. lower than the old

Grünhornhütte.) A quick walker can return to *Stachelberg* from the *Ober Sand Alp* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The rte. back may be varied by ascending the *Beckistock*, 8491 ft., then, passing over the shoulder of the *Gemsistock*, rejoining the path near the *Pantenbrücke* by way of the *Altenoren Alp*.

The **Tödi** is the giant of this portion of the chain of Alps, and its summit had been rarely ascended until 1863, when a comparatively easy rte. was discovered. The mountain consists of 3 peaks, which stand in triangular order, N. of the watershed dividing the valleys of the Linth and Rhine—the *Sandgipfel* (N., 11,267 ft.), the lowest, well seen from the *Ober Sandalp*—the *Glarner Tödi* (11,815 ft.), conspicuous from *Stachelberg*, and long considered the highest point—and the *Piz Rusein*, the actual summit, W. of the *Glarner Tödi*, and 11,893 ft. above the sea. The *Klein Tödi* (10,086 ft.) on the W., is an outlying peak. The two principal points are connected by a snow-ridge, to which the natural road on the N. side is the *Biferten Glacier*. This was long thought impassable, and in some seasons may be so. On the *Biferten Alpeli*, a point easily reached over pasturages, the Swiss Alp. Club has built a good hut. The glacier, when it can be passed, offers the best way, but its crevasses are sometimes formidable, and all the early climbers turned them by climbing a gully called the *Schneerunse*, down which at certain times dash avalanches. It brings the traveller to the upper plateau, over the gently inclined snow fields, of which the final ridge is reached in 4-5 hrs. from the new Club hut. Either of the two highest points can be reached hence in a few minutes. The *Glarner Tödi* was first ascended in 1853, the *Piz Rusein* not till 1861. In 1863 a safe and comparatively easy way was found on the S. of the mountain. The *Piz Rusein* is connected in that direction with the *Stockgron*, and the intervening ridge can be ascended in 4 hrs. from the

head of the Val Rusein, which runs up from a point in the Rhine valley, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Disentis. From a gap in the ridge, called *Porta da Spescha*, in memory of the old monk who first explored the mountain (Rte. 82), the summit can be reached in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. A more direct route for a mountaineer descending to Disentis, is by the *Porta da Gliems*. The Tödi has also been climbed direct from the Sandgrat.

The pass over the *Sand Grat* to Disentis is described in Rte. 77.

The *Clariden Grat Pass* to the hotel in the Maderaner Thal can be accomplished in fine weather, and when the snow is favourable, in $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Stachelberg, actual walking, or in 9 hrs. from H. Tödi. It is a long but easy pass. Above the Ober Sand Alp the traveller leaves to the l. the track to the Sandgrat, and climbs over broken ground and glacier slopes to the Claridengrat, a low ridge (9741 ft.) running S. from the Claridenstock. From the Col, *Piz Rusein*, the chief peak of the Tödi, and the *Porta da Spescha* are well seen. The descent is down the l. bank of the Hüfi Glacier, a vast valley of crevassed ice, striking by its extent. The summit of the *Claridenhorn* appears as a mere rock. Lower down some crevasses require caution. Soon after the ice has been quitted, on its l. bank the new hut of the Swiss Alpine Club is reached, and in 1 hr. more the *Hotel* in the *Maderaner Thal* (see Rte. 83). The views in the final descent are charming.

ROUTE 75.

MUOTTATHAL (A) TO THE BATHS OF STACHELBERG, BY THE BISI THAL; (B) TO ALTDORF, BY THE KINZIG KULM.

The parallel valleys of the Muotta, which falls into the Lake of Lucerne

[Switz. I.]

near Brunnen, and the Schächen, which joins the Reuss near Altdorf, are separated by a rugged range of mountains, whose extremities are the Axenberg, overhanging the Bay of Uri (Rte. 15), and the Schreienstock over Stachelberg. Two glens diverging to the southward from Muottathal run up into this wild district. The eastern, called the Bisi Thal, leads to Stachelberg over the shoulder of the Schreienstock, while the western leads over the Kinzig Kulm to Spiringen, in the Schächen Thal, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Altdorf.

A. From Muottathal to Stachelberg is a laborious walk of 9 or 10 hrs. A good horse-path leads up the *Bisi Thal* to the hamlet of Schwarzenbach; the scenery is wild and beautiful; the valley much narrower than the Muottathal, with overhanging precipices, and well-wooded. In $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. the traveller reaches **Schwarzenbach**, a scattered hamlet. Beyond it the path is practicable only for the pedestrian, and requires a guide. After leaving the Bisi Thal the scenery is the most savage conceivable. From Schwarzenbach you can take several ways—all very wild and unfrequented—to the Linththal, passing over the Glatt Alp or the Karren Alp. On the latter route the path, only traceable in many parts by the little piles of stones put up by the shepherds, climbs to a bare limestone 'plateau,' seamed in every direction by deep crevices like the crevasses of a glacier, but in places even more impassable. The descent to the Linththal is very steep, with fine views.

B. From Muottathal to the **Kinzig Kulm**, 8 hrs.' walk from Muottathal to Altdorf.

The track leaves the path near the opening of the Hüri Thal, ascending nearly due S. 'The ascent is continued obliquely up a steep broken slope, till the path arrives eventually upon the wooded edge of a chasm,

in which the invisible stream, which issues from the high valley leading up to the pass, is heard descending in cataracts into the Muottathal. A track up the mountain side, on the right bank of this stream, is now pursued: and after an hour's walking from Muottathal, the abrupt ascent ceases, and the valley above is entered. Having passed through a wood, the path crosses the river for the first time by the chalets of *Lipp-lisbühl* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Muottathal). The river is recrossed after another quarter of an hour: a second forest is traversed, and a third bridge crossed ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Muottathal). The part of the valley below this bridge is narrow and picturesque, shut in on both sides by high white precipices. The rich green slopes N. of Muottathal, speckled with chalets, and surmounted by vast cliffs, may be seen from favourable positions, through the opening of the valley. Beyond the third bridge is the wild open basin of Wängi, out of which the track is seen ascending from the S.W. corner. At this corner the river is again crossed. $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more are requisite before the summit of the pass is attained. Towards the summit, however, the track is faintly marked, the direction of ascent being towards the south, among little hillocks and hollows filled with snow. A short pole marks the crest of the Pass (6811 ft.), which is gained in about 5 hrs. from Muottathal.'

Great interest is attached to the Kinzig Kulm, an historical point of view, as being the scene of Suworoff's disastrous march from Altdorf in 1799. Having pounced down, as it were, upon the French from the heights of the St. Gotthard, and driven them before him to Altdorf, he there found his progress barred by the Lake of Lucerne, without a boat to cross it, his troops exhausted by fatigue and famine, and the country so completely drained by war as to be quite incapable of supporting them. The only alternative that remained to him, was to attempt

to join the forces of the allies through the horrible defile of the Schächen. The only passage up this valley was by a mere path; so that his army was obliged to advance in a single file, abandoning much of their artillery and baggage. Their march lasted 14 hrs.; and before the rear-guard had left Altdorf, the van had reached Muottathal. Many of the Russians sank from fatigue by the wayside, and perished; others fell into the hands of the French, who hovered in their rear; the valley was strewn with dead bodies of men and horses, with arms and equipments. (The remainder of this memorable march is described in Rte. 73.)

The picturesque attractions of the Kinzig Kulm are of a high order, as the view which it commands is of great extent and magnificence. This view is rather improved by being seen from an eminence to the E., reached in 10 min. from the col. Just below the pass the path divides. The traveller bound for Altdorf should take that to the *right*, which leads in 2 hrs. to the high road in the valley $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Bürglen; that to the *l.* leads to a point a little below Spiringen, after a descent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. From thence to Bürglen is a walk of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., and another $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. brings the traveller to **Altdorf**.

There is another pass called the *Kulm*, or *Ruosalper Kulm*. Instead of leaving the Bisi Thal at Schwarzenbach, keep to it, and after passing a fine waterfall and some chalets, the *Kulm* is reached in about 6 hrs. from Muottathal. From the col (7126 ft.) the view is very fine, and the descent very pleasant to

Unterschächen (Rte. 76).

From Muottathal you can also cross through the narrow *Riemenstaldenthal* to Sisikon on the Lake of Lucerne, and a station on the St. Gotthard railway, where you can take the train to Altdorf or to Lucerne.

ROUTE 76.

STACHELBERG TO ALTDORF, BY
THE KLAUSEN PASS.

A walk of about 9 or 10 hrs. Carriage-road complete from Unterschächen to Altdorf, and projected throughout.

The bridle-path is so well marked that guides may be dispensed with. It keeps along the l. bank of the Linth from the Baths, and turns out of the valley at the *Fätschbach* waterfall (40 min.) climbing $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. a steep alp to the long marshy vale of the Fätsch, or Urnerboden, which is bounded rt. by precipitous rocks, l. by steep pine-forest. 30 min. from the entrance the traveller passes an *Inn* (*Sonne*), 30 min. farther, but l. of the path, on an old moraine, the hamlet of *Spitelrüti* with rough *Inn* and a chapel. 30 min. beyond this point the pastures are left, and the ascent becomes rapid and rough, opening a noble view of the *Claridenstock*, 10,729 ft. In another $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the *Klausenpass* is gained. It is 6404 ft. above the sea, between the Clariden Alps on the S., and shattered limestone ridges on the N. The ridge is turf-clad, but much exposed to wind and weather. On the l. a wild slope, broken by crags and tiers of low precipices, and higher by glacier cliffs, rises to the Claridenstock. This mountain and its crown of ice are well seen from the path, but still better from an eminence to the N., which also commands the Gross Ruchen and Windgälle. On the top of the pass is a hut for shelter, and about 1 m. (20 min.) beyond it are the chalets of Bödmer.

Here the path divides, leading l. by the rapid descent of the rocks of the *Balmwand*, or straight on along the higher level until it falls in with the track from the Ruosalper Kulm, and descends upon Spiringen. The latter way, though longer, is said to be less fatiguing: it is probably also less beautiful.

The other and more frequented path descends, by long and steep zigzags, into the *Schächen Thal*, passing in about 40 min. the grand and beautiful cascade of the *Stäubibach*. This torrent springs from its bed into the air with extreme fury, and is of such volume as to produce a thundering noise and clouds of spray. Close to the fall a very pretty chalet *Inn* was built in 1871, at the hamlet of Im Aesch, 1 hr. from Bödmer. [Hence the *Scheer Joch*, a glacier pass giving access to the upper region of the Hüfi Glacier, can be reached in 5 hrs.] In about another hour the traveller reaches the beautifully situated village of

Unterschächen, 3261 ft. The windows of the hotel look upon the ice-clad cliffs of the *Gross Ruchen*, 10,289 ft., at the head of the Bruni Thal, which opens opposite, and sends forth the main stream of the Schächen. The dark walls of the Ruchen rise more than 6000 ft. above this valley, which is well worth exploring. The *Ruchen Pass*, between the Gross and Klein Ruchen, leads to the *Hotel* in the Maderaner Thal in 7 hrs.; the pass of the *Seeweli Joch*, on the N. side of the Gross Windgälle, to Amsteg in about 8 hrs. The mountain on the l. bank of the torrent discharges dangerous avalanches in spring, and on Whitsun Day, 1887, a great landslide took place, which barred the stream, thus forming a tarn, and ran up the opposite side of the valley nearly to the carriage-road, whence its remains are very well seen. At Unterschächen a carriage-road commences and leads to

Spiringen, from which there is a steep zigzag descent. Flowers become abundant, and *clematis* covers the hedges. The *Uri Rothstock* is seen in front.

Bürglen $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., the traditional birthplace of Tell, at the mouth of the Schächen Thal (Rte. 34).

Altdorf (Rte. 34) in 20 min.

ROUTE 77.

STACHELBERG TO DISENTIS, BY
THE SAND GRAT.

This pass has no difficulties for practised pedestrians, with a guide, though the usual precautions should be taken. An Englishman is said to have perished in a crevasse on the Sand Glacier in the last century. In favourable weather it is a passage of about 12 hrs. from Stachelberg to Disentis, but the time may be shortened $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by sleeping at the Hôtel Tödi.

The ascent from Disentis is not so long as that from Stachelberg.

The path to the Ober Sandalp, $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.' walk, has been described in Rte. 74. Beyond that point the track keeps near the stream, turning with the valley S.W. towards the Sand Glacier, and near its foot ascending to some flowery slopes above the cliffs to the rt. The ice-fall is thus turned, and the glacier entered upon where it is smooth and of an easy gradient. For some way the track is identical with that to the Clariden Grat. Then bearing l. a steeper slope of snow is traversed to the Col, 9121 ft. above the sea, between the *Klein Tödi* 10,086 ft., and the *Catscharauls*, 10,046 ft. The view of the surrounding Alps is extremely fine. The *Tödi* is the most prominent object.

A steep but not difficult descent, partly over loose stones, leads to the Rusein Alp, the starting-point for ascents of the Tödi from its S. easier side by the Porta da Gliems or Porta da Spescha, the summit being reached in 5 or 6 hrs. (A rough pass through the Cavardiras glen connects the Rusein Thal with the Maderaner Thal.) The path then lies through the beautiful glen of the *Val Rusein*, chiefly among pine-trees overhung by rugged rocks. The path emerges on the road $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Disentis, close to the remarkable bridge over the *Ruscintobel*.

The time usually occupied in walking over the pass is as follows :—

H. M.

1	25	. Stachelberg to H. Tödi
3	20	. Ober Sandalp
1	25	. Edge of Glacier
1	5	. Sand Grat
4	30	. Disentis

ROUTE 78.

STACHELBERG TO BRIGELS, OVER
THE KISTENGRAT.

This is a singularly wild and striking pass, leading the traveller by a circuitous rte. to the head of that wonderful ravine which the Limmernbach has cut in the sides of the Selbsanft and Ruchi. The col is 8281 ft. above the sea, and lies between the *Bifertenstock* and the *Ruchi*. A guide is necessary. 'After crossing the Pantenbrücke (Rte. 74), which is nearly 2 hrs.' good walking from the baths of Stachelberg, the path turns rather sharply to the l., and ascends through pleasant woods and pastures for a time. $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Pantenbrücke, always rising, bring you to the secluded nook in which lie the chalets of the *Limmern* or *Nüschen Alp*, the highest belonging to the Linththal, 3 miserable hovels of loose stones. This little pasture is separated from the black precipitous face of the Selbsanft mountain by the *Limmerntobel*, the bottom of which the foot of man has never reached, and which can scarcely be seen from the edge. We passed close by the *Mutten See* (8012 ft.), leaving it on our left. It was then a mass of ice, no water being visible. In a different state of the snow a path is sometimes taken across a lower part of the mountain, leaving the *Mutten See* on the right, but it was too steep and slippery for us to attempt. Mounting the Latten névé, and then by a very faint track along the *Kistenband* (precipices to rt.), we

reached the pass in 2 hrs. The views of the distant Alps from the summit are very fine, and the descent into the valley of the Vorder Rhein, near Brigels, affords one continuous view of that valley from above Disentis, almost to its junction with the valley of the Hinter Rhein. Much depends on the season, the weather, and the state of the snow; but it is at least 9 hrs. from the Baths of Stachelberg to Brigels. The village itself was nearly destroyed by fire some years since, and many of the houses are new. The chalet on the Limmern Alp is a little out of the way, and it would save time to carry refreshment and avoid it.

On the descent from the col the traveller passes over the Rubi Alp (2 hrs.), and by the opening of the *Frisal Thal*, an exceedingly fine glen, which runs W. to the *Brigelserhorn* or *Piz Tumbif*, S. of the *Bifertenstock*. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more suffice to reach Brigels. There is a carriage-road down the mountain from Brigels through *Waltensburg* to *Ilánz*, a walk of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

ROUTE 79.

GLARUS OR STACHELBERG TO THE VORDER RHEIN VALLEY.—RICHETLI AND SEGNES PASSES.

As mentioned in Rte. 74, *c* there are two passes by which communication is kept up between Glarus and the valley of the Vorder Rhein in the Grisons. They are both most easily approached by the carriage-road which has been carried for 13 miles up the *Sernfthal* as far as *Elm*, and is being extended across the *Panixer Pass*. Pedestrians from *Stachelberg* will prefer the *Richetli Pass*, which leads in $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 hrs. from the Baths to *Elm*.

At **Schwanden Stat.** (Rte. 74), $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. above Glarus, the valley of the *Linth* divides into two branches.

Out of the l. or E. branch issues the *Sernf*: it is sometimes called *Kleinthal*, to distinguish it from the larger W. branch of *Linththal*.

About half-way to ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Engi** rt. there is rather a fine waterfall; and $\frac{1}{4}$ h. beyond it a noble view of the *Glärnisch*.

At *Engi* the *Sernf Thal* is joined by the *Mühle Thal* by which there are passes to *Murg* on the *Lake of Wallenstadt*, and to *Flums* near *Wallenstadt* (Rtes. 74, *c* and *d*).

$9\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Matt** stands on the rt. bank of the *Sernf*, and at the mouth of the minor vale of the *Krauchthal*, up which runs a path to *Mels* or *Sargans*, over the *Rieseten Pass*, 8 hrs. [To the bridge in the *Krauchthal* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; *Rieseten chalets* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., from which the col is seen l. of two twin knobs; *Col* (7179 ft.) 1 hr., between the *Riesetenhorn* (S.) and *Faulenstock* (N.). Steep descent by *Ober Siez Alp* to *Weisstannen* in 2 hrs., and 3 hrs. more to *Mels*.] *Matt* was the birthplace of the celebrated Swiss naturalist **Oswald Heer** (d. 1883).

The quarries in the *Plattenberg*, a mountain of the *grauwacke* and *clay-slate*, opposite *Matt*, furnish excellent slates for roofing or for writing. Most of the schools in Switzerland are supplied from them. The slate is known to geologists for the beautiful and perfect casts of fossil fish in which it abounds. The lower portion of the valley is unhealthy, as may be learned from the occurrence of *goitre* and *cretinism* (those afflicted with the latter are here called *Tölpel*—*dolt*, *block-head*—); but the inhabitants of the upper extremity are a fine and hardy race.

13 m. **Elm**. Several glacier expeditions can be made from here (*Vorab*, *Hausstock*, *Sardona Pass*, &c.).

This village has obtained a sad celebrity from the great landslip, the most disastrous in its results since the fall of the *Rossberg*, which destroyed the lower hamlet on Sept.

11th, 1881. 83 houses and buildings were destroyed, and 115 lives were lost; the damage was estimated at 41,600l. It was caused by enormous masses of slate-rock detaching themselves from the Tschingelberg and falling nearly 3000 ft. into the valley below. Good climbers may hence ascend the *Hausstock* (10,342 ft.) direct in 5 hrs., or in 4 hrs. from the Panixer Pass, or the *Scheibe* (9587 ft.). The *Vorab* (9925 ft.) is easier and may be ascended in 3 hrs.; *Piz Segnes* (10,178 ft.), and the *Sardonastock* (10,020 ft.) are not difficult and may be taken together in one long day from Elm.

[*Richelli Pass*, about 7 hrs. The rte. from Stachelberg to Elm ascends the *Durnach Thal*, and about 1 m. from the head of that valley turns sharp up the mountain l., or nearly due E., to the *Col* (7425 ft.). The descent on the E. side is for a few minutes very steep to a wild flat basin, then steep again, but with a path, then easy but boggy to the *Sernf Thal*. A guide is useful. The col lies S. of the *Kalkstöckli*, which is S. of the *Kärpfstock*, 9177 ft., the highest point of the *Freiberge*, or group of mountains enclosed by the Linth and *Sernf* valleys.]

[From Elm the *Ramin Grat* or *Foo Pass*, 7313 ft., leads to Sargans in 10 hrs., or Pfäfers in 12. Ascent 4 hrs. by a very rough path, impassable for horses. Fine view. The descent into the *Weisstannen Thal* is not easy to find without a guide. For Sargans that valley is followed to its lower extremity at *Mels*. For Pfäfers it is necessary to turn to the S.E. after passing the first chalet in the *Weisstannen Thal*, and to cross the *Heidel Pass* into the *Calfeuser Thal*.

Two passes lead directly from Elm into the *Calfeuser Thal*. The *Saurenjoch* (9886 ft.) between *Piz Segnes* and the *Saurenstock*, leads direct from Elm to *Vättis*, the sole difficulty apparently being the descent of a steep ice wall of 500 ft. on to the

Sardona Glacier. The *Scheibe Pass*, between the *Saurenstock* and the *Scheibe*, seems to be of similar character.

There is also a more roundabout glacier rte. from the top of the *Segnes Pass*, by the *Flimser Firn*, *Segnes* and *Sardona Glaciers*, to the *Calfeuser Thal*. This is a long and stiff day's work, but very varied and interesting. 11 hrs. to *Vättis*, 2½ hrs. from *Ragatz*.]

The *Segnes Pass* (8613 ft.) from Elm to *Flims* requires 6¾ hrs.' fair walking, but more the reverse way. The path crosses the *Sernf* just below Elm, into the *Unterthal*, and follows a cart-road to some slate-works, 20 min. It then ascends rt. into a gorge. This continues 40 min. to the stream, which descends from the *Segneshorn*. Turning up it l., in 15 min. the traveller emerges upon pastures, exceedingly steep and pathless. Here avoid a track to the rt., and go straight up the slopes S.E. When the *Martinsloch* (which can be easily gained from the *Grisons* side), a hole or natural tunnel through the mountain, is sighted, the way cannot be missed, as the col lies just l. of it. High up, where the grass gives place to rock and stones, the track bears rt., and in 1 hr. 25 min. from the foot of the pastures to the rt. is the *Martinsloch*, through which on four days in the year—March 4 and 5, and September 14 and 15—the sun shines upon the village church of Elm. This orifice is nearly under the peak of the *Segneshorn* or *Piz Segnes*, which is 10,178 ft. above the sea. The rocks of the ridge form a wall, which at one place is weathered into a number of columns called the *Jungfrauen* (Maidens), and is broken down at the col. N.W. the snowy heights of the *Kärpfstock* are well seen, and far away to the S. are the peaks of the *Adula*, and glacier of the *Hinter Rhein* below the *Vogelberg* and *Piz Valrhein*. On the S. side of the pass a steep slope of snow leads down

to the *Flimser Firn*, a small nearly level glacier occupying a hollow in the mountain. This is crossed in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and then a descent made rt. to the bed of an ancient lake, 1 hr. 20 min. from col. The path follows the l. side, passing a fine waterfall, and at the end of basin descends l. to the green Flimser Alp, 25 min., and down its slopes in 1 hr. 20 min. to **Flims**, 20 min. from the beautifully situated and excellent *Kuranstalt Waldhaus-Flims*, on the high road in the Vorder Rhein Valley.

ROUTE 80.

ELM TO ILÁNZ, BY THE PANIXER PASS.

From Elm (Rte. 79), the carriage-road is only carried up the valley for 2 m. From Elm to Ilánz is a walk of 8 hrs.

[In going from Stachelberg by the Richetli Pass, Elm is avoided, as the path to the Panixer is met at the foot of the Richetli, at the chalets of Wallenbrugg, about 4 m. from Elm. But it would be a hard day's work to accomplish both passes, and there is no accommodation short of Panix, fully 10 hrs. from the Baths.]

An hour and a quarter from Elm brings the traveller in sight of the head of the W. branch of the Sernfthal, and in front of the opening to the S., which leads to the Panixer Pass. The ascent occupies $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and for the last two the track is marked by poles. The scenery is desolate; the ground rises in stages, or, as it were, in steps, borne up by precipices. The first of these flats, gained in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the Sernfthal, is the wild Jatz Alp. Here are the last chalets.

The Col (7881 ft.) commands a comprehensive view over the mountains to the south of the Vorder Rhein valley, but is not otherwise remarkable.

The commencement of the descent is marked by poles, and turns W. towards a glacier fed by the snows of the Hausstock. The traveller is then left at the edge of a declivity to find his way down. It is necessary to turn S., and descend the loose, wet, and trackless slope, to gain a path which may be perceived far below on the mountain-pasturage. Before reaching this alp, the stream, just sprung in a considerable volume from its glacier, must be waded through. The track then lies for a time over the half-barren surface of the alp, which is raised on immense precipices above the valley of Panix. It then recrosses the stream (which runs in a deep chasm hardly a yard in width), and ascends for some distance along the face of the precipices on the E., passing one place by a shelf cut out of the rock.

The traveller now reaches a wide green pasturage, and descends towards the S., turning by degrees, first E. and then N.E., so as to double round the head of the ravine. The rest of the way to the village of **Panix** presents no difficulty, though some little embarrassment may be experienced in the woods. Panix is a long 2 hrs. from the col to which it gives its name. It is here worth while to look back upon the pass. All approach seems so barred by precipices that to reach it might be considered impossible.

Below Panix there is a good path, running at a great elevation above the stream, and eventually leading to *Waltensburg*, whence a carriage-road, commanding the most beautiful views over the valley of the Rhine and opposite mountains, descends rapidly to Ilánz. From Panix to Ilánz (Rte. 82) is a walk of 2 hrs.

Suworoff, after the almost incredible march detailed in Rtes. 73, 75, remained like a stag at bay for three or four days at Glarus, engaged in constant skirmishes with the enemy. At length, finding it hopeless to op-

pose a force now so greatly superior in numbers to his own, he adopted the only alternative, of again leading his exhausted and diminished followers over the crest of the Alps. He broke up from his quarters on Oct. 5th. The lateness of the season, the difficulties of the passage, and the vastly superior force pressing on his heels, rendered this a far more hazardous enterprise than that which he had previously accomplished. The miserable path up the valley would barely admit two men abreast: along this the army painfully wound its way in single file. The difficulty of the ascent was greatly increased by a fall of snow; but, as though the hardships of the road were not enough, the indefatigable French allowed the Russians no respite from their harassing assaults. Numbers lay down to perish on the snow; many, slipping on the fragments of slate, and along the rocks, polished by the frost, were hurled over the precipices, while the enemy's bullets were not slow in further thinning their ranks. After five days of toil, and four nights of little repose, since they were spent on the surface of the snow, Suworoff crossed the ridge of Panix, and on Oct. 10th, gained the valley of the Rhine. Even on reaching the descent, many perished in attempting to cross the chasm of the Ranasca Alp. For months the birds and beasts of prey were gorged with their bodies, and the bones of many a warrior are still blanching in the ravines of the Jätzer. Thus terminated a march of 18 days' duration, perhaps the most extraordinary ever made by an army, incessantly engaged, fighting a battle almost every day, and obliged to traverse a country unknown, and completely destitute of resources. This remarkable retreat was accomplished with the loss of all the artillery, the greater part of the beasts of burden, and one-third of the men.

ROUTE 81.

RAGATZ TO COIRE—THE GRISONS —THE ROMONSCH LANGUAGE.

Soon after leaving Ragatz the rly. crosses the Rhine by a covered wooden bridge, and passes out of Canton St. Gall into the Grisons, to

1¼ m. **Maienfeld Stat.**, a little walled town nearly opposite to Ragatz, and 12½ m. from Coire, containing an ancient tower said to have been built in the 4th cent. by the Emperor Constantius. The valley of the Rhine has a grand appearance from this point. The *Falknis* is a conspicuous and striking object N.E. The Rhine alone is unpicturesque, from the width of its bed and the large space of unsightly gravel left bare in summer. Its bed is constantly rising, so as to threaten inundations: the railroad is carried along the rt. bank, crossing the *Landquart*, an impetuous torrent, descending from the valley of Prätigau (Rte. 94). Above Maienfeld, the *H. Landhaus*. The host is a good guide for the Scesaplana, &c.

3¼ m. **Landquart Stat.** [Junction for the branch line to Davos, Rte. 94.] The Completer wine is grown near here. The towers of *Marschlins*, an ancient castle of the Salis family, are seen under the mountain to the E.

Beyond this, the Convent of Pfäfers is visible from the road; the snowy heights of the *Calanda* rise on the opposite bank of the Rhine; and the ruins of feudal castles, perched upon knolls, overlooking the valley, give a picturesque character to the scene. One of the most conspicuous is *Haldenstein*, nearly opposite Coire, and N. of it are the ruins of *Liechtenstein*, ancient seat of that princely family.

6¾ m. **Zizers Stat.**, near which is *Molinära*, the country-seat of the bishops of Coire.

From the valleys on each side proceed torrents, which have borne down débris from the mountains,

and have formed long hills, reaching to the Rhine. The height of these hills, next the mountains, must be several hundred feet. The rly. passes through them before reaching

12½ m. **Coire Terminus**—Germ. *Chur*; Romonsch, *Cuera*—(1936 ft.), capital of the Grisons, the *Curia Raetorum* of the Romans, is an ancient walled town of 9381 Inhab. (2761 Rom. Cath.), about a mile from the Rhine, in a recess formed by the opening of the valley of the Plessur (Schanfigg Thal). In A.D. 452 it was already the seat of a bishopric (founded probably in the second half of the 4th cent.), and its prelates became the most powerful temporal rulers in the neighbouring country, being from 1170 Princes of the Holy Roman Empire. Its prosperity arises from the roads upon which it stands, which form one of the chief channels of communication from Italy into Switzerland and Western Germany. Through Coire pass the goods transported over the great Alpine roads of the Splügen and San Bernardino.

The Protestant town was separated from the Rom. Catholic town by a wall with curious double gates, which each side closed at night.

It is a town of narrow streets, and high whitewashed houses. Entering it by the old gateway (**Oberes Thor**), close to the *Steinbock Hotel*, and turning sharp rt., you reach the Prot. parish **Ch. of St. Martin**. Behind it a steep street leads to the ecclesiastical quarter, or **Hof**, once walled in (till 1806 technically within the Holy Roman Empire), and still entered by a lofty gateway. Within is a square, lined on one side by the **Bishop's Palace**, retaining no ancient features except a very ancient chapel (within the walls of the neighbouring Roman tower of **Marsoel**, or *Martiola*), which, save the external arcading of the S. wall, was built at the end of the 15th cent. Opposite it is the **Rætian Museum** (open to the public on

payment of a fee of 1 fr.), containing a very rich collection of objects connected with Rætia, antiquities, books, MSS., paintings, medals, and natural history collections, including the geological collection of the old monk Placidus à Spescha (Rte. 82), and a fragment of a 'Dance of Death' (attributed by some to the younger Holbein) removed from the bishop's palace. In front is the

Dom, or Ch. of St. Lucius, built between 1178 and 1282 on the site of an older church. It is remarkable as showing a combination of Gothic methods and forms of construction with Romanesque details, the numerous carvings displaying strong Italian influences, particularly the statues of the Four Evangelists, standing on lions, which flank the W. door. The crypt is older than the present building. The choir is raised on steps, leaving open to the nave the crypt beneath, which rests on a single pier, the base a monster. The fine carved wooden high altar is a work of the end of the 15th cent. There are singular old carvings (altar-piece or reredos) and paintings, and the simple but impressive sarcophagus of Bishop Ortlieb von Brandis (d. 1491), a splendid stone Tabernacle (dated 1484), with metal door, and two other fine shrines. Several of the chapels contain pictures attributed to *A. Dürer* and *Cranach*, and there is also a painting of St. Aloysius by *Angelica Kaufmann*, painter and R.A., who was born at Coire, in 1741. In one of the aisles is buried George Jenatsch (d. 1637), one of the most remarkable personages in Grisons history. In the *sacristy* are preserved many treasures of mediæval art of great interest—church-plate, paintings, ivories, wood-carvings, vestments of unusual beauty and excellence of embroidery, besides charters from the 7th cent. onwards.

The (Prot.) **Ch. of St. Regula** was built in 1500. The **Seminary** is in the (rebuilt since the fire of

1811) buildings of the very ancient monastic foundation of St. Lucius (tradit. founded in 2nd cent., certainly existing in 6th cent.), occupied 1140-1807 by Premonstratensian canons regular. The ch. of St. Lucius was rebuilt in 1811, but still retains its ancient crypt. The name of **Lucius** is so closely connected with Chur that it is worth while to state briefly the results of recent historical researches on the matter. The notion of a Lucius at Chur most probably arose from a false reading of the name of Lucius of Cyrene (mentioned in chap. 13 of the *Acts*) as 'curiensis' instead of 'Cyrenensis,' or 'Cirinensis,' combined with vague recollections of the Roman general Lucius Munatius Plancus, who about B. C. 42 first conquered Rætia. The bringing of Lucius, a British king, from Britain, is most probably to be explained by the idea that as most of the apostles of what later became Switzerland were Irish missionaries, the apostle of Chur ought also to have come from the British islands. The whole story of the existence (at the end of the 2nd cent.) of a Christian King Lucius in Britain has been proved to have arisen in Rome in the 5th or 6th cent., and to have been introduced by Bede in the 8th cent. into England, while the detailed legend took form between the 9th and 12th cents.

On the **Regierungs Platz** is a modern monument in memory of the alleged union of the Three Rætian Leagues at Vazerol in 1471.

The **Rosenhügel**, a public walk on the Julier road, $\frac{1}{4}$ m., commands a beautiful view of Coire; and the *Mittenberg*, N.E. (3629 ft.) ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. on the way, picturesque old rock chapel of St. Lucius), to the top of which a path will take the traveller in 2 hrs., views up and down the valley of the Rhine. To the *mineral springs* of *Pasugg*, I. of the Julier road, and to the *Scalära Tobel*, a wild ravine opening on the Ragatz

road, are walks of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The *Calanda*, 9213 ft., can be more easily ascended from Coire than from Pfäfers.

The Romonsch Language.

The **Romonsch** (properly the *Ræto-Romonsch*, *Romansch* is a wrong form) **Language** is one of those which, in the course of the Middle Ages, took their rise from the common or Rustic Latin (*Lingua Romana rustica*) spoken in different parts of the Roman empire in Europe, such as French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. The Provençal of the S. of France is another, and Roumanian is a third of these tongues still existing. The *Ræto-Romonsch* was at one time spoken all through the Roman province of *Rætia*, which included the modern countries of the Grisons, the Tyrol, and the adjacent districts of Switzerland and S. Germany, where many Romonsch proper names of places still remain, though the inhabitants speak German. Besides a considerable mixture of pure German, the *Ræto-Romonsch* contains several hundred words, relating to Alpine life and occupations, of Celtic origin, for the old connection with the Etruscan is now generally abandoned. The character of the Romonsch language has never been better described than by the old geographer Sebastian Münster of Basel in his *Cosmographia Universalis*, 1543 (the first mention of the district in a general work), 'ntuntur magis Longobardiâ quàm Germanicâ linguâ,' for Romonsch is probably only an early form of the Lombard dialect, carried up into the Engadine by its first settlers, and preserved there free from any large foreign admixture (till lately), owing to the remoteness of the valley, which has always maintained more frequent communication with Lombardy than with Rætia, of which, speaking strictly, it never formed part.

The population of the Grisons, in 1888, amounted to 96,235, of whom 37,078 speak Romonsch, 44,271 Ger-

man, and 13,957 Italian (in the S. districts of Mesocco, Bregaglia, and Poschiavo). As regards grammatical differences, the Romonsch of the Grisons is divided into two principal dialects, which prevail in—1. The Engadine; 2. The Oberland, or valley of the Vorder Rhein, and the districts of Thusis and Filisur. The former is properly known as *Ladin*, a slightly different dialect of which is still spoken in certain valleys of S. Tyrol. The latter is specially known as *Romonsch*, and is split into several sub-dialects, particularly that spoken in the Vorder Rhein valley and that spoken in the Domleschg or Thusis valley, and at Filisur. The dialect of the Oberhalbstein is the transition-dialect from Romonsch to Ladin.

The literature of the Ræto-Romonsch language dates back to the latter half of the 15th cent., beginning with popular songs relating to warlike exploits, succeeded in 1527 by an epic poem on the Musso war in the upper Engadine dialect (which was not printed till 1865), by Johann von Travers, a chief actor in the events he describes. The first printed book was a translation (published 1552) of a German Catechism, printed at Poschiavo, as was also the next, the translation of the New Testament both into the dialect of the Upper Engadine by Giachem Biffurun, a lawyer of Samâden. The latter was published 1560, and had great influence in the extensive spread of the Reformation through the whole Rætian valley of the Inn. It was followed by other translations of the whole Bible, by books of prayer, catechisms, &c., throughout the Romonsch Grisons. The third book was Ulrich Campell's Psalms (published 1562) in the Lower Engadine dialect; and the example set by the Protestants was quickly followed by the Roman Catholics. Consult Dr. F. Rausch's excellent history of the Ræto-Romonsch literature, published in 1870 at Frankfort.

Most of the inhabitants of the Grisons are bilingual, and if they speak Romonsch, speak Italian or German likewise. There are three Romonsch newspapers published at Samâden, Schuls, and Disentis in the dialects of the Upper and Lower Engadine and Oberland respectively, forming part of an attempt to maintain a mountain dialect of very great historical interest, which is unfortunately disappearing before its mightier neighbours, German and Italian.

The traveller in the Grisons may be reminded that the Romonsch names of places, of two syllables, generally have the accent on the last syllable, as Ardéz, Lavín, Ragátz, Sargáns, and that the Romonsch names of many places differ entirely from the German: e.g. Disentis, *Rom.* Mustèr; Brigels, *Rom.* Breil; Waltensburg, *Rom.* Uors la foppa; Ems, *Rom.* Domat; Ilánz, *Rom.* Glion.

History and Government of the Graubünden or Grisons.—For many centuries after the break-up of the Carolingian Empire, that part of Rætia now called Graubünden groaned under the tyranny of almost numberless petty lords. The best notion of the state of society which existed during this period may be formed from the number of ruined feudal castles which stud, not only the main valleys of the Rhine, but even the lateral valleys and gorges of the Rætian Alps. At last the peasants threw off the yoke of the nobles—with less violence than might have been expected, chiefly because the great ecclesiastical potentates, the bishop of Coire, the abbot of Disentis, and some of the more influential barons, sided with the peasants, directing, instead of opposing, the popular feeling.

The result of this was the Grison Confederation, not definitely constituted till 1524 (and quite distinct from the Swiss Confederation), composed of *Three Leagues* (Bünden)—the

Upper or Grey League (Ober, or Graue Bund), 1395 (named, not, as is commonly said, from the simple grey home-spun coats of those by whom it was formed, but because it included several counts, Grafen); the League of God's House (Ca Dè in Romonsch, in German Gotteshaus Bund), so called from the church of Coire, the head and capital of this league, 1367; and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions (Zehn Gerichte), of which Davos was chief town (1436).

The government produced by this revolution presented a remarkable example of the sovereignty of the people and of universal suffrage. Every Commune (Gemeinde) or parish became an independent commonwealth, with a government of its own, with peculiar rights and privileges. Several of them were joined together in larger groups called *Hochgerichte*, of which there were 26, forming the sovereign units. Each had its own general assembly, in which every citizen of the age of 18, sometimes younger, had a vote, and by which the magistrates and authorities, down to the parson and school-master, were elected, besides electing delegates to the Diet, approved or rejected ALL acts and measures of the Diet, which was simply a meeting of envoys. Two great families, those of Planta and De Salis, in the end, long monopolised the chief influence, as well as the patronage and offices, in the federal government, as in their own league, that of the Ca Dè.

In 1497 the Ober Bund, and in 1498 the Ca Dè, concluded a permanent alliance with the Swiss. The liberty of the Grisons was established against the House of Austria by the battle of the Malserheide, 1499. In 1512 the Grisons conquered Chiavenna and the Valtellina, which they ruled often very harshly until 1798. At the Reformation the Ober Bund retained the old faith, to a far

greater degree than the other leagues. In 1803 the Grisons became a Swiss canton by Napoleon's Act of Mediation, having been hitherto a sister Confederation. For a thorough and accurate history of each valley and district up to the 16th cent., see Dr. P. C. von Planta's invaluable *Die Currätischen Herrschaften in der Feudalzeit* (Berne, 1881).

A new local and administrative organization was introduced in June, 1851. According to this, the old historic names and divisions are abolished, and the canton was portioned out into 14 districts, 39 circles, and 205 communes or parishes.

ROUTE 82.

COIRE, UP THE VALLEY OF THE VORDER RHEIN, TO DISENTIS, AND ACROSS THE OBERALP PASS TO ANDERMATT.

Eng. m.

	Coire
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Reichenau
20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ilánz
31 $\frac{3}{4}$	Trons
39 $\frac{1}{4}$	Disentis
58 $\frac{3}{4}$	Andermatt

Carriage-road to Andermatt. Good Inns at Waldhaus-Flims, Ilánz, Trons, Disentis, and Sedrun. The road over the Oberalp Pass itself was made in 1863-4, in continuation of the road across the Furka to Brieg, thus giving carriage communication between the valley of the Rhine and the valley of the Rhone.

As far as Disentis the scenery is varied and beautiful; in parts very fine. Thence to Andermatt the road is chiefly over open Alpine pastures. The number of small castles on heights is remarkable; it is as much the castellated Rhine here as below Mayence. From Coire to

6½ m. **Reichenau**, see Rte. 87. Here the Splügen and San Bernardino road, as well as that by the Schyn Pass to the Julier and Albula road at Tiefenkasten, diverge up the valley of the *Hinter Rhein*, at the entrance of which is the castle of Rhäzuns.

The road to Andermatt follows the valley of the *Vorder Rhein*.

The carriage-road strikes up the side of the hills through the village of *Tamins* directly over Reichenau. Hence the traveller enjoys a beautiful view of both valleys of the Rhine. The river runs between cliffs, and the road, leaving the Rhine, twists and rises on the mountain through *Trins*, with ruins of *Hohentrins*, a castle said to have been built by Pepin d'Héristal, and *Mulins*, passing l. the *Flimser See*, to

13½ m. **Flims** (Rom. *Flem*), a village under the precipices of the *Flimserstein*, possibly named from the number of sources around it, *ad flumina*. [Rt. the path to Elm, by the Segnes Pass (Rte. 79), 7 hrs., guide 10 fr.] In the castle is some curious wood-carving. ¼ m. beyond Flims, at Waldhäuser, is (3719 ft.) the excellent

H. & P. Waldhaus, a *Luft* and *Molken Cur*, and the *H. & P. Segnes*, on the verge of a great pine forest called *Mutta Wald*. The road passes through this wood (which serves as the boundary between two sub-dialects of Romonsch, those of Ilánz and Disentis, spoken respectively by Protestants and Roman Catholics, and said to have been stereotyped by the issue of Protestant (1612) and Roman Catholic (1615) Catechisms, perhaps a unique case of the coincidence of religious and dialectal differences), with the *Cauma See* in a deep hollow l. (it contains a warm spring); then close to the grand ravine of the *Laaxer Tobel* to

16¾ m. **Laax**. Here are two old châteaux. From this village the road descends a hill of 3 m., with

fine view of *Piz Riein*, *Piz Fess*, and *Piz Mundaun*, passing *Löwenberg* (rt.), once a castle of the bishops of Coire, to

20½ m. **Ilánz** (2356 ft.) (in Romonsch, *Glion*). Ilánz was the capital of the Graue Bund, and is beautifully situated astride the Rhine at the entrance of the *Lugnetz Thal*, and in full view of *Piz Tumbif* (or *Brigelserhorn*), above Trons. Its 802 Inhab. speak Romonsch, and this dialect prevails in a large portion of the valley, while German is spoken in the mountain villages. The *parish ch.* was finished 1518, but the *ch.* of St. Martin, outside the village, is probably older, though its E. end has been rebuilt. Many fine old houses, in a state of dilapidation, prove that Ilánz was once the abode of noble families. Here in 1524 the first recorded union of the three Rætian Leagues was made, and not at Vazerol in 1471 (Rte. 92).

[Walks—to *Fellers*, ¾ hr.; thence to *Crap St. Gion* (7625 ft.), 2 hrs.—to *Ladir* and *Ruschein*, all on the mountain side N. Beautiful views.

Piz Mundaun (6775 ft.) to the S., commands a fine panoramic view. The top is easily reached in 3 hrs., and the *Inn* at St. Carlo in 2. To the *Frauenthor*, 1 hr. (Rte. 86).

By the *Lugnetz Thal* and *Valsarberg Pass* to *Hinterrhein* or *Splügen* (Rte. 89). By the same valley there are passages to *Olivone*, in *Val Blenio* (Rte. 86). The *Panixer Pass* to *Elm* from *Waltensburg* (Rte. 80). The *Kistengrat* to *Stachelberg* from *Brigels* (Rte. 78). To *Thusis* or *Splügen* a day's walk of 10 or 11 hrs. by the rt. bank of the Rhine and the *Safien Thal* (Rte. 90).]

From Ilánz those on foot can take a path over the mountains, under *Piz Mundaun*, through a district called *Obersaxen*, to Trons; but it is not easy to find the way, and there are ravines or *Graben* to cross. Proceeding by road:—

The Rhine is crossed to *Tavanasa*, and the road runs under wooded precipices to

31 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Trons** or *Truns* (Rom. *Trun*), a village in a singularly beautiful situation under *Piz Tumbif*. Its 983 Inhab. are Rom. Cath., and speak Romonsch. Abandoned iron-works in the vicinity. Trons is chiefly remarkable, however, as the cradle of liberty among the Rætian Alps.

At the entrance of the village, on the side of Ilánz, stood, till 1870, the decayed but venerated fragment of a *sycamore*, beneath whose once-spreading branches the deputies of the peasants met the nobles who were favourable to their cause, on March 16, 1424, and took the oath of fidelity to one another, and to their free constitution then established. According to tradition this remarkable oath was administered by the abbot of Disentis. The confederates swore 'to be and to continue good and true friends; to hold together in war and in peace; to maintain each man his own rights by law, and not by the strong hand; to withstand all lawless violence; and to punish the unruly who will not obey the sentence of the law.' Such was the definite constitution of the GREY LEAGUE, *Graue Bund*, the beginnings of which date back to 1395. Close to the sycamore tree stands the little *Chapel of St. Anna*, the portico adorned with Bible texts, 'In libertatem vocati estis;' 'Ubi Spiritus Domini, ibi Libertas;' 'In te speraverunt Patres;' &c., and with two fresco paintings. One represents the first formation of the League, the principal figures being the Abbot of Disentis, in the robes of his order; the Count of Sax, with a white flowing beard; and the Lord of Rhäziins. The other picture shows the renewal of the oath in 1778: the deputies here appear with starched frills, and hair powdered and frizzled; in silk stockings and with walking-sticks.

View from the ch. of Sta. Maria above the village.

[From Trons the *Piz Urlaun* (11,060 ft.), S. of the Tödi, and the third of that group in height, was ascended as early as 1793 by Placidus à Spescha. The rte. lies up the centre of the Pantaiglas Glacier (which in itself is worth visiting), by the E. face of the S. arête, and then by that arête to the top. It has been more recently climbed in about 6 hrs.

Piz Tumbif.--This peak (10,060 ft.) can be ascended without much difficulty. Carriage to the foot of the hill to Brigels, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; thence walk to Waltensburg, 1 hr.; Brigels, 1 hr.; foot of peak, 3 hrs.; up steep glacier to saddle, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; along the ridge to the point, about 20 min. The highest point of the ridge, called *Kavestrau* (10,663 ft.), can be reached only by a long and very difficult arête.]

The inhabitants of the upper part of the valley, about Disentis, are Roman Catholics. The mountains which bound it change from limestone to primitive rock, and give a different character to its scenery. The road is bold.

Opposite (35 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.) **Somvix** (Rom. *Somvitg*), abounding in cherry-trees, is the opening of *Val Somvix*, wild and savage, and well worth exploring. [About 1 hr. up the valley is *Teniger Bad*, where rude baths are found, and in about another hour *Val Lavaz*, with the *Lavaz Joch* at its head. This is a very interesting pass (8232 ft.) leading to the Lukmanier road at Curaglia, and commanding a splendid view of the Lavaz Glacier. At the upper end of the Val Somvix are the passes of the *Greina* to Olivone, and the *Diesrut* to Val Lugnetz and Ilánz (Rte. 86).] Somvix ch.-tower is lofty and picturesque. There are paintings on the ch.-yard porch, and devices on some of the houses. Nearer Disentis is a dark, steep forest, with Alpine cedars, and here a wooden

bridge, 160 ft. above the stream, and 210 ft. long, carries the road over the grand *Ruseiner Tobel*.

39 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Disentis** (3772 ft.).

The *Benedictine Abbey* of Disentis (Rom. *Mustèr* ; Lat. *Monasterium*), one of the oldest ecclesiastical establishments in Switzerland, founded in 614, it is said, by the Irish monk Sigisbert, a disciple of St. Columban, was the nucleus of early civilization in this wild and remote country. It stands on a terrace, about 3800 ft. above the sea, with a village clustered round its base, and at the junction of the two Alpine torrents which unite to form the Vorder Rhein. It is protected by a forest from falling avalanches, but has twice been burned in modern times ; first, in 1799, when the French destroyed it, together with the library formed in the 7th and 8th centuries, and again in 1846. It was rebuilt, and is now in part (there being still a few monks left) used as a school for the canton, and has an imposing appearance, from its size and position, towering above the humble village, as its rich and powerful abbots (in 1570 the abbot became a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire), in the Middle Ages, lorded it over their vassals. In 1424, Abbot Peter of Pontaningen was one of the founders of the Ober Bund, who met under the sycamore at Trons. Among the possessions of the abbey from the earliest times was the valley of Urseren. Placidus à Spescha (1752-1835), the first explorer of the neighbouring mountains, was long an inmate of the monastery.

Newspapers are published here in the Romansch dialect.

View, up the Lukmanier pass, of *Piz Scopi* ; further l. is *Piz Cristallina*. *Piz Muraun* (9512 ft.), opposite the Ruseiner Tobel, may be ascended, and commands a fine view. You can ride halfway.

[The carriage-road over the *Lukmanier* (Rte. 85) runs up the Medelser Thal by the hospice of Santa Maria,

to Biasca, to which place a diligence runs daily in 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from Disentis ; from Santa Maria there is a path over the *Uomo Pass* and down the Val Piora to Airolo, 6 hrs. (Rte. 84). From Disentis by Val Rusein and the *Sand Grat*, to the Baths of Stachelberg (Rte. 77). Ascent of the *Tödi* from the Val Rusein by the Porta da Spescha or Porta da Gliems (Rte. 74). The *Brunni Pass*, to the head of the Maderaner Thal ; and the *Krüzli Pass* to Amsteg, 10 hrs.' good walking (Rte. 83).]

At Disentis the Medels (or Middle) Rhein, joins the Vorder Rhein.

The road from Disentis to the Oberalp Pass leaves the Medelser Thal on the l., and ascends the vale of Tavétsch by the l. bank of the Vorder Rhein, now reduced in breadth and volume to a mountain-torrent.

44 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Sedrûn** (4597 ft.)—Rom. *Tavétsch*—the chief place in the upper valley. Rt. Val Strim leading to the Krüzli Pass, and the *Oberalpstock* (Rte. 83).

46 m. **Ruèras**—Rom. *St. Giacomo*. On a hill nearly surrounded by the Rhine stand the ruins of the *Castle of Pultmenga* or *Pontaningen*. [From this point a path, now disused, called the *summer path*, diverges to the rt., to the *Pass da Tiarms* (7067 ft.) leading direct to the Oberalp See.]

Above Ruèras a narrow gorge opens on the valley, which is here dreadfully exposed to avalanches. In 1808 one fell from the Culmatsch upon the village of Selva, and killed 42 human beings and 237 head of cattle. The carriage-road is carried through

48 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Tschamut**, or *Chiamut* (5410 ft.), the last village in the Tavétsch provided with a church. The valley of Tavétsch is the cradle of the Vorder Rhein, fed by 3 branches, having their sources in the mountains which wall in its upper extremity ; the *Crispalt*, N. ; the *Six Madun* (Badus), and the Val *Cornera*, S. ; the *Rienzenstock* and

Schneehühnerstock, N.W. The S. branch, which is considered the true source, is the outflow from two small lakes, the *L. de Siarra* and the *L. Toma* (about 2 hrs.' walk), the latter 7691 ft. above the sea, on the N. flank of the Six Madun. At Tschamut one of the branches is crossed, after which, adieu to the Rhine.

The carriage-road, adopting a line more safe from avalanches than the old winter path, ascends the Val Surpalix by ten sweeping zigzags, and, crossing the boundary of Canton Uri, reaches

The *Oberalp Pass*, 6719 ft. above the sea. On the opposite side, a small lake, famed for its trout, lies at the foot of the traveller. This is the *Oberalp See*, one of the head-waters of the Reuss: it is beset with bogs, and was the scene of a struggle between the French and Austrians in 1799. Fortifications have lately been constructed on the pass. The road skirts the N. shore of the lake. The vale of Urseren, with Hospenthal in the distance, and the *Hotel* on the Furka, now open to view, and a long descent by well-engineered zigzags, which may be much abridged by the pedestrian, first through a bare valley of pastures, and then down a broken declivity, brings the traveller to

58 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Andermatt**, on the St. Gotthard road (Rte. 34), 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. (35 min. in diligence), above Göschenen Station on the rly. (Rte. 34 A).

ROUTE 83.

THE MADERANER THAL—KRÜZLI PASS TO DISENTIS.

The **Maderaner Thal**, though a singularly picturesque Alpine valley, was comparatively neglected until (in 1865) a good mountain hotel and pension was opened 3 hrs. by bridle-path from Amsteg, in the

centre of the finest scenery. The valley terminates E. in the *Hüfi Glacier*, and a snow-field of enormous extent, of which the summit, called *Clariden Grat*, connects the Catschaurauls on the S. with the Claridenstock on the N. The sides of the valley, descending from these heights, are formed on the N. by the Scheerhorn, Klein Ruchen, Gr. Ruchen, Gr. Windgälle, and Kl. Windgälle; on the S. by the Düsstock, Oberalpstock, and Brisenstock. A steep ascent from Amsteg of 15 or 20 min., through the forest, lands the traveller abruptly on the first and most beautiful stage of the Maderaner Thal, where the valley is not only charming in its scenery, but richly fertile—quite a bower of fruit and walnut trees and flowers. At the entrance stands the little chapel of St. Antony, and further on the hamlet of *Bristen*; its chalets perched on broken ground, above a rocky dell, where, in the din and spray of the roaring *Kärstelenbach*, a little bridge is crossed. This is one of the prettiest spots in the valley. [From the chapel a level path, commanding fine views, bears round the base of the Bristenstock to the St. Gotthard road, at the second bridge above Amsteg; a most useful short cut for pedestrians ascending the Reussthal.] Further on, the Krüzli rte. diverges rt. up a lateral glen, and l. a path climbs to the pastures below the Windgällen, where there is a small lake, the beautiful *Golzeren See*, 2 hrs. from Amsteg. Higher up, between the Windgällen, stretches one of those curious limestone plateaux, locally called *Schratten*, rent by deep fissures. [From the S.E. corner of the Golzeren See is a steep path direct into the Maderaner Thal.] From this point of the path the cliffs on the l. conceal the Windgälle, but on the rt. the mountains rise in precipices and gloomy peaks. A long and rapid ascent by the side of a gorge, through which the torrent thunders and falls, leads to a higher region of forest. The path is

very beautiful, and shortly opens a view of the *Inn* on a distant knoll deep in the woods. The stream is crossed for the last time near the chalets of *Stössli*, and mounting among the pines, by the chalets of *Waldibalm*, the path reaches the comfortable hotel

Zum Schweizerischen Alpen Club, with a beautiful view down the valley. This is a convenient starting-point for the *Clariden Grat*, and other high passes and ascents. It is much used as a *pension*. There are walks and seats in the wood, and a path in 1 hr. to the *Hüfi Glacier*, remarkable for the purity of its ice and the grandeur of its ice-fall (not seen from the path). The scenery is magnificently Alpine, and there are many waterfalls. A hut has been built near the *Hüfi Glacier*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. above the hotel, by the Swiss Alpine Club, but mountaineers of moderate activity will find the *Inn* a sufficiently high starting-point. A good walker can reach *Amsteg* from the *Inn* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. A longer way of returning is by the *Golzeren See*, by path towards the *Hüfi Glacier*, and ascent 1. to the *Gnof Alp*, then along the *Stäfel Alp*, passing high above the hotel. There is a rough way up the precipice below *Waldibalm*.

Among numerous **Expeditions** to be made in one day by mountaineers with guides from this *Inn* are the following:—

Ascents of the *Scheerhorn*, 10,814 ft., *Oberalpstock*, 10,924 ft., *Düssistock*, 10,703 ft., *Gross Ruchen*, 10,289 ft., *Grosse Windgälle*, 10,473 ft., and *Kleine Windgälle*, 9804 ft.

Brunni Pass (8977 ft.) to *Disentis*, crossing the *Brunni Glacier*, 9 hrs.; guide 20 fr. From the pass the *Oberalpstock* can be climbed in 2 hrs.

Scheer Joch or *Kammilücke* (9244 ft.), to the head of the *Schächenthal* and the *Klausen Pass* rte., crossing the

ridge between the *Scheerhorn* and the *Kammlistock*, 10,788 ft.

Ruchen Joch or *Ruchenkehlen Pass* (8790 ft.) to *Unterschächen* on the *Klausen Pass* rte., in 8 hrs. It lies between the *Gross* and *Klein Ruchen*. Ascent at first on steep slopes above the *Hüfi Gl.* Descent over slaty *débris*.

The *Clariden Grat* to the Baths of *Stachelberg* (Rte. 74).

The *Krüzli Pass*, from *Amsteg* to *Disentis*, in 8 hrs., is easy to the pedestrian, but not practicable for horses. It is a very stony and rough pass. About 1 hr. from *Amsteg*, and some way beyond *Bristen*, the path, crossing the *Kärstelenbach*, and then the stream from the *Etzli Thal*, below a cascade, mounts to that valley by a considerable ascent. The first bridge over its stream, above the fall, is not crossed, but the three following are. The scenery of the rugged forest is truly Alpine. On the W. rises the *Bristenstock*, on the E. the *Oberalpstock* and *Weitenalpstock*. Passing a narrow defile the traveller emerges into a wild barren valley, at the chalets of *Etzliboden*, where the third bridge is crossed (about 2 hrs. from *Amsteg*). The last trees are passed, and the path mounts continually for nearly 2 hrs. along the W. flank of a naked desolate mountain. It skirts on its way, in the bed of the stream, the remains of an immense avalanche which fell 1849—a mass of rocks, probably half a mile long. Beside it stands a cross. After a steep ascent, the traveller enters a small marshy basin, where the valley changes its direction from S. to E. At this point the rte. to the *Krüzli* turns to the l., passing the stream by a bridge, and ascending to the East. The track is not here perceptible, but it soon appears.

[It is well worth while to follow the valley for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the basin just mentioned, instead of immediately leaving it for the pass. The river is pursued towards the W.,

till it is lost in a short defile beneath the snow with which the bed is choked. Gigantic blocks, heaped one above another, form one side of this cleft. It is utterly sterile, and a mere receptacle for fallen rocks and snow. The glaciers of the *Piz Giuf* and *Mutsch* sweep down upon it; craggy mountains of the boldest elevation girdle it in.]

The track to the Krüzli continues to ascend E. up an uneven slope, until it reaches the opening of a high, short valley, by following which the summit is to be gained. From this point there is an unexpected view of the bay of Uri. The last ascent is rough, the ground being covered with loose blocks, alternating with patches of snow. The track only appears at intervals, generally upon the snow; but the course of the little valley is in itself a guide. The crest of the pass, marked by a pole, is reached in 5 hrs. direct from Amsteg, or $6\frac{1}{2}$, allowing halts to enjoy the view, and is 7700 ft. above the sea.

The views from the Krüzli are on both sides extremely savage, but particularly those to the N.—of the *Weitenalpstock*, a neighbour and rival of the *Oberalpstock*.

It is a rough descent into the *Val Strim* down a steep declivity, broken by jutting crags, between which is an occasional goat-track. Neither is the path down the valley—when its bed is attained, and the ice-cold river, just sprung from its glaciers, crossed—anything like a good path. It requires two long and rather fatiguing hrs. from the summit to reach the village of Sedrûn or Tavétsch in the valley of the Vorder Rhein (Rte. 82). The valley of Strim is uninhabited, and its nakedness is not relieved by a single tree, not even a stunted fir.

From the head of the Val Strim the summit of the *Oberalpstock* (10,924 ft.) may be gained in 3 hrs. by a long and direct, but not difficult, climb by way of the Calmut and the gla-

cier on the S. face of the peak. Hence it is possible to take the peak on the way from Sedrûn to Amsteg in a day of about 10 hrs. for good walkers. The view is very fine, especially towards the Tödi. It is more direct to go from the foot of the peak to the Etzli Thal by the *Oberalpstock*, between the *Weitenalpstock* and the *Oberalpstock*; but this would probably take longer than to cross the Krüzli Pass after making the ascent of the peak, first climbed from the Grisons side, but by a rather different rte., about 1790 by the old monk Placidus à Spescha.

ROUTE 84.

DISENTIS TO AIROLO, BY THE UOMO PASS.

As far as the hospice of Santa Maria, the way to this pass is the same as that to the Lukmanier (Rte. 85). At Sta. Maria ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. by diligence from Disentis or from Olivone) the barren little valley of Termine opens S.W. and leads to the *Uomo Pass*. The path mounts the rt. bank of the stream which waters this valley. There is no difficulty, but the ascent is rough, rapid, and continuous. The summit of the pass (7258 ft.) is reached easily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Sta. Maria. The ground is flat and boggy, and not adapted for a path: it is accordingly traced along a gentle slope in the S. edge of the marsh, where there are one or two rude chalets.

The descent is scarcely begun before a commanding view of the knot of the St. Gotthard Alps opens out in front. The track lies down the pastures of the Val Piora, which produce a cheese of considerable repute in the canton. The declivity is at first rapid, but soon reaches a little plain. [Hence the *Columbe Pass* leads E. to the Lukmanier road at Casaccia, and is a useful short cut

for any one going from Olivone to Airolo.] and *Lake of Cadagno*, and then past the chapel of San Carlo goes along the N. shore of the *Lake of Ritom*, one of the largest high Alpine tarns, 6001 ft. Here a large *Inn* (**Hôtel Piora**) has been opened. The neighbouring mountains abound in crystals and fossils, and command fine views of the Bernese Alps and Monte Rosa, the ascent of the *Taneda* (9760 ft.) being specially recommended (3 hrs. from *Inn*).

The descent from the lake is abrupt and long, the river forming in quick succession three very fine falls.

After passing the third fall, the path is fairly out of the Val Piora, and on the slopes leading down into the Val Leventina, having been throughout the descent on the rt. bank of the stream, which it now abandons, turning due W. at the hamlet of Altanca (*Inn*). The rest of the way is very interesting. The Val Leventina and the St. Gotthard road lie far below the traveller, whose course is high on the slopes of the mountain to the village of Madrano. Here the Val Canaria breaks the side of the chain: the path descends, crosses the stream of that valley, and falls into the St. Gotthard road a little below Airolo, reached in 6 hrs. from *Santa Maria*.

There is a little-known pass from Santa Maria direct to Madrano, called the *Bocca di Cadlimo* or *Canaria Pass* (8320 ft.), which ascends the Val Cadlimo and descends by the Val Canaria. The scenery is said to be very fine; it is about the same length as the Uomo Pass.

ROUTE 85.

THE LUKMANIER PASS—DISENTIS TO OLIVONE IN THE VAL BLENIO.

Miles.	
24 . . .	Olivone
38 $\frac{1}{4}$. . .	Biasca

A carriage-road has been made over this pass, passing through 12 tunnels before reaching Curaglia. In the execution of these works rich deposits of crystals have been found. Though known to the Romans, and frequented in the Middle Ages (the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa crossing it in 1164 and 1186), the old pass has been little used in modern times. Lately it acquired notoriety from the facilities it offers for the construction of a rly. through the Alps. A succession of comparatively level valleys lead on either side to the summit, which could be pierced by a tunnel of 15 m., a rival scheme to that finally adopted by the St. Gotthard. The carriage-road was constructed between 1871 and 1877.

The **Medelser Thal**, up which this rte. lies as far as Sta. Maria, runs in a direction nearly S. from Disentis, and is traversed through its whole length by the Mittel or Medelser Rhein. The entrance is a rocky wooded gorge, through which the new carriage-road passes: in this defile the Rhine forms two cascades.

The scenery of this portion of the road rivals that of the Via Mala.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Curaglia** is a village on the rt. bank of the M. Rhein, placed just above the influx of the torrent from the Medelser Glacier, a very extensive ice-field spread around the peaks of the *Piz Medel* and *Piz Cristallina*, and best reached from the hamlet of Fuorns. A little further the river is crossed to

4 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Platta**, the principal place in the valley. In 1 hr. more a spot is reached, whence looking back, the view of the Tödi is superb. The traveller then passes *Fuorns* and *Acla* to *Perdatsch* at the opening of the savage Val Cristallina, which runs in a S.E. direction, and sends forth one branch of the Mittel Rhein. It is celebrated for its rock-crystals, of which the shrine of San Carlo Borromeo, in the Duomo

of Milan, is made. [It divides into two branches, *V. Casaccia* running S., *V. Ufjern* (Rom. for *Inferno*) E.; at the head of each are passes to Olivone. The highest peaks of the Medelser Gebirge, *Piz Medel* (10,509 ft.), and *Cima Camadra* (10,417 ft.), are all easy of access to climbers with guides and rope, the easiest rte. being from the head of the Ufjern glen, the most direct by the Val Plattas above Curaglia.] Below Perdatsch the Mittel Rhein plunges, in a fall of 100 ft., into a deep gulf. The ascent now becomes more rapid, and the scenery wilder and finer. The little hospices of *St. Gion* and *St. Gall*, each with its warning bell, are passed, and in about 5 hrs.' walk ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. by diligence) from Disentis, Sta. Maria is reached. Here four streams unite to form the Mittel Rhein, the principal affluent flowing from the W., by the Val Cadlimo, from a small lake at the foot of the Monte Scuro.

11 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Sta. Maria**, at a height of 6044 ft., is a hospice (founded by Abbot John III. of Disentis in 1374; the present building dates from 1774), fair and cheap, kept up for the benefit of travellers, and provides accommodation for man and beast. S.W. of it is the Val Termine leading to the *Uomo* and *Canaria Passes* (Rte. 84); and E. the *Scopi* (10,499 ft.), which may be ascended in 4 hrs., as may also the *Piz Rondadura* (9905 ft.) to the W. In a southerly direction a walk of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. brings the traveller to the pass of the

13 m. **Lukmanier** (in Latin, *Mons Lucumonis* or *Barnabae*; in Romansch, *Lukmajn*, or *Culm Sta. Maria*), 6290 ft. above the sea, the lowest passage over the main chain between the Col des Echelles de Plampinet and Maloja. Poles mark the direction of the road across the col, and a cross on the summit the boundary of the Grisons and Tessin. Hence the road to Olivone and the Val Blenio descends Val Casaccia to the burnt ruins of the hospice of

14 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Casaccia**; and a few miles lower, to that of

21 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Camperio**, both founded, it is said, by San Carlo Borromeo, for the reception of travellers.

The first glimpse of the tower and plain of

24 m. **Olivone**, 2930 ft., the highest village in Val Blenio, from the wooded steep of the Lukmanier, is very striking, the descent to it beautiful, and the village itself one of the most charming spots in the Alps. Olivone is a good starting-point for excursions in the Rheinwald and Medelser groups.

[Besides the Lukmanier, the Diesrut and Greina Passes lead N. to the Vorder Rheinthal (Rte. 86) and the Scaradra Pass W. to the extreme head of the Lugnetz Thal (Rte. 89). The Rheinwaldhorn (see Rte. 91) is accessible through Val Carassina.]

The *Val Blenio* (Germ. *Polenzer Thal*) is traversed by the Brenno, which enters it from a narrow cleft in the mountain. The whole valley is very beautiful. Many of the chocolate-sellers and chestnut-roasters, who swarm in the streets of the cities of Italy, come from Val Blenio.

From Olivone to Biasca is a distance of 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.

Above Dongio are some nearly inaccessible cliff dwellings of a primitive race, known as the 'Le Case dei Cröisel' or 'dei Grebels,' which might repay exploration.

At 30 m. **Acqua Rossa** (1857 ft.) is a large Bathing Establishment and Hotel, a centre for beautiful walks and excursions. The resident physician, Dr. Andreazzi, has written an interesting guide to the locality, published at Bellinzona in 1884.

At 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Malvaglia**, a glen, leading to the heart of the Rheinwald group opens on the l. Glacier passes can be effected from it to the source of the Rhine and the San Bernardino. At Malvaglia, 5000 Roman

coins of the first 3 centuries A.D. have been found.

38 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Biasca Stat.** (before reaching which the road crosses the débris of a great landslip) on the St. Gottard railroad (Rte. 34 A), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.' drive from Olivone (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ the other way).

ROUTE 86.

A. ILÁNZ TO OLIVONE BY THE DIESRUT PASS.

B. TRONS TO OLIVONE BY THE GREINA PASS.

A. Char-road to Vrin, diligence in 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. This route (12 hrs.) leads S. from Ilánz high up along the flank of the *Piz Mundaun*, on the W. side of the *Lugnetz Thal*, a beautiful valley, contracted at its opening into a mere defile. In about 1 hr., or half-way to *Cumbels*, the traveller passes the *Frauenthor*, an ancient gateway, which was successfully defended by the women of the valley against the Count von Montfort, when the men were fighting on the heights above it. To commemorate their prowess the women have the privilege of sitting on the rt. side of the church. On the opposite side of the valley are the *Rieiner Tobel*, *Piz Fess*, and *Piz Riein*. [Beyond the forest, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. short of *Cumbels*, a road diverges l. downhill to **Peiden**. Below this village, at the mouth of a wild gorge, is the *Badhaus of Peiden*. Its mineral spring was injured by a flood in 1868, but has been reopened.] About 2 m. above *Cumbels* the valley divides; the S. branch, or St. Peter's Thal, leading to the pass of the *Valslerberg* (Rte. 89).

The rte. to the Diesrut, after leaving *Cumbels*, passes **Villa**, the chief place in the *Lugnetz Thal*, with curious old houses, and runs over an elevated and extensive tract of open fields, to **Lumbrein**, where the scenery is beautiful, with *Piz Regina*

l. The road then reaches a point, where the *Lugnetz Thal* loses its name, and is continued on the rt. by the deep gorge of *Val Cavel*, on the l. by the *Vrin Thal*. Beyond this ravine is the village of **Vrin** (5 hrs. from Ilánz), 4771 ft. Several passes lead in 5 hrs. to *Vals Platz* (Rte. 89).

[Here the *Val Vanescha* opens S., offering to good walkers a preferable route to Olivone by the *Vanescha Alp* and *Luzzone Pass*, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The ascent (5 hrs.) of *Piz Terri* (10,338 ft.), first climbed by *Placidus à Spescha*, offers a sharp scramble and a fine view.]

On leaving Vrin the path keeps above the left bank of the river. The last hamlet is **Puzatsch** (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Vrin), from which there is an ascent of nearly 2 hrs. For the first hour there is a track; the rest of the way may be called pathless, and in unsettled weather will not easily be found without a guide. The final climb is up a shallow gully partly filled with snow, partly with loose débris. The head of this gully is the

Disrut (or Diesrut) Pass, 7953 ft., 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Ilánz. The view of rugged mountains is striking.

The descent on the other side is to the plain of the *Val Greina*, the head of the *Val Somvix*, and the traveller must be cautious not to bear away to the rt., or he will return to the Rhine valley. His course is about S.W. to the *Greina Pass*. The descent from the *Diesrut* is steep and rough, but after a short $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. of scrambling and slipping down a crumbling declivity and a bed of snow, the highest part of the *Greina* plain is reached. To the W. the great *Gaglianera Glacier* is seen. To Olivone see B, below.

B. Trons to Olivone by the Greina Pass.

(11 hrs. Foot-path.)

At *Surrhein*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s walk from Trons, the *Somvixthal* opens l. It is a wild and picturesque glen. 1 hr.

from Surrhein, in an opening, stands *Teniger Bad*, (4177 ft.) interesting as a specimen of a primitive Swiss bath-house. The baths are wooden troughs fitted side by side, so that alternate patients lie the same way. A steep ascent leads to the *Rentiert Alp*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., beyond which there is a Swiss Alpine Club hut, for excursions in the *Medelser Gebirge*; key at *Teniger Bad*.

[Hence the *Lavazjoch* (8232 ft.), an interesting pass skirting the N. side of the *Medelser Gebirge*, and affording excellent views of their glaciers, leads in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the *Medelser Thal*.]

The path to the *Greina Pass* ascends steeply under *Piz Vial* to the long level plain which here forms the summit of the Alps and where the *Diesrut* path falls in. [Hence a lonely path runs due S. and leads to *Ghirone* by way of the *Val Luzzone*.]

The ascent to the ridge of the *Greina Pass* or *Passo Crap* (7743 ft.) is all but nominal. The descent on the other side into the *Val Camadra*, the highest part of the *Val Blenio*, is rough. After crossing a wet stony flat, it is requisite to ascend the right of the two spurs into which the broken ridge is split, and then to make a very steep descent among stones and blocks into the valley, which is gained in about half an hour after leaving the summit. The head of the *Val Camadra* is partially occupied by a bed of snow, and overhung on the W. by the *Camadra Glacier*, a portion of the field of ice to which the *Medelser Glacier* belongs. The *Ufiern Pass* to the W. leads to the *Medelser Valley*.

Val Luzzone, which opens on the E., leads to the *Scaradra Pass* (see Rte. 89).

The descent to *Olivone* will occupy fully 3 hrs. It is advisable to reach *Olivone* by daylight, as there is a ravine below *Ghirone*, where the path skirts the edge of unguarded precipices.

ROUTE 87.

COIRE TO CHIAVENNA—THE VIA MALA—THE SPLÜGEN PASS.

Eng. m.

	Coire
6 $\frac{1}{2}$. . .	Reichenau
16 $\frac{1}{4}$. . .	Thusis
23 $\frac{3}{4}$. . .	Adeer
32 $\frac{1}{4}$. . .	Splügen
49 . . .	Campodolcino
57 . . .	Chiavenna

Rly. projected to Thusis.

From **Coire** (1936 ft.) (Rte. 81) to **Ems** (*Rom. Domat*, $4\frac{1}{4}$ m.), a *Rom. Cath.* and *Romonsch* village of 1429 Inhab., there is not much deserving notice. On the rt. is the *Calanda* range; and on the same side the village of **Felsberg**, partly buried by a slip from threatening rocks above it.

The road is nearly level, and crosses the *Hinter Rhein* by an iron bridge close to its junction with the *Vorder Rhein*, at the entrance of

6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Reichenau** (1923 ft.). A group of houses at the junction of the two Rhines, which run full tilt against each other.

The *Château*, now belonging to the *Plantas*, was at the end of the last cent. converted into a school by the burgo-master *Tschärner*. In 1793 a young man calling himself *Chabot* arrived here on foot, with a stick in his hand and a bundle on his back. He presented a letter of introduction to *M. Jost*, the head master, in consequence of which he was appointed usher; and for 8 months gave lessons in French, mathematics, and history. This forlorn stranger was no other than *Louis Philippe*, then *Duc de Chartres*, who had been forced, by the march of the French, to quit *Bremgarten*, and seek concealment here in the performance of the humble duties of a school-master. His secret was known only to *M. Jost*. His cheerful room is still shown. The house contains pictures by *Winterhalter*, and other

memorials of the Orleans family. [Rt. *Kunkels Pass* to Ragatz (Rte. 66 c).] Fine specimens of the golden Eagle (*Steinadler*) in the *Inn*, 2 birds which fell fighting on the top of a diligence, and were killed by the guard.

At Reichenau the road to Disentis is carried over the Vorder Rhein above the point of junction by a covered wooden bridge. The more abundant waters of the Hinter Rhein, stained by the Nolla torrent at Thusis, are nearly black; while those of the Vorder Rhein, bearing the silt of glaciers, are grey. The junction is best seen from M. Planta's garden.

Our road now leaves the valley of the Vorder Rhein (Rte. 82) on the rt., and follows the Hinter Rhein.

After an ascent from Reichenau, the road of the Splügen runs over an open country, with view back on the Flimserstein. Ringelspitz and Calanda, by Bonaduz, and Rhäzüns, where l., on the rocky bank of the Hinter Rhein, rises the *Castle of Rhäzüns* (*Rætia ima*), and near it the little *Ch. of St. George*, interesting for its 14th cent. frescoes. The section of the Rhine valley, next traversed by the road, 7 m. in length, extending to Thusis, is called the valley of *Domleschg* (*Vallis Tomiliasca*), bounded W. by the pastures of the *Heinzenberg*, a range green and smiling on this side, but precipitous and savage towards the *Safien Thal*. To the E. is the *Stützerhorn*.

This part of the Rheinthal is particularly remarkable for the number of *castles* (21) on either side of the river, mostly in ruins. They contribute not a little to the charms of the landscape, and serve at the same time as monuments of a revolution by which the power of a feudal aristocracy was broken, and their strongholds burnt by the peasants whom they had long oppressed.

Another peculiarity of this district is the intermixture of language and religion. There are scarcely two adjoining parishes, or even hamlets, speaking the same tongue and professing the same faith. Thus at Coire, German is the language, and Protestantism the religion of the majority; at Ems, the first village on the road, Romonsch (Rte. 81) is spoken. Tamins and Reichenau are Protestant and German; Bonaduz, divided from them by the Rhine, is Rom. Cath., and speaks Romonsch. Rhäzüns and Katzis are two Roman Catholic villages; but in the first the language is German, in the second half German and half Romonsch. The inhabitants of the Heinzenberg and Thusis are Protestant and German; of Zillis, and throughout the valley of Schams, Protestant and Romonsch. Splügen and Hinterrhein are German speaking and Protestant. The dialect spoken in the Domleschg is one of the two main dialects of the Romonsch tongue *proper*.

At the entrance of the Domleschg, on the opposite side of the river, are the chalybeate baths of *Rothenbrunn*, and, crowning a cliff, the ancient castle of the counts of Travers—**Ortenstein**, one of the finest in the valley: it has been restored, and now belongs to the Juvalta family. Near *Katzis* a beautiful view opens out S.E. up the Schyn Pass through which the Albula descends to join the Rhine. The Rhine valley here shows the ravages produced by the torrent *Nolla*, which, rising on Piz Beverin, W. of our route, joins the Rhine at Thusis, nearly at right angles. It at all times pollutes the river, and is subject to very sudden swells after rain, when it rushes down tearing up rocks and carrying along with it a vast quantity of black mud and gravel. Its unruly waters are now restrained by dykes constructed along the banks of the Rhine.

16 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Thusis** (2448 ft.). A vil-

lage of 1098 Inhab., finely situated on a terrace at the mouth of the Via Mala, and opening of the Schyn Pass.

Thusis was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1845. There are delightful walks to the ruins of *Hohen Rhätien*, on the height above the entrance of the Via Mala; to the castles of *Ober Tagstein* and *Nieder Tagstein* on the l. bank of the Rhine; the gorge of the *Nolla*; the *old mule-road* of the Splügen to Runggälla (up the opening rt. of Via Mala), returning by Via Mala.

Longer **Excursions** can be made to the *Stützerhorn* (Rte. 92), a splendid point of view, E. of the Coire road; by Sils and the ruins of Campi to the *Schyn Gorge*, as far as Solisbrücke (Rte. 93); to Platz, in the Safienthal, by the *Glas Pass*; up *Piz Beverin* (9843 ft.), 5 hrs.

Just beyond Thusis the muddy *Nolla*, flowing from the *Piz Beverin*, through a waste of débris is crossed by a handsome bridge. Here is the *Rosenbühl* (a brewery, with rock cellars), a good point of view.

The valley seems closed by mountains, so narrow is the opening of the chasm which gives a passage to the river and the road. The E. side of this portal was guarded by the now ruinous castle of *Hohen Rhätien*, or *Hoch Ryalt* (*Rætia Alta*), standing in the fork between the Albula and the Rhine, and from its lofty platform, 400 ft. above, looking down upon both valleys. It is accessible by a path from the village of Sils, but is almost encircled by the sheer precipice which falls to the Rhine. These mouldering ruins (which *certainly* existed in the 7th cent. A.D.) *traditionally* owe their origin to Rhætus, chief of the Etruscans, who, it is related, driven out of Italy by the Gauls, here established his stronghold B. C. 287, and transplanted into the Alps the people and language of Etruria. The roofless chapel of St. Johann, standing beside

the ruins of the castle, is stated to have been the earliest, and for a long time the only Christian temple in the valley where heathenism prevailed to a comparatively late period. The group of ruins consists of this chapel and 3 old towers (with herring-bone work), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Thusis. The path goes up further, to an alp above the Via Mala cliffs, a beautiful spot, with view of *Piz Beverin*, and of the *Ringelspitz* and *Calanda*, down the *Domleschg* valley.

The **Via Mala**, extending $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., is one of the most celebrated defiles in Switzerland. The precipices rise in some places 1600 ft., and for a short distance are scarcely more than 10 yds. apart. Its ascent begins $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond Thusis, and to see the defile well a traveller should quit his carriage and *walk* to the 2nd bridge.

At the mouth of the defile, the cliffs afforded in their natural state not an inch of space along which a goat could clamber; and, in ancient times, this part of the chasm was deemed inaccessible. The peasants gave it the name of the *Lost Gulf* (*Trou perdu*, *Verlorenes Loch*); and, when they wanted to go from Thusis to the higher valley of Schams, they ascended the vale of the *Nolla* for some distance, passed over the shoulder of *Piz Beverin*, and descended at *Zillis*. A second road made in 1473, by Count George of *Werdenberg*, crossed the mountains as before, but dipped down, from the chalets of *Runggälla*, into the depths of the *Via Mala*, near the first bridge. The first two bridges were built in 1738-9. This inconvenient path, after being used for more than 300 years, was superseded by the present magnificent highway constructed in 1822 by the engineer *Pocobelli*. Avoiding the *détour*, he at once plunged into the defile, and pierced the buttress by the gallery or tunnel of the

Verlorenes Loch, 230 ft. long. The view from it, looking back through

the vista of black rock, and the fringe of firs, upon the ruined tower of Hohen Rhätien and the sun-lit valley of Domleschg, is singularly beautiful. The grooves of the boring-rod indicate the labour of constructing this part of the road. It was literally forcing a passage through the bowels of the earth; and the whole width of the carriage-way has been gained by blasting a notch, as it were, in the side of the mountain. For more than 1000 ft. the road is carried along beneath a canopy, thus artificially hollowed out. It is protected by a parapet, below which, at a very considerable depth, the contracted Rhine frets the foot of the precipice. A little higher up, the gorge widens into a small circular basin, in the midst of which stands the Post Office and *Inn of Runggälla*; but it soon closes again, and the pass attains the height of its grandeur beyond the first of 3 bridges, by means of which the road is conveyed from side to side.

The *Middle Bridge*, a most striking object, from its graceful proportions, is approached by a second gallery, protected by a wooden roof to ward off falling stones. Here, the precipices on one side actually overhang those on the other, the direction of the chasm being oblique: towards the N. there appears no outlet. The Rhine, reduced to a thread of water, is barely visible foaming in the depths below. In one place it is entirely lost to view—jammed in, as it were, between the rocks, here so slightly separated, that small blocks and trunks of fir trees, falling from above, have been caught in the chink, and remain suspended above the water. The ordinary height of the bridge above the river is 250 ft.; and the water, as mentioned above, is in one place invisible at ordinary times, yet during the inundation of 1834 it rose to within a few feet of the bridge.

For a short way further, the road is little more than a shelf hewn out

of the precipice, but the defile rapidly widens, and at the 3rd, or upper bridge, a fine structure—replacing one swept off in 1834—it emerges into the open valley of *Schams*. Its green meadows have a pleasing effect when contrasted with the gloomy scene behind, but suffered much from the inundation of 1834, which converted the valley into a lake, destroyed a great part of the road, and rendered a new line necessary. The inhabitants are Protestant and speak *Romonsch*.

The valley is bordered by high terraces, which have been cut by water, and show that the valley was once filled by a lake whose waters were dammed by a barrier of rocks until the passage of the *Via Mala* was worn, and the lake was thereby drained off.

21½ m. **Zillis**, with very curious 12th cent. fresco paintings on the ceiling of the ch., the subjects being Biblical; they are unique of their kind in Switzerland. Beyond it, on the rt., are villages on the mountain slopes, along which ran the Roman road, and above them *Piz Beverin*. About 1 m. short of Andeer an inscription on a bridge commemorates the completion of the great highways (constructed 1818-1823) over the Splügen and Bernardino:—‘*Jam via patet hostibus et amicis. Cavet, Rheti! Simplicitas morum et Unio servabunt civitatem libertatem.*’ Rt. is a tempting view of the glen of the Fundogn, of the *Grauhorn*, and other peaks of *dolomite*, between Andeer and the head of the *Safien Thal*. On the same side, perched on a hill, is the picturesque tower of *Castellatsch*. The *Surettahorn* terminates the vista of the *Schams* valley S.W. Looking back, the *Stätzerhorn* is seen beyond the *Via Mala*.

23¾ m. **Andeer**, (3212 ft.). The source of the *mineral spring* at Pignieu, which supplied the *Baths* here, was destroyed by a flood in 1869. This is the chief village in *Schams* and has 581 Inhab., who like their neigh-

bours are Protestants, and speak Romansch. Over the doors of many of the cottages are quaint verses and mottoes in that language.

[The ascent of *Piz Beverin*, 9843 ft., is made from Andeer in about 6 hrs. It is not difficult, and the view is magnificent. The ascent begins at Zillis.]

The ruined castles visible in the valley of Schams have an historical interest, from being monuments of the dawn of Grisons liberty. In the middle of the fifteenth century they served as the residences of the bailiffs, or landvogts of the Counts of Vatz or of the Bishop of Coire, whose exactions at last roused the peasants to arms, and the castles were stormed and burnt 1541. One of the first that fell was **Bärenberg**, which is passed on the l. after quitting Andeer.

About 2 m. above Andeer, on an ascent, where the mountains are again closing on the traveller, is the opening of the Averser Thal (Rte. 88), a convenient route for pedestrians proceeding to the Engadine, who wish to take the Via Mala on their way.

Passing the mouth of this valley, the road mounts by zigzags into the gorge of the *Rofna*, which closes the S. end of the oval valley of Schams as the Via Mala does the N. The Rhine here descends in the cataract of the *Rofna*. It does not rank as a first-rate waterfall, but the scenery is picturesque, the valley being thickly wooded.

In about 3 m. the gorge terminates in a narrow passage and archway of rock, which once apparently dammed in the waters of the Rheinwald Thal, as the scoopings of a torrent are beautifully seen 30 ft. overhead. Here opens a pastoral vale, extending to the sources of the Hinter Rhein. Rt. is the village of **Sufers**. Some 3 m. more, through pine-forest, brings the traveller to

32¼ m. **Splügen** (Ital. and Rom.

Spluga). This little village of 424 Inhab., the chief place of the Rheinwald, is situated at the point of separation of the roads to the two Alpine passes of the Splügen and San Bernardino, at a height of 4771 ft. above the sea. It suffered severely from the flood of 1834, which swept away more than a dozen houses. The covered bridge over the Rhine escaped, but has since been replaced by an iron girder bridge.

Splügen anciently belonged to the Counts of Vatz. Together with the other villages towards the sources of the Hinter Rhein (i. e. the Rheinwald district) it is inhabited by the descendants of one of the German speaking colonies from the Upper Valais, which, at latest by the 13th cent., settled in several parts of Raetia (e. g. at Davos, Vals, Avers, and Safien), and are still called 'Walser.' They probably came to the Rhine valley over the Furka and Oberalp Passes, and no doubt reached the Hinterrhein glen over the Valserberg. From 1493, till they bought their freedom in 1616, the Rheinwald men and those of Safien belonged to the Trivulzio family of Milan, to which they had been sold by the Count of Werdenberg-Sargans; but as early as 1277 they enjoyed great privileges and personal freedom, being known as the 'Freie Walser.'

Above the village, in the bed of the stream from the Löchliberg, is an ancient hermitage, and in the ch.-yd. are curious monuments to the Georgiis. The prominent mountains are the *Guggernüll* (9472 ft.) and *Einshorn* (9649 ft.), l. of the valley, and over Splügen the dolomite *Kalkberg*. Behind the Guggernüll is the *Tambohorn* (10,749 ft.), but it is not seen from the village.

Walk—¼ hr. E. of the ch. to the *castle* ruins; then through forest to Sufers by the old Splügen mule-path, supposed to have been a Roman road.

[**Excursions**—a. To 3 lakes, full

of trout, under the Surettahörner. Turn up l. just beyond the Rhine bridge. 2 hrs. up S.E., glorious view. *b.* Ascent of *Guggernüll*, with view of *Tambohorn*. *c.* Ascent of *Tambohorn*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. up. The rocks at the top are steep and require care. Guide 14 fr. *d.* Ascent of *Surettahorn*, 9925 ft.

Löchliberg Pass, down the *Saflen Thal* to Coire (Rte. 90); *Valsenberg Pass*, down *St. Peters Thal* to Ilánz (Rte. 89).]

At Splügen properly commences the pass of the Splügen. It is very ancient, having been known to the Romans; but until modern improvements it was one of the most difficult, and sometimes dangerous, of the frequented passes. The road was completed by the Austrian Government in 1823, to compete with the newer Swiss road over the San Bernardino, which diverges at Splügen. The engineer was the Chevalier Donegani. The *time walking* is given as far as the Madesimo fall.

The Splügen road crosses the Rhine, and ascending some zigzags enters through a short tunnel (25 min.) the valley of the Oberhausenbach, a small torrent which joins the Rhine at Splügen. This it follows by a gentle ascent, and an entirely new line, the old one having been demolished by the tempest of 1834, when road and bridges were carried away, and piles of broken rocks spread over it. In 50 min. from the tunnel, a pedestrian will reach the main series of zigzags leading up the final slope. An Inn stands near the top, and at one point the peak of the *Tambohorn* is seen rt. Above the zigzags is a covered gallery of 369 paces (25 min.), and beyond it (10 min.) the

$38\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Summit of the Pass**, 6946 ft. above the sea, between the *Tambohorn* and *Surettahorn*. Along this narrow ridge, which is $6\frac{1}{4}$ m. ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.'s walk) from Splügen, and more than 2000 ft. above it, runs

the boundary line of Switzerland and Italy. Immediately after surmounting it the road begins to descend, passing the first cantoniera, or house of refuge; and, lower down, a series of tourniquets leads to the *Osteria Mte. Spluga* and

Italian Custom-house (25 min.), a melancholy group of buildings where luggage is searched. The custom-house stands at one end of an oval basin, surrounded by mountain-peaks, a scene of extreme desolation; not a shrub of any kind grows, and the snow often reaches the windows of the first story of the houses. To the N.E. is the *Surettahorn*. At the further end of this basin, where the road crosses the stream, the old bridle-path descended to the rt. direct to Isola, through the defile of the *Cardenello*, a very perilous valley, from its constant exposure to avalanches.

The French army of Marshal Macdonald, which crossed the Splügen between Nov. 27th and Dec. 4th, 1800, long before the new road was begun, in the face of snow and storm, lost nearly 100 men, and as many horses, chiefly in the passage of the *Cardenello*. His columns were literally cut through by the falling avalanches, and man and beast swept away to certain destruction. The carriage-road avoids this gorge altogether, proceeding at a high level along the mountain side. From the Cantoniera Stuetta (35 min.) there is a grand view to the rt.—the finest on the pass—of the *Glacier of Curciusa*, and the peaks *Pizzo Terre*, *Cima di Balniscio*, and others, towering to the sky beyond the deep valley. 20 min., a gallery of 244 paces, then zigzag descent to Cantoniera Tecciala (10 min.). Two galleries follow, of 221 and 567 paces.

These galleries, the longest on any Alpine road, are constructed of the most solid masonry, arched, with roofs sloping outwards, to turn aside the snow, supported on pillars, and

lighted by low windows like the embrasures of a battery. They protect this portion of the road from avalanches. From the entrance of the second gallery there is a most striking view down upon the roofs of Isola, and the long line of zigzags, which led to that village, abandoned since 1838. At *Pianazzo* this old road is left for the new one, which is shorter by 3 m., and was rendered necessary by the injury done by the storm of 1834, and also by the danger to which the route between Isola and the cascade of the *Madesimo* was exposed from avalanches, which fall regularly into the glen of the Liro, below *Pianazzo*. In 1835, 5 peasants and 8 horses were overwhelmed by the snow in this glen as they were returning from conducting the diligence on a sledge over the mountain.

Pianazzo stands at the same height above the sea as the bridge over the Rhine at *Splügen*. (20 min. above by carriage-road is the new and good *Kurhaus Madesimo*.) The road, after passing through it, crosses the little stream of the *Madesimo*, within a few yards of the verge of the precipice, over which it throws itself in a beautiful fall, 853 ft. high. The view, looking down the fall from a little terrace (which everyone should visit) is very fine. [From near the bridge, a track ascends the stream to the *Passo di Madesimo*, a mule-pass (4 hrs.) to *Canicül* in the *Averser Thal*.] From *Pianazzo* the walk back to *Splügen* is $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., 2 hrs. to the col. The road now passes through a tunnel and covered gallery, and then descends to the bottom of the valley by numerous zigzags. From the corners fine glimpses of the fall are obtained.

49 m. **Campo Dolcino** (3553 ft.), which, in spite of its sweet-sounding Italian name, is but a poor village, on a small grassy plain, on the borders of the *Liro*.

A further improvement has been made in the continuation of the

road, which, on quitting the plain, threads the gorge of *San Giacomo*; an inscription commemorates its completion by Carlo Donegani, in the reign of the Emperor Francis II. The vale of the Liro presents a desolate aspect, from the fallen rocks, which fill the lower part of it. They are composed of a species of white gneiss, exceedingly brittle, which, after exposure to the weather, assumes a red colour. It must have been a difficult task to carry a road through such a wilderness; and it is accordingly in many places narrow, the turnings sharp, and the terraces too short. The desolation of the scene would be greater were it not for the chestnut-trees. The tall white campanile of the church of *Madonna di Gallivaggio*, with these woods and precipices, forms an agreeable picture. Near it, at the village *San Giacomo*, the Liro is spanned by a new and bold bridge.

A mile or two farther, the valley opens and *Chiavenna* appears in view, a picturesque town, under an Italian sun.

57 m. **Chiavenna** (1050 ft.)—Germ. *Clefen* or *Cläven*; *Clavena* of the ancients—a town of 4592 Inhab., is charmingly situated below steep wooded mountains of singular beauty, at the junction of the valley of *St. Giacomo* with that of the *Maira*, called *Val Bregaglia*. It benefits from its position at the junction of the *Splügen* and *Maloja* roads, is celebrated for its *beer*, the best in N. Italy, and maintains several spinning-mills for silk and cotton. An ingenious manufacturer named *Vanossi* at one time wove here a fire-proof cloth of asbestos, a mineral which abounds in the neighbouring mountains. As in *Sion* and other towns, there are many remains of former wealth and splendour. Opposite the *Hôtel Conradi*, at the foot of a curiously coloured rock, is a large ruined *Palazzo*, begun by the *Grisons* family

of De Salis, but never completed, in consequence of Chiavenna being annexed to the Cisalpine Republic by Napoleon, 1797. Strangers are admitted to enjoy the fine view from the castle-hill, called Il Paradiso. The castle was made a strong fortress by the Visconti of Milan, about 1486, after a raid by the Graubünden men, and was demolished by the latter in 1525. It was bought in 1563 by a member of the Salis family, and transformed into a beautiful pleasure-garden (called 'Paradise'), which has since passed away. The *Ch. of S. Lorenzo* (said to have been a collegiate church as early as the 11th cent.) has a tall campanile standing within a square enclosure, surrounded by a cloister. On one side are two bone-houses, filled with skulls arranged in patterns, and, adjoining them, in the octagonal *Baptistry*, a 13th cent. stone font, with rude bas-reliefs. Behind the church there is an avenue; a lane runs out of it southwards, from which a pleasant winding footpath leads up the hillside. The citizens keep their Valtellina wine in grottoes, which form excellent cool cellars, and are called Ventorali.

Chiavenna is an ancient city, mentioned in the 4th cent. as the key (its name is supposed to be taken from the Latin word *clavis*) to the Splügen and Maloja Passes. It was long disputed by the bishop of Coire and the city of Como, the latter practically holding it, so that when (in 1335) Como submitted to the Visconti of Milan, it became part of the Milanese, and belonged to the Dukes of Milan down to 1512, when the Grisons became possessed of it, with the Valtellina and Bormio. Napoleon added it to the Cisalpine Republic, and the Congress of Vienna transferred it to Austria. In 1859 it became Italian.

[About 3 m. up the *Val Bregaglia*, near Plurs, memorable for the fate of its inhabitants, who were buried by the fall of a mountain in 1618

is a peculiar manufacture of a coarse ware for culinary purposes, made out of potstone (*lapis ollaris*). This stone is easily cut, or turned in a lathe, and endures heat. Pliny calls it *lapis Comensis*, from its being exported from the Lake of Como.

The description of the road up the beautiful Val Bregaglia, and over the pass of the Maloja, is given in Rte. 98. Visitors to Chiavenna should drive a short way to get an idea of the valley, which, with its dark purple rocks and chestnut woods, is finer than the descent from the Splügen. Very good hotels are now open at Promontogno and Soglio, in charming situations.]

Near **Gordona**, S.W. of Chiavenna, is a waterfall worth notice. At the distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the town on the Colico road, the river on the rt. must be crossed. A walk of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. leads thence to the Fall.

For the rly. from Chiavenna to Colico and the Lake of Como, see Rte. 116, and for the road to St. Moritz, see Rte. 98.

ROUTE 88.

ANDEER TO CASACCIA, BY THE
AVERSER THAL, FORCELLINA
AND SEPTIMER PASSES.

11 hrs.' steady walking by a mule-path.

This is a good route for pedestrians who wish to see the Via Mala on their way to the Engadine, but it is now unfrequented. The Averser valley was colonized in the 13th cent. from the Valais, probably by way of the Valslerberg: but the Romansch place names still survive, and the inhabitants are Protestants.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Andeer a considerable torrent joins the Hinter Rhein from the S.E. It is called the *Averser Rhein*, and the valley through which

it flows the *Ferrera Thal*. The lower portion is one of the finest of the northern defiles of the Alps. Close to the opening there is a waterfall. The path is carried through a narrow thickly-wooded gorge, and passing some marble-quarries, reaches

Canicül, under the precipices of the *Piz Starlera*, 10,000 ft., and about 3 hrs. from Andeer; W. of it is the *Surettahorn*, 9925 ft., and S.W. the *Val Emet*, and *Passo di Madesimo* leading to the *Splügen* road in 4 hrs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. farther, ascending by a tolerable path, the traveller, after passing *Crot* and the entrance to the *Madriser Thal*, through which passes lead to *Promontogno* and *Castasegna* in *Val Bregaglia*, reaches *Cresta*, the chief village of the *Avers* valley, the whole of which contains only 221 Inhab.

Cresta is one of the highest villages in the Alps, being 6395 ft. above the sea. The last straggling pine-trees are seen around it. The valley now opens into a wide expanse of Alpine pasture, reaching nearly to the summits of the mountains; and in about 4 m. leads to a group of chalets, called *Juf*, said to be the highest hamlet in Europe, 6700 ft. above the sea. Many passes diverge from it:—one N., crossing the mountains between the *Fopperhorn* and *Piz Scalotta* to the *Val Faller* and *Molins*, on the *Julier* road; another E., called the *Stallerberg* or *Foreletta di Valetta* (8478 ft.), an easy pass to *Bivio* on the road of the *Julier* (Rte. 92) (the summit may be reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Cresta*: *Bivio* in 2 hrs. from the summit) and a third, the *Forcellina*.

The pass of the **Forcellina** or *Furkel*, at the head of the *Averser Thal*, over which lies the route to *Casaccia*. The ascent presents no difficulty; but as there is little to point out the true direction, which lies S.E., on the N. bank of the stream, a guide is required. The summit (8770 ft.)—about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Cresta*—commands a wide view over

a wilderness of peaks. The descent on the E. lies down a slope of snow scarcely steep enough for a glissade, and then over rocks until the paved track of the *Septimer* is reached close to the summit of that pass, where once stood the small hospice of *St. Peter*, or place of refuge, founded in 1120 by the bishop of *Coire*, and rebuilt in 1542 by the commune of *Bivio*, but now in ruins.

The **Septimer Pass**, in the Middle Ages one of the most frequented routes into Italy, is said wrongly to have been a pass used by the Romans, but from the 10th cent. it was a route into Italy much traversed by purely local traffic. It is now an indifferent but well-traced bridle-path, in parts displaying a paved track (the remains of that constructed in 1387 by *Jacob von Castelmur* for the bishop of *Coire*) leading from *Bivio* on the *Julier* road to *Casaccia*, 4 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.' walk. The S. side is much steeper and stonier than the other. The summit is 7446 ft. above the sea, and in the view the *Piz Muretto* and *Monte d'Oro* beyond *Casaccia* are conspicuous features.

In about two hours from the *Forcellina* the traveller reaches the little village of **Casaccia** (Rte. 98). This double pass, though it offers no difficulty to the mountaineer, is rather a hard day's work.

The proper name of the second pass is *Sett*, *Settmer*, or *Septmen*, and the natives are said to call it 'Cuolm d' Sett,' or 'Settmerberg,' the name being later Latinized into 'Septimus,' when the legend sprang up that it was an old Roman pass. Its real importance lay in the fact that the route over it was entirely in the bishop of *Coire*'s dominions, and that, combined with the *Muretto* Pass, it afforded a direct route into the *Valtellina*, thus avoiding all troubles with the *Como* people. It is interesting to note that the statutes of *Bivio* are, like those of the *Val Bregaglia*, written in Italian, thus showing the close con-

nection between the two valleys, which, like the upper Averser Thal, were held of the bishop of Coire by the lord of Marmels. (See Herr F. Berger's admirable critical history of the pass, in the 15th vol. of the *Jahrbuch für Schweizerische Geschichte*, Zürich, 1890.)

ROUTE 89.

NUFENEN TO ILÁNZ, BY THE PASS OF THE VALSERBERG AND ST. PETERS THAL.

Hrs.	Min.	
		Nufenen
2	30	Pass
2	40	Vals Platz
1	0	Haspel
2	0	Peiden
0	55	Frauenthor
0	55	Ilánz
<hr/>		
10	0	Total

A new carriage-road. The above is the time easy walking. Carriage-road from Vals to Ilánz, $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. up from Ilánz. The most notable points of the pass are the view W. on descending to Platz, the gorge between Haspel and St. Martin, and the scenery in the forest below Peiden.

Just beyond Nufenen (between Splügen and Hinterrhein, see Rte. 91) the footpath to the Valsberg branches off rt. by the side of a little stream, reaches in a few minutes the base of the cliffs rising N. of the valley, and continues to ascend along it. These cliffs extend to the pass, and are an excellent guide. A wooded spur separates the hollow looking towards Nufenen from that leading down to Hinterrhein. After an ascent of less than an hour, this spur is crossed nearly at its point of divergence from the chain, and just above the wood which clothes its lower part. The

high pastures of Piänetsch overlooking Hinterrhein are now reached, and the path from that village falls in. There is a good view from this point of the zigzags of the San Bernardino, of the *Marscholhorn*, S.W., *Piz Tambo*, S., the *Kirchalhorn* and *Fanella Glacier*, W. The final ascent to the Valsberg is rather steep, but marked by piles of stones. The col is a narrow gap (8225 ft.), at the W. foot of the Valsberg, commanding N. a wild and barren mountain country, in which the rocks of the *Breitengrat*, between St. Peters Thal and the Vrin Thal. are conspicuous.

For nearly an hour from the summit the way is marked by poles, and lies high above the rt. bank of the Peilerbach, which flows on the l. from the Fanella Gl. The descent is steep to the highest chalets (1 hr. 5 min. from col), where a stream from the *Bärenhorn* on the rt. is crossed. The path then continues to another steep descent, whence there is a view W. over a noble pine-forest to the remarkable pyramid of the *Zerweilahorn*. Below lies

St. Peters Platz (or *Vals Platz*, Vals more properly, the name of the district), 4095 ft. This village lies deep in a mountain basin, on the Vals Rhein, or Glenner, protected by a dyke from a smaller but dangerous stream from the *Weissensteinhorn* (E.). It is $13\frac{3}{4}$ m. by road from Ilánz.

St. Peters Thal, which is here entered, joins the main valley of Lugnetz at Furth, above which the Lugnetz Thal branches into the smaller valleys of Vrin and Cavel. In St. Peters Thal the language is German, as well as in the Rheinwald and Safien Thal, as they were all occupied in the 13th cent. by colonies from the Valais. In the districts of Lugnetz and Vrin, Romansch is spoken.

[The scenery of St. Peters Thal above Platz is very fine, the valley terminating among the glaciers of

the Rheinwald group. A path formed of large slabs leads, in 3 hrs., by a considerable ascent and descent, through magnificent pine-forests above a formidable deep gorge to the hamlet of *Zervreila*, at the foot of the pyramidal *Zervreilahorn*. The long green basin of *Zervreila* is of the finest turf, bounded rt. by black precipices, l. by a bushy slope, with *Pinus cembra* and rocks. At the village of *Zervreila* the valley branches. The rt. branch leads to the Lenta Glacier and *Rheinwaldhorn*, with passes over the glacier to *Olivone* and *Hinterrhein*, and another pass, the *Scaradra*, or *Sorreda* (9088 ft., 8 hrs.), to the *Val Blenio*, a little above *Olivone*, mounting W. from the chalets of *Lampertsch*. The **Rheinwaldhorn** (11,149 ft.), the monarch of the district, is easily attained from this side, by way of the *Lentalücke* in its N.E. ridge. The l. branch runs to the *Kanal Glacier* and *Guferhorn*, and to the *Platten Schlucht Pass*, leading direct to the Swiss Alpine Club hut above *Hinterrhein*. All these are glacier excursions, but free from serious difficulties.

From *Vals Platz* start also the *Fuorcla da Patnaul* and *Sattelle Lücke* (S. and N. of *Piz Aul* respectively), to *Vrin*, each about 5 hrs., and commanding a superb view of the *Adula* mountains; and the *Tomül Pass* to *Safien Platz* (5 hrs.). The *Weissensteinhorn*, 9676 ft., l. of the last, is another fine point of view. All 3 passes are quite easy.]

The little basin of *Platz* was sadly devastated by the torrent in 1868. The *St. Peters Thal* below *Platz* is one of the finest in the *Grisons*. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the village the road enters a wooded gorge, and becomes extremely romantic. It passes under an ancient chapel, and lower down by a natural pillar called the *Valsenstein*. Crossing the stream, the road is with difficulty carried along the broken declivity. The ravine opens at the chalets of

Haspel and *Lunschania*, finely placed on green slopes. A second and most remarkable gorge succeeds. The road is forced to ascend, and winds in and out, on the verge of fearful precipices, until a little oratory by its side marks the close of the long defile (6 m.). The fertile valley of *Lugnetz* opens out, and the traveller descends through *St. Martin* to

Furth, opposite *Ober-Kastels*, but separated from it by a chasm. Hence the char-road goes down to the stream, which it crosses to *Peiden Bad* (spring now swept away), and up to *Peiden*; a foot-path crossing the chasm, to *Cumbels*. Above *Peiden* these routes unite, soon enter the forest, and descend through the *Frauenthor* (Rte. 86) to *Ilánz*. This valley is remarkable for the wild rifts—called *Graben* or *Tobel*—in which the streams run.

ROUTE 90.

REICHENAU OR ILÁNZ TO SPLÜGEN,
BY THE SAFIEN THAL AND PASS
OF THE LÖCHLIBERG.

(11 hrs.)

A good road runs from *Reichenau* through ($7\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Bonaduz* (Rte. 87) to the German Protestant village **Versam** (6 m.), where the fearful gulf of the *Versamer Tobel* is crossed by a remarkable wooden bridge, with a span of 200 ft. (probably the widest wooden bridge on this principle existing), and 232 ft. above the torrent *Safien*. The same spot may be reached from *Ilánz* ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m.) by a charming country road. Here a road turns S. up the wild valley of the *Safien* or *Rabiusa* (*Rom. Stussavgid*), a remarkable ravine, of which the W. side only is cultivated and inhabited by a Protestant population of about 671 souls, who came hither from the German-speaking *Valais* in the 13th cent. The almost

uninhabited E. side is in places formed by precipices of the *Heinzenberg*. The road is carried up the l. or W. bank of the Rabiusa, by the hamlet of Acla, leaving Tenna high on the rt., Neukirch and *Safien Platz* (4 hrs.' walk from Versam).

[A path strikes off hence over the *Glas Pass* across a shoulder of the *Piz Beverin* (9843 ft.) to Thusis, 4 hrs. The beginning of the ascent is very steep, but afterwards the way lies over grass. The summit of the pass is about 6000 ft., and is reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Platz. It commands a fine view over the Grisons Alps. The descent to Thusis traverses the remarkable plateau of the *Heinzenberg*, an open plain rising by degrees above the valley of *Domleschg*. From *Safien Platz* the *Tomül Pass* leads to *Vals Platz* (5 hrs.).]

From Platz the direct way to Splügen continues over the meadows of the *Camana Alp* to *Thalkirch* (2 hrs., 5584 ft.), the oldest and highest church in the district. Here the char-road stops ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from Versam), and here begins the ascent of the *Löchliberg Pass*, or *Saferjoch*, (8170 ft.) about 2 hrs. from *Thalkirch*. A fine waterfall is seen l. The pass lies between the *Löchliberg* (E.), a grand head of rock crowned by dolomite towers, 9095 ft., and the *Bärenhorn* (W.) 9620 ft., which is easily reached, and commands a fine view. The ascent is easy. On the other side the path is well marked, down mossy ground, opposite slate mountains covered with *débris*, and soon reaches a valley running direct to *Splügen* (see Rte. 87). At a chalet about half-way there is a beautiful view of the *Tambohorn* and *Surettahörner*.

It is a walk of about 25 min. from Versam to Splügen.

ROUTE 91.

PASS OF THE SAN BERNARDINO—
SPLÜGEN TO BELLINZONA.

Eng. m.	Splügen
$6\frac{1}{4}$.	Hinterrhein
$16\frac{3}{4}$.	San Bernardino Village
$25\frac{1}{2}$.	Mesocco
$38\frac{1}{4}$.	Roveredo
$45\frac{1}{2}$.	Bellinzona

The road over the Bernardino was constructed 1818–1823, under the direction of the engineer Pocobelli, at the joint expense of the Sardinian and Grisons governments. About 6-7ths of the sum required were advanced by the King of Sardinia, who duly appreciated the advantages to be derived from a highway which should connect, by a direct line, the port of Genoa and Turin with Switzerland and W. Germany. It should be further noticed that the route over the San Bernardino lies wholly within Swiss territory, whereas the S. side of the Splügen was in 1823 Austrian, and now Italian.

As far as Splügen (Rte. 87) the road is the same as that over the Splügen Pass. At Splügen the San Bernardino road, leaving the bridge of Splügen (4771 ft.) on the l., advances up the valley of the *Hinter Rhein*, below the *Guggernüll*, and then the *Einshorn*, l., and with the *Kirchalhorn* and *Fanella Glacier* in front.

4 m. **Nufenen**, a cheerful village, opposite the opening of the *Areue Thal*, a valley with grand Alpine scenery, between the *Tambohorn* l., 10,749 ft., and the *Einshorn* (9649 ft.) rt.

[The pass of the *Valserberg* leads hence to *Ilánz* (Rte. 89).]

$6\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Hinterrhein**, the highest village in the valley, 5328 ft. above the sea. Glacier guides are found here.

[An excursion to the source of the **Rhine** will take 7 or 8 hrs. go-

ing and returning, exclusive of stoppages. The source lies about 7 m. higher up the valley, $\frac{1}{3}$ of which distance, or $\frac{1}{2}$ late in the summer, can be performed on horseback, the rest on foot; the walk is rough and fatiguing, over débris and stones, and a guide is necessary to show the way. The scenery is savage. The river takes its rise at the extremity of a frost-bound valley, from beneath the *Rheinwald Glacier*, and at the base of the highest peaks of the Adula Gebirge. The traveller leaves the high road $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Hinterrhein, following the S. bank of the river, or rather of its broad bed of stones. The track has been recently improved. A bridge leads to the Zapport Alp on the opposite bank.

Half an hour more ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Hinterrhein), brings the traveller to a spot whence he looks down on the fountain-head at the foot of the glacier, where a grey-torrent, *Rheni luteum caput*, bursts out from the ice, and plunges into a dark gorge known as Hölle (Hell). Here the Swiss Alpine Club has erected a hut for the convenience of travellers who sleep here before attempting the ascent of the loftiest peaks of the Adula group. There is another point of view directly under the Vogelberg — a small green spot, surrounded on all sides by snow and ice, and called ironically 'Paradies' (Paradise). Directly above it a rocky rib runs upward to the Vogelberg, and divides the great Zapport Glacier on the E. from that of Rheinwald on the W. The *Piz Valrhein* or *Rheinwaldhorn* (11,149 ft.); the *Gufershorn* (11,133 ft.); and the *Vogelberg* (10,565 ft.), can be climbed from the hut in 4 or 5 hrs. The Rheinwaldhorn was first climbed in 1789 by Pater Placidus à Spescha. It has since been reached from every quarter. The easiest route is from the saddle to the N.E. of the peak, which forms a pass (*Lenta Lücke*) to the Lenta Glacier (Rte. 89). There is little difficulty in descending the W. face of the mountain to Olivone

through Val Malvaglia, and ways have been found by which active mountain-climbers can cross the glaciers into any of the valleys which radiate from them. The rival peak of the Gufershorn is fairly easy of access from the *Plattenschlucht*, a glacier pass on its E. side which leads over by the Kanal Thal to Vals (Rte. 89).]

The road over the Bernardino bids adieu to the Rhine, crossing it by a stone bridge, after which it breasts the mountain by sixteen zigzags; many of the turnings are very abrupt.

A striking view opens out over the head of the Rhine valley and the glaciers of the Adula. On the rt. of the road rises the *Marscholhorn* or *Piz Moësola* (9521 ft.); on the l. the black peak of the *Pizzo Uccello* (8934 ft.).

This passage over the Alps is said to have been known to the Romans. It was called the Vogelberg (*Mons Avium*) down to the 15th cent., when a chapel dedicated to St. Bernardino of Sienna (d. 1444), on the S. side of the mountain, gave rise to the name which it still retains. In the winter of 941 Willa, wife of King Berengar of Italy, fled across this pass (though she was far advanced in pregnancy) before Hugh of Provence, the rival King of Italy; but its mediæval history is even less striking than that of the Splügen. It was traversed in March 1799 by the French army of Lecourbe, at a season when winter still reigns on these elevations, and before the mountain possessed any other road than a miserable mule-path.

The summit of the pass, 6769 ft. above the sea, $5\frac{3}{4}$ m., and 1400 ft. above the village of Hinterrhein, is partly occupied by a lake called *Lago Moësola*, the source of the Moësa, along whose margin the road runs. At this point a very substantial but homely *Inn*, or house of refuge, has been erected. The head of this pass is grander and less dreary than the

heads of some of the other great road passes.

A little way down the S. slope the Moësa is crossed by a handsome new bridge below the old bridge of a single arch, 110 ft. above the river, named after Victor Emanuel I., who contributed so largely to the construction of this road. The carriage-way is here covered for some distance with a substantial roof, supported on solid buttresses, to protect it from avalanches and whirlwinds of snow, to which this gully is much exposed at times. A few straggling and stunted pines here make their appearance; a little lower down, trees 40 or 50 ft. high may be seen clinging to the rock, with barely 2 ft. depth of soil beneath them; their roots scarcely strike downwards at all, but spread far and wide in a horizontal direction, so that when a tree is thrown down by the wind, roots and soil are peeled off at once, and nothing but bare rock remains. The S. face of the mountain is as usual more abrupt than the N.; but the road is skilfully carried down it, and so gradually, that a driver accustomed to it trots quickly the whole way. The traveller sees the path beneath his feet, extending like an uncoiled rope, and as he moves backwards and forwards, following its turns, he appears to hover over the valley, and might fancy himself fastened to the end of a pendulum, and balanced in mid-air. The passage of the mountain from Hinterrhein is effected in about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to

$16\frac{3}{4}$ m. **San Bernardino** (5315 ft.), a village and watering-place, the first in the valley of Mesocco, consisting of a few houses planted half-way down the descent, on a small plain or ledge, in a romantic situation. There is a chalybeate spring with *Baths*, having a temperature of about 40° Fahr. It is one of the highest mineral sources among the Alps, and annually attracts a considerable number of

Italian patients, for whom large hotels and pensions have been built. The situation is very fine, and the village serves as excellent headquarters for a mountaineer wishing to explore the neighbouring ranges.

About 2 m. beyond S. Bernardino the traveller plunges by a series of curious and complicated zigzags into the lower valley of **Mesocco** (in Germ. *Masox* or *Misoxthal*; Ital. *Val Mesolcina*), which is celebrated for its beauty. Near the road are two fine falls of the Moësa.

At **S. Giacomo** are quarries of gypsum, and another fall of the Moësa. It is a continual descent as far as Mesocco and the Ponte di Soazza, which is only rather more than a hundred feet higher than Coire, in the valley of the Rhine. This will give some idea of the abruptness of the S. side of the Alps contrasted with the N.

$25\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Mesocco** (2562 ft.), a village of 1228 Inhab., called also *Cremeo*. See the views from its churchyard and old castle.

In the neighbourhood of Mesocco the luxuriant growth of the chestnut and walnut, the abundant crops of maize, the presence of the vine and the mulberry, which succeed each other within the space of a few miles, remind the traveller that he is on the S. side of the Alps; and he soon becomes otherwise aware of this change by the altered language, the laziness and dirt of the inhabitants, and their miserable habitations. The situation of Mesocco is charming. A little way below it, in the middle of the valley, rises the ruined *Castle of Mesocco*, with 4 turrets, a feudal seat of the powerful lords of Misox (who held the valley from the bishop of Como, though it was in the diocese of Chur) sold by them, 1480, to the Milanese general Trivulzio, taken and destroyed by the Graubünden men in 1525. The valley is bounded by precipices, over which dash a number of waterfalls, assuming the shape of what in Scotland is called the

Mare's Tail. The castle knoll seems formed to command the passage up and down.

[From **Soazza** a very steep path, not practicable for horses, ascends the E. side of the valley, and leads to Chiavenna in 8 hrs. by the *Forcola Pass.*]

The valley of Mesocco was laid waste by a fearful thunderstorm and inundation in August 1834, which overwhelmed the land in many places with torrents of rocks, and left behind beds of gravel and alluvium, in places 90 ft. high, thus condemning it to sterility. 50 houses, 200 chalets, and many bridges were swept away. An inscription has been attached to a huge mass, stating that it and others descended from the Forcola.

Below ($27\frac{1}{4}$ m.) *Soazza* (2067 ft.), on the rt., the graceful *Cascade of Buffalora* precipitates itself from the top of a rock.

32 m. **Lostallo.** * The general legislative assemblies of the men of the valley are held here.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther is the post-station at

$35\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Cama**, where figs and mulberries begin to appear.

At **Grono**, the Val Calanca opens from the W. [A good road leads up the picturesque *Val Calanca* to *Rossa*, where there is a small *Inn*. From this there are the *Giumella Pass* (6956 ft.) to *Biasca*, the *Passetti Pass* (6808 ft.) to *San Bernardino*, and the *Buffalora Pass* (7431 ft.) to *Soazza*, besides glacier passes to the Rhine sources. The inhabitants of Val Calanca are chiefly glaziers, and leave the valley to work in Italy, France, &c.]

$38\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Roveredo** (974 ft.), a village containing 1065 Inhab., with the ruined Trivulzio castle in its vicinity. The Prior of Roveredo and 11 old women were burnt for practising witchcraft, by San Carlo Borromeo, in 1583, at his visitation of the diocese. The rivers hereabouts

are used to float down the timber cut in the forests of the higher transverse valleys.

S. Vittore is the last village in the Canton Grisons: below it we enter Canton Tessin and the Riviera, and the road joins that descending from the St. Gotthard (Rte. 34). The entire Mesocco valley is one of the most beautiful in the Alps. Passing the battle-field of Arbedo, we reach ($45\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Bellinzona** (acquired from Milan in 1409 by the lords of Misox, and sold by them to the Swiss in 1419) (Rte. 34), whence rly. to Locarno (Rte. 112), or to Lugano (Rte. 34 A).

ROUTE 92.

THE JULIER PASS. COIRE TO ST. MORITZ.

Eng. m.

	Coire
$6\frac{1}{4}$. . .	Churwalden
$17\frac{3}{4}$. . .	Tiefenkasten
$24\frac{1}{4}$. . .	Tinzen
29 . . .	Molins
$33\frac{1}{2}$. . .	Bivio [Stalla]
44 . . .	Silvaplana
48 . . .	St. Moritz

The traveller from Coire to the Engadine may go by the Albula or by the Julier. There are 2 roads to the Julier, which meet at Tiefenkasten: the one by the Lenzerheide, $17\frac{3}{4}$ m.; the other by Thusis and the Schyn Pass (Rte. 93), $25\frac{1}{4}$ m. From Tiefenkasten he has again the choice between the Julier and Albula.

The carriage-road of the Lenzerheide and Julier, is traversed daily throughout the year by a diligence to Samâden.

The scenery of this route is, as a whole, dull. The road, however, is excellent, and a more direct way to St. Moritz than the Albula, by which the traveller can return. Leaving Coire he ascends rapidly along the course of the Rabiusa. L. is the

THE ENGADINE and part of the GRISONS, FOR MURRAY'S HAND BOOK OF SWITZERLAND.



English Miles
 1 2 3 4 5 10
 Kilometres
 1 2 3 4 5 10

London, John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Stunden
 1 2 3

Edw. Weller

opening of the Schanfigg Thal (Rte. 95). Passing **Malix** (where, l. of the road, is the ruined *Castle Strassberg*), the traveller reaches

$6\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Churwalden** (4068 ft.), a much-frequented place, where the ruined buildings of the old Premonstratensian monastery, founded in the 12th cent., and its ch. (built 1472-7) are still to be seen. About 2 m. beyond it is

Parpan, a bleak village, with the old mansion of the Buol family. The *Stätzerhorn* (8452 ft.), a fine point of view to the W., can be ascended by a good bridle-path in 3 hrs. A short way beyond Parpan is the summit of the pass, 5089 ft. above the sea, called **Lenzerheide**, a desolate plateau, connecting the *Stätzerhorn* with the *Weisshorn* (9111 ft.), *Rothhorn* (9406 ft.), and *Lenzerhorn* (9544 ft.), on the E. The road now descends by the *Heidsee*, encircled by forest, and along the *Heide*, a heathy tract, where a road branches rt. to **Obervatz** known for its time-honoured stone *Gallows*, and to the *Schyn Pass* (Rte. 93). On the l. is the *Lenzerhorn*.

$14\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Lenz** (*Lansch*). [Here the direct road to Davos and to the *Albula* diverges l. by Brienz (Rte. 94 B).] To the S.E. are seen the *Tinzenhorn* and *Piz St. Michel*, peaks of the magnesian limestone called dolomite, after the French geologist, M. de Dolomieu, between the Julier and *Albula Passes*. Beyond Lenz, the *Romonsch* tongue (Rte. 81) is almost exclusively spoken.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond Lenz is *Vazerol*, a central spot at which the deputies from the 3 *Raetian Leagues* met in the early years of the 16th cent. to consult, but the existence of a formal union made there in 1471 between the 3 *Leagues* is not mentioned in any document, and the treaty itself has not been produced, the earliest certain general union being that of *Ilánz* in 1524.

The *Julier* road descends in numerous curves to the river *Albula*, which

enters the *Rhine* through the remarkable *Schyn* defile near *Thusis*.

$17\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Tiefenkasten**—properly *Tiefen-castel*—Rom. *Chiastè* = castle, a village (entirely burnt down, save the 2 hotels, in May 1890), situated, as its name implies, in a deep hollow (*Tiefe*, abyss), at the entrance of the *Schyn* pass, and of the *Oberhalbstein*, a valley running S. to the foot of the *Julier* and *Septimer*. The dialect spoken in this valley is the transition from the *Romonsch* of the *Vorder Rheinthal* to the *Ladin* of the *Engadine*, and is a combination of many heterogeneous forms and phrases.

The road over the *Julier* was constructed between 1820 and 1826.

The road on the l. goes to *Alvaneu Bad* and the *Albula Pass* (Rte. 93), that on the rt. to *Thusis* by the *Schyn* defile (Rte. 93).

The *Julier* road ascends at once, and steeply for a good hour, up the side of a grand wooded ravine, and for some distance along the edge of a precipice, called *Stein*. At the upper end it opens into the valley named from its position *above* (oberhalb) *the Stein*. It is a string of ancient lake-basins and gorges, scattered over with villages and a few ruined castles. Passing *Conters* and *Schweiningen* the road reaches

$24\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Tinzen**.

[Here the **Val d'Err** leads into the heart of the range separating the *Albula* and *Julier*. Fine and easy passes lead in 4 to 5 hrs. between the three dolomite peaks of the *Piz St. Michel*, *Tinzenhorn*, and *Piz d'Aela*, all these peaks being accessible from *Tinzen*, as well as from *Bergün*, to *Bergün* and *Alvaneu*, and a glacier pass to *Val Bevers* and *Samâden*.]

Rt. is *Piz Curver* (9761 ft.). Another ascent through a wooded rift lands the traveller at *Roffna*, whence there is a long straight road to the beautiful defile which leads to *Molins*. In this the gradient is easy, through

pine-woods and lawns of soft turf; the stream is of exquisite transparency.

29 m. **Molins** or *Mühlen* (4793 ft.), romantically situated, in a little amphitheatre, amidst the finest scenery of the Oberhalbstein. [E. are the granite peaks of the *Piz d'Err*, of which the highest (the N.) is 11,139 ft. A fine and easy glacier pass may be made by ascending one of them, and descending into the Bevers Thal. Samâden may be reached thus in 8 hrs. It is possible to cross the ridge at a lower point, if the weather is not fine enough to promise a view. Further to the rt. is the *Cima da Flex* (10,945 ft.), and between it and Piz d'Err a glacier. S.W. is the *Piz Platta* (11,109 ft.), separating the branches of the Val da Faller, through which foot-passes lead to the Averser Thal.]

Above Molins, the road passes the picturesque tower of the *Castle of Splüdatzsch* on a wooded height, and near the next village, **Marmorera**, or *Marmels*, the ruins of 2 other castles.

33½ m. **Bivio** or *Stalla* (5827 ft.), a poor village at the branching of the Julier and Septimer (Rte. 88) Passes (*Bivium*). It is placed in a secluded basin, shut in by high mountains, in a climate so severe that all vegetation is stunted. Not a tree grows, and the people are reduced to burn sheep-dung for fuel. Potatoes rarely ripen at this height.

It takes about 2 hrs. to ascend from Bivio to (38¾ m.) the *Summit of the Julier Pass*, 7504 ft., the road being remarkably safe from avalanches, the scenery wild, but monotonous. Rt. is the bold crag of *Piz Langrev*, further back *Piz Lungen* (10,400 ft.). On the top, the road passes between two rude pillars of a bluish-grey schist, called *Julius's Columns*, which some suppose to be remains of a Celtic temple to the Sun or *Jul*, others mile stones on the Roman military road carried by Augustus from Chiavenna over the Maloja and Julier, and others again

traces of the passage of Julius Cæsar (who really crossed the Julian Alps in Friuli). It is certain that the two existing pillars originally formed parts of a single pillar (of which we hear first in 1396 and 1407 as a boundary-stone), which was broken into three bits between 1538 and 1572, one of which has been lost, and another set up as a second column some time between 1618 and 1703. As the stone of which they are composed appears to come from some quarries near Plurs, at the opening of the Val Bregaglia, it may be supposed that it was brought over the Septimer Pass and set upon the Julier as a boundary-post, for it seems clear that as early as the 12th cent. (perhaps even the 11th) the pass itself was known and traversed. It is pretty well settled that the pass was not well known to the Romans, if at all (the coins found on it were probably abandoned by some refugees), while the tradition that the traces of the old road still to be seen are of Roman origin cannot (and this applies to all the great Grisons passes) be traced up higher than the year 1620. The pillars are about 4 ft. high, and destitute of inscriptions. Roman coins of the first 3 centuries A. D. have been found near them. Rt. is a small tarn below the cliffs of *Piz Polaschin*; 1. *Piz Julier* or *Piz Munteratsch*; lower down, *Piz d'Albana*. Between June and August large flocks of Bergamasque sheep are often seen on these pastures, attended by wild-looking shepherds from the Val Brembana.

The descent into the Engadine commands a magnificent view down into the deep-sunk valley of the Inn and upon the pine-girt Lake of Silvaplana, backed by *Piz Corvatsch*, *Piz Surlej*, and *Piz Rosatsch*. Above the nearer ridge rise the snowy crests of the highest peaks of the Bernina range.

Two or three long zigzags bring the traveller down upon (44 m.) *Silvaplana* (Rte. 99).

ROUTE 93.

COIRE TO SAMÂDEN—THE SCHYN AND ALBULA PASSES.

Miles.		Coire by Lenz to
20	.	Alvaneu Bad
		Coire by Thusis and the Schyn to
29	.	Alvaneu Bad
36 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	Filisur
41 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	Bergün
46 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	Weissenstein Inn
50	.	Summit of Pass
55 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	Ponte
59	.	Samâden

The rte. by Thusis and the Schyn Pass is a finer rte. than that by the Julier Pass; the road was made 1856-1865. It is 8 hrs.' moderate walking from Alvaneu Bad to Samâden. According to the latest (March 1891) plans, the much-desired rly. which is to connect the Engadine with the rest of Switzerland, is to run from Chur by Thusis and the Schyn Pass to Tiefenkasten, Filisur, and Bergün. The ridge of the Albula Pass is to be pierced by a tunnel of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, which will open into the Beversthal and reach the Engadine a little way below Samâden, from which place it will be continued over the Maloja and through the Val Bregaglia to Chiavenna. The carriage road as far as

Lenz is identical with the preceding rte. Beyond Lenz, near Vazero (see Rte. 92), the new road to the Albula Pass turns round the shoulder of the mountain to the E., leaving Tiefenkasten on the rt.; and passing the village of (1 hr.) *Brienz*, and on the l. the *Castle of Belfort*, perched on an almost inaccessible rock, descends to the

Baths of Alvaneu, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Lenz. Adjoining the hotel the sulphur spring bubbles up through long waving weeds.

[The **Schyn Pass**. A longer but far more picturesque rte. from Coire to Tiefenkasten and Alvaneu

Bad, is by Thusis and the Schyn road (made in 1869).

Opposite Thusis the Albula river enters the Rhine from S.E., through the *Schyn* (or *Schien*) Pass. It is on a larger scale than the Via Mala, but is seen from a different point of view, the road being carried midway along the upper cliffs instead of below them, in the ravine of the torrent. Thusis to Tiefenkasten, 9 m., takes about 2 hrs.' driving—ascend most part of the way.

Crossing the Rhine, the road runs to *Sils*, where the ascent begins. Soon the ruins of *Campi Castle* are seen l., close to orchards and lawns, but on the edge of a wild cliff overhanging the river. Threading the forest of firs the road penetrates buttresses by tunnels, winds over precipices, and gives good views into the depths. It scarcely descends to reach the *Solisbrücke* (probably the loftiest stone bridge in the world), where the ravine terminates, but the bridge spans a chasm at a height of more than 253 ft. above the rushing waters of the Albula. The road now ascends between green knolls and slopes, interspersed with pines, to **Alvaschein**, from which it is down-hill, with view of the wooded sides of *Piz St. Michel* (S.E.), and the bare yellow cone of the *Lenzerhorn* (N.E.) to Tiefenkasten. From *Alvaschein* an easy path leads up in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Lenz (partly through a pine wood), which is a useful short cut, reducing the distance between Thusis and Lenz to 9 m. The old bridle-path runs on the other bank of the Albula, high up to the N., through Scharans to Alvaschein.]

[On the mountain opposite Alvaneu is a waterfall, by the side of which a series of ladders lead up to a wild valley, and to the pass of the *Tinzenthor*, between the Tinzenhorn and Piz St. Michel, a narrow cleft in a steep dolomite ridge, elsewhere impassable, by which Tinzen on the Julier road may be reached—a walk of 6 hrs. The singular and inac-

cessible-looking peak of the *Tinzenhorn*, 10,430 ft., the 'Little Matterhorn,' conspicuous from Davos, is without serious difficulty ascended by the rocky face above the Tinzen Thor. *Piz St. Michel* (10,371 ft.), can be ascended in 5 hrs. from Alvanubad and the *Piz d'Aela* (10,959 ft.) in 7 hrs.]

The village of *Alvaneu* lies 1., about $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. up-hill, and the road to Davos ($4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. by diligence, Rte. 94 B), mounts towards it. Crossing the mouth of the Davos Thal and the Landwasser running out of its gorges, the Bergün road bends S. with the Albula, ascending to

$7\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Filisur**, a large white picturesque village. N. are the ruins of *Schloss Greifenstein*. About 2 m. above Filisur are the abandoned ironworks of *Bellaluna*, with an *Inn*. The valley is densely wooded. Here the ascent begins, with grand mountain slopes to the rt. In $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. the road enters a narrow ravine flanked by the cliff called *Bergüner Stein*, and for more than 1000 ft. is hewn, or blasted, out of the face of the rock, the Albula roaring at a depth of 500 or 600 ft. Beyond this gorge, in a beautiful basin, under the spurs of the dolomite peak, *Piz d'Aela*, lies

$12\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Bergün**—Rom. *Bergogn*—(4557 ft.), a village of about 435 Inhab., all Protestants, and speaking Ladin. The houses, brilliant in paint and whitewash, are of a superior class, indicating the comparative wealth of the population, many of whom are muleteers or carters by profession, who established themselves here when this rte. was more frequented. The Late Gothic church is remarkable. The Bergün dialect is a sub-dialect of the Ladin of the Upper Engadine, the valley having possibly been colonized thence after the bishop of Coire acquired (14th cent.) the lordship of Greifentsein (in which Bergün is situated) as he had already acquired the Upper Engadine in 1139. Bergün is beautifully situated among the moun-

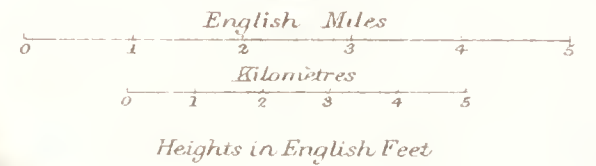
tains at the opening of Val Tuors, which leads by the *Eschia Pass* to Zutz, over the extensive glacier of Porchabella under *Piz Kesch* (11,211 ft.). [Other passes lead to Davos by the Sertig Thal, and to Val Sulsanna. S. W. is the dolomitic peak of *Piz d'Aela* (10,959 ft.). A Club hut has been built $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. above the village, to facilitate the ascent of this peak and its neighbours, the Tinzenhorn and *Piz St. Michel*, all rough rock climbs. Good walkers will not need to use it.]

A steep ascent, passing the waterfall and small Lake of Palpuogna (mentioned as one of the boundaries of the Upper Engadine as early as 1139), leads to the

$17\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Weissenstein Inn**, under *Piz Giumels*, the white gypsum rocks of which are supposed to have given the name to this place, and the pass. There was a lake by the *Inn*, which burst its bounds in 1859. [From this point an active mountaineer can cross the ridge S. and descend by the Val Bevers to Samâden.] The ascent now becomes very rapid; the road takes a wide sweep to the rt. A shorter footpath, exposed to avalanches, climbs 1. along the N. side of the former lake, where traces of an old road have been discovered. At the top of the hill the traveller enters the savage hollow called *Teufelsthal*, filled with broken rocks, hurled from the heights along with the snow, which renders this part of the pass dangerous in spring. Here, for above 2 m., the road runs nearly on a level, along as wild a drift-way as can be imagined. Its highest point forms the

21 m. **Pass of the Albula** (7589 ft. above the sea; Hospice). The pass was frequented in the 13th cent., its old name being d'Ilbellen or Aelbelen or Allbalen, Latinized in 1572 as Albula. It is a scene of complete desolation. N. rise the limestone cliffs of *Piz Uertsch* or *Piz Albula* (10,739 ft.), S. the granite buttresses of *Piz Giumels*

DAVOS PLATZ AND ITS ENVIRONS



(9688 ft.), a point in a ridge running up to Piz d'Err.

The descent into the Upper Engadine is in spring also exposed to avalanches. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s walk from the summit, with view of *Piz Mezzaun*, to

26 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Ponte** or *Punt* (5548 ft.), at the foot of the pass. A straight road ascends to

30 m. **Samâden** (Rte. 99).

ROUTE 94.

A. COIRE OR RAGATZ TO DAVOS PLATZ, BY THE PRÄTTIGAU —RAILWAY.

B. DAVOS TO LENZ BY THE LAND-WASSER THAL.

A. COIRE TO DAVOS PLATZ.

Eng. m.

Landquart Stat.

13 $\frac{1}{2}$. . **Küblis**
 20 $\frac{1}{4}$. . **Klosters**
 28 $\frac{1}{2}$. . **Davos Platz**

The ascent to the Prättigau begins from the **Landquart Stat.**, on the Coire rly. (Rte. 81), whence a narrow-gauge rly. (opened in 1889 to Klosters, and in 1890 to Davos) leads in 3 hrs. to Davos, so that a traveller leaving London at 11 A.M. any morning and going by Bâle and Zürich to Landquart, may reach Davos at 5 P.M. the next afternoon, that is in 30 hrs. It is an 'adhesion,' not a cogwheel rly., with an inclination never exceeding 45°, and a width of about 3 ft. The cost of the construction of the line from Landquart to Davos was about 300,000*l.*; it was begun on March 12, 1888, and finished in the spring of 1890. It is said to attain a greater height (5361 ft.) than any other 'adhesion' rly. in Europe.

The entrance of the Prättigau is through the gorge of *Klus*, giving passage to the furious tor-

rent *Landquart*, and once commanded by the *Castle Frakstein*, of which ruins are still visible; a wall, extending to the river, once closed the passage. The valley, 20 m. long, shut in by high mountains, is rich in pasture, and famed for its large cattle. It contains a population of about 10,000, who speak German, though Romonsch was the language to the 16th cent., and the names of places are still Romonsch. On the N. the *Rhätikon* chain separates the Prättigau from the Vorarlberg and from the valley of Montafun. Its most remarkable summits are the *Falknis* (8419 ft.), overlooking the Rhine, and the *Scesaplana* (9741 ft.), the highest of the range. This chain is a spur of the mountain range N. of the *Inn*, which forms the watershed between the North Sea and Euxine, as the Bernina separates the waters flowing to the Euxine and Adriatic. Several passes lead N. into the Vorarlberg (see Rte. 97).

[A road leads from Landquart up to **Seewis** (2986 ft.); a village in a high, sunny, and mild situation on the slopes l., much frequented by Swiss. Here was slain in 1622 the Capuchin friar Fidelis (later canonized) because of his endeavours to bring back the rebellious Prättigauersto their old religious faith. The ascent of the *Scesaplana* (9738 ft.) is generally made from Bludenz on the N.E. side, the traveller sleeping at a Club hut by the *Lüner See* E. of the peak (Rte. 97); but it can also be effected from here.]

The rly. crosses the Landquart before reaching ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Malans Stat.**, and then enters the Klus defile, in which is (3 m.) **Felsenbach Stat.** The defile opens out and the Prättigau is reached at ($4\frac{1}{4}$ m.) **Seewis Stat.**, at the *Pardisla* hamlet. [This is the stat. for the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. distant) health resort Seewis, described above.] Next comes (5 m.) **Grüsch Stat.**, and beyond it ($7\frac{1}{4}$ m.) **Schiers Stat.**, close to which

the line crosses the wild Schraubach (which often devastates the district), crossing to the l. bank of the Landquart and passing through a tunnel (to avoid falls of rock and ice in spring) in the picturesque wooded gorge of the Fuchsenwinkel before reaching (9½ m.) **Furna Stat.**, at the mouth of the savage Dawo gorge, the scene of many legendary tales. A little further are (10¼ m.) **Jenatz Stat.**, and (11¼ m.) **Fideris Stat.**

[A road leads in 20 min. from the stat. to the village of Fideris, and in ½ hr. more to the

Baths of Fideris, 2 m. S. of the village, in a wild and romantic gorge, 3580 ft. above the sea. The waters, considered efficacious in chest complaints and intermittent fevers, are alkaline, and the strongest of their class in Switzerland, resembling Seltzer water.]

Opposite Fideris rises the ruin of *Castels*, which was stormed and taken, in 1622, by the peasants, armed with sticks alone. It was held at the time for the Emperor Ferdinand, who wanted to make himself master of the Grisons, and extinguish the Protestant religion there. A path leads S. in 3½ hrs. into the Schanfigg Thal.

Another romantic wooded and rocky gorge (above which are the ruins of *Castels*) follows, on issuing from which the rly. crosses the river to the picturesque village of (13½ m.) **Küblis Stat.** The line mounts above the rt. bank of the stream to (15¼ m.) **Saas Stat.**, and thence to (17¼ m.) **Serneus-Mezzaselva Stat.** [Opposite is the village of **Serneus** and the *Sulphur Baths of Serneus*, frequented by natives. **Mezzaselva** itself has a good *Inn*, picturesquely situated, with a noble view towards the Silvretta Ferner.] Two viaducts and two smaller bridges are crossed before reaching (19 m.) **Klosters Dörfli Stat.**, and (20¼ m.) **Klosters Platz Stat.**, a scattered village of 4 hamlets, on the rt. bank of

the Landquart, 3967 ft. above the sea, named after a Premonstratensian Convent, first mentioned in 1222, suppressed 1528 (a 'cell' of that at Churwalden); the late 15th cent. ch. (enlarged), and tower still exist. It is to be recommended as a halting-place to travellers anxious to enjoy the fine scenery of the Silvretta group, or to invalids, who may here acclimatize themselves before proceeding to the still more Alpine air of Davos.

[From the village the ice-fields of the Silvretta Ferner are seen closing the valley. A road has been made as far as the Sardasca Alp (2 hrs.). 1½ hr. further is the rebuilt Silvretta *hut* of the Swiss Alpine Club, by the side of the glacier. It may be made the object of a pleasant excursion from Klosters. Above the Sardasca Alp a steep ascent leads to the hut, 300 yds. from the ice. The head of the Prättigau is closed by two glaciers, the broad Silvretta Glacier, and the lower and narrower Winterthäli of the Federal map. Over the Silvretta Glacier lies the easy glacier pass leading to Val Tuoi, and so to the Engadine in 6 or 7 hrs. The *Vernela Pass* leads through the glen of the same to the Val Lavinuoz and Lavin. Piz Linard is a noble object during the descent.

The bold peaks which crown the Silvretta Ferner have been conquered by Swiss climbers. *Piz Buin* (10,910 ft.), a snowy eminence, is the easiest of access, and is frequently ascended from the Club hut in 4 to 5 hrs.

The S. branch of the valley (a Club hut here also, whence the difficult *Verstanklahorn*, 10,834 ft., may be reached in 6 or 7 hrs.) leads by the *Vereina Pass* (8133 ft.) direct to Sūs in 8 hrs.' good walking.]

In winter it is a favourite amusement to run down toboggans from a point a little below Wolfgang to Klosters, and races are held annually on this course.

The line to Davos crosses the

Landquart stream by a lofty bridge and mounts by a curve through the forest towards Serneus, and then back through a tunnel towards Davos. The (23½ m.) **Laret Stat.** is not far from the Schwarz See. Beyond it the line crosses a low watershed at a point known as **St. Wolfgang** (5361 ft.), and, descending, passes rt. a larger lake, the *Davoser See*, before reaching the stations of (27 m.) **Davos Dörfli**, and (28½ m.) **Davos Platz**.

Davos am Platz, 5015 ft. above the sea—*Rom. Tafas* (= crest or ridge).

Since the influx of foreign visitors has become a steady source of profit to the place, several good shops have been opened, where almost every necessary article can be procured; paths have been cut in the woods above the village, which are kept open through the winter; a fair band plays in turn at the principal hotels: 2 weekly newspapers, one in German and one in English, are issued; a skating-rink has been established; and the Canadian amusement of tobogganning is practised to the great satisfaction of the hardier invalids. In September good trout-fishing is added to the amusements of the place.

The church at Davos Platz dates from 1481 but the tower is 17th cent.; the ch. at Davos Dörfli is also late 15th cent.

The **Rathhaus** (built 1564 and recently enlarged) is decorated with the heads of more than 30 wolves slain in the neighbourhood. A wolf-net (wolf-garn) is still hung up here.

Besides the wolves' heads, bears' heads may sometimes be seen at the Rathhaus. They are mostly shot near Zernetz in the Engadine, and brought to Davos by huntsmen to claim the reward of 100 fr. a head offered for bears in the Grisons. Three heads of bears were brought in in the winter of 1878-1879.

Within the building is an old Assembly Hall, called *die grosse Stube*, with fine pieces of 16th cent.

glass, containing hunting-scenes, coats of arms, private marks of the Buol family, &c. The first extant mention of Davos is in a charter of 1213, from which it appears that it was then well known, probably as an 'alp' or mountain pasture used by Romansch-speaking people, as many such names still survive. Some time between 1260 and 1283, the owner, the Count of Vatz, planted in the valley a colony from the German-speaking Valais, probably to clear the ground and cultivate it. As in other cases, these 'Walser' enjoyed special privileges and immunities (e.g. local self-government, right of being tried only at Davos, while complaints against the lord came before a jury of free men only), so that this German colony took a prominent part in matters on the extinction (1436) of the line of the counts of Toggenburg, the heirs of the house of Vatz. Thus Davos became the capital of the *Zehngerichten Bund* (League of the Ten Jurisdictions, mainly the neighbouring glens of the Prättigau) in the days when the 3 Rätian Leagues formed an independent state, and at that time the great room in the Rathhaus served as the parliament hall of a sovereign peasant state.

Davos is the name of a mountain district (4781 Inhab.) lying, at an average height of 5000 ft. above the sea, surrounded by mountains of moderate elevation, which do not closely overhang its wide sunny meadows and fragrant fir-forests. The scenery, to those accustomed to the Bernese or Pennine Alps, seems tame; but the position of these villages, protected by intervening chains from the influence of the moist air currents rising from Italy, which affect the Engadine, procures them a winter climate remarkable for dryness, stillness, brightness, and equable temperature. It is to German physicians that the discovery of its advantages as a *winter* resort for patients with delicate lungs is due, and it is by Germans that the hotels

are largely filled. But English doctors now frequently send patients here for the winter: and the comforts which invalids of this description require are generally obtainable. In addition to the hotels, private villas can be hired, and the valley is becoming a Swiss or Arctic Mentone, 1700 visitors having spent the winter of 1889-1890 in the valley.

The climate of Davos in the case of consumption seems specially adapted to what is known as pneumonic phthisis, and to diseased conditions of the lung, where after chronic infiltration cavities have been formed. In merely incipient stages of the malady its influence is decidedly favourable. Young people and children thrive wonderfully; and those whose appetites and digestion are languid, speedily acquire the power of nutrition. The general stimulus of a pure and bracing air, the advantage of remaining for hours together in the open without taking cold, and the improved faculty of muscular exercise without fatigue, seem to be the secrets of a cure in which Nature is left almost wholly to herself.

Excursions.—There are many excursions from Davos. The road over the Flüela Pass and the char-road up the Dischmathal to Dürrenboden afford drives. From Dürrenboden travellers may visit the Scaletta Glacier, and if good walkers and provided with rope and guides, climb *Piz Vadret* (10,568 ft.) (N. peak difficult, S. easy), or cross the *Vallorgia Pass* (see Rte. 99), or the *Grialetsch Pass*, both easy glacier routes leading to the Engadine. More picturesque is the *Sertigthal*, a charming Alpine valley, opening opposite Frauenkirch. At Sertig Dörfli, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from am Platz, there are homely *Inns*. Hence the *Sertig Pass* leads in 4 or 5 hrs. to Bergün. For fair walkers the *Schwarzhorn* (10,335 ft.), a peak in the chain dividing the valleys of Flüela and Dischma, is an indispensable expedition. It is a magnificent point of view, commanding a

panorama to most tastes preferable to that from Piz Languard. It can be ascended from either valley, so that a traveller may go by the one and return by the other. The best starting-point is the Flüela Hospice (Rte. 96), from which $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. are required. For the Strela Pass see Rte. 95, for the Flüela Pass Rte. 96, and for the Scaletta and Sertig Passes Rte. 99.

B. DAVOS TO LENZ, BY THE LANDWASSER THAL.

Miles.

	Davos Platz
$24\frac{1}{2}$	Lenz
$14\frac{1}{4}$	Lenz to Coire

The Davos Thal, below Platz, retains its pastoral character for 7 m., but lower down it is much contracted and romantic in its scenery. By this route travellers reach Coire from Davos in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (10 hrs. up). Diligence daily. In summer there is a service twice a day each way through Thusis from Coire.

The new carriage-road through the Landwasser Thal was made in 1871-1873, at a cost of 21,800*l.* The road passes ($2\frac{1}{4}$ m.) *Frauenkirch*, at the entrance of the Sertig Thal: ($4\frac{1}{4}$ m.) *Spina Bad* below the *Rinnerhorn* (E.): ($4\frac{3}{4}$ m.) *Glaris*: ($6\frac{3}{4}$ m.) *Schmelzboden*. At Schmelzboden there were formerly zinc, lead, and silver works.

After leaving Schmelzboden, the road plunges into the deep and narrow gorge of the Züge, so called because it is swept on both sides by avalanches, whose ruins even in mid-summer cool the air among the rifted and overhanging precipices. Still following the course of the Landwasser, and passing through five galleries cut in the rock, the road reaches a point called the Bärentritt, or Känzli, whence there is a wild prospect over forest, crag, waterfall, and distant mountains, and down into the desolate, thickly-wooded chasm of Leidboden. From the Bärentritt the ascent to Wiesen begins, winding

through forests of larch and spruce, very tall and slender, with eminently picturesque outlooks to the high-perched huts of Jennisberg on the one hand, and on the other to the Valbellahorn, while a noble panorama of the peaks that dominate the Albula and Julier Passes gradually unfolds to south and west. For variety and grandeur this road, especially in the winter, surpasses its continuation, the Schyn-Strasse, and may even compete with the famous Via Mala. Here, too, the sudden passage from a narrow rock-hemmed gorge to the sunny terrace of grass meadows, whence Wiesen sweeps the range crowned by the Piz d'Aela, Tinzenhorn, and Piz St. Michel, and the distant mountains that divide the Julier from Splügen, affords a scenic change which is in its way unrivalled.

11 m. **Wiesen** (4771 ft.) is beautifully situated. This village will probably become a rival to Davos, over which, as a health resort, it has some advantages. It has more sun, no valley wind, and no moisture from damp meadows. On the other hand, the *Föhn* is more felt. Dr. Weber, of Alvaneu Bad, attends patients here. [The *Sandhubel* (9075 ft.), a neighbouring summit, can be ascended on horseback in 3 hrs., and commands an extensive panorama. A path crosses the stream and goes direct to Filisur, on the Albula road, 4 m.] Beyond Wiesen the *Teufentobel* is passed to (13 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.) **Schmitten**, with paintings on the houses. The terrace-like road commands a continually fine and shifting view of the ranges between the Albula, the Julier, and the Engadine. (15 m.) **Alvaneu**, above *Alvaneu Bad*. Beyond Alvaneu the road divides. One branch leads by Alvaneu Bad to Tiefenkasten; the other, passing the picturesque ruins of Belfort and Brienz, leads to (24 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Lenz** (Rte. 92).

ROUTE 95.

COIRE TO DAVOS PLATZ, BY THE STRELA PASS.

Carriage-road as far as Langwies, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; beyond, mule-path.

The Schanfigg Thal is a peculiar valley. There are no villages in its bed: all are on the mountain sides. From Maladers to Langwies, the road can scarcely ever be less than 1000 ft. above the Plessur river. It passes, on its way, through several villages, occupying the tops of spurs or promontories projecting from the mountains to the N., and divided from one another by lateral ravines, which have to be dipped into and doubled round. To the S. of the river, and also on the W., where the Julier road runs, the country is of a similar character.

From the Ch. of St. Lucius at Coire it is a continuous, and soon steep, ascent to the fertile Schanfigg Thal at

(2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.) **Maladers**. Thence to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Calfreisen**, with an ancient tower. The Castielertobel is crossed on a lofty arch to (5 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.) **Castiel**. Then comes (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **St. Peter**, with a waterfall and watermill, the chief place in the lower valley.

13 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Langwies**, where the Arosawasser descends from the S., flowing 8 m. from the *Welsch Tobel*, through a remote mountain district. (From Langwies it is 2 hrs. by road to the sheltered and sunny health resort of **Arōsa**, situated at a height of 6108 ft., with 2 small lakes close by. Castiel can be reached hence by the Scheidegg, and Davos by the Furka, in 4 or 5 hrs.) Here the pass begins. The valley contracts, and an ascent is made up a pretty pasture belted by forest. Rt. are the rocky heights of the *Weissfluh* and *Küpfenfluh*. Beyond the last group of chalets the stream is crossed and a stiff climb to the rt., of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., brings the traveller to the

(2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Langwies) **Strela Pass** (7799 ft.) between the *Schia-*

horn (easily reached in 1 hr., good view) and *Küpfenfluh*. The view S. is best seen after a short descent, and comprises all the summits of the chain towards the Engadine, from the valley of the Albula to the Tyrolese frontier.

The descent is steep but short to (1 hr.) **Davos am Platz**.

ROUTE 96.

DAVOS TO SÜS IN THE LOWER ENGADINE, BY THE FLÜELA PASS.

A carriage-road of 18½ m., kept open through the winter.

The Flüela Thal leading to this pass is entered at *Davos Dörfli*, about a mile above *Davos am Platz*. The ascent is easy throughout; there is little remarkable in the scenery, which is of a wild and dreary nature. There is a much improved inn, *H. Alpenglöcke*, in Tschuggen, about 2 hrs. from Davos, and just half-way to the pass. The summit (7838 ft.), with a *Hospice*, is a small plain occupied by pools of the *Schotten See*. To the E. rises the *Flüela Weisshorn* (10,132 ft., 3 hrs.), to the W. the *Flüela Schwarzhorn* (10,335 ft., 2½ hrs.), both easily ascended from this side (Rte. 94).

After a gradual descent for a time towards the S. the wild barren valley of Suzasca is seen running E. The road passes along the mountain side above this valley, into which it descends by degrees. Rt. appears the Grialetsch Glacier, surmounted by the Piz Vadret (10,568 ft.).

[At Pra, about an hr. from Süs, the Val Fless opens, up which a rough path leads over the *Vereina Pass* (8133 ft.) to Klosters (Rte. 94), about 9 hrs.]

Süs is a good 2½ hrs.' walk (55 min. drive) from the top of the Flüela (see Rte. 99).

5 hrs. in carriage, 6 hrs. by short

cuts on foot, are required to reach Süs from Davos.

ROUTE 97.

PASSES OF THE RHÄTIKON—VORARLBERG TO THE PRÄTTIGAU.

A traveller coming from or going to Tyrol can go from the Arlberg rly. line or the Montafun glen to the Prättigau and the Davos rly. by several rtes. across the mountains.

a. The *Cavell Joch* is a fine pass of 9 or 10 hrs.

Leaving **Bludenz**, on the Arlberg rly. (see HANDBOOK FOR SOUTH GERMANY), and crossing the stream, a shady road leads to the village of *Bürs*, where there is a gorge worth visiting even by those not bound mountainwards. Bearing to the rt., the ascent commences by zigzags through a pretty forest, the village of *Bürserberg* soon appearing on the rt. It is a constant ascent, commanding views of the gorge of the Alvierbach, the mountains of Vorarlberg, and the glaciers of the Scesaplana, all the way to

2½ hrs. **Brand**. A little above Brand the stream is crossed and some chalets reached, beyond which the ascent is rougher, the path taking an abrupt turn to the l.: the valley is blocked at the upper end by a vast wall of rock 1000 ft. high, extending from the Scesaplana to the precipices of the Zimbaspitz. The path crosses the stream several times until close to the foot of the wall, when it finally passes it to a steep slope of débris, fallen from the Scesaplana on the rt. Up this the ascent lies, and it is a very stiff climb of fully 1 hr. to the top of the rocky wall, on reaching which the traveller beholds a curious scene. Occupying, as it were, a sort of crater, and enclosed on all sides by crags and precipices, a lake (1½ hr.) is discovered some 150 ft. below the

path on the other side of the wall. It is called the

Lüner See, and is about a mile in circumf.; its waters are carried off by 2 subterranean outlets through the rocky barrier which rises above it from 50 to 200 ft. Fine view to the N. A small *Inn* (the Douglass hütte, 6316 ft.) has been fitted up for the accommodation of travellers, near the Lüner See, by the German and Austrian Alpine Club.

[From this point the **Scesaplana** (9738 ft.) may be ascended in 4 hrs., view extremely grand, over Swabia, Rhine valley, Lakes of Zürich and Wallenstadt, Alps of Appenzell, Berne, Tyrol, to the Ortler. Should this ascent be combined with the pass, it would be advisable to sleep at Brand the previous night.]

The path continues round the lake till the opposite side is reached; then ascent continues, keeping to the rt., until the pass (7343 ft.) is reached, from which splendid view over the Grisons and Glarus Alps (6 full hrs. of constant ascent from Bludenz).

Descent at first steep grass, then hopeless bog, until reaching chalets in 1 hr. From this point the path is peculiar. Instead of following the course of the stream (down which, however, it is possible but not easy to force a way), it strikes to the rt., *ascending* and keeping close to the Scesaplana, in order to avoid several torrents descending from that mountain. Path bad, boggy, and confusing; but after a while the true descent is observed on the *opposite* side of the *last* torrent, which is reached in 1 hr. from the chalets; crossing stream by a bridge, a very bad road (in course of improvement) leads, in 1 hr., to

Seewis, in the Prättigau, above the Seewis station on the Davos and Landquart rly. (Rte. 94).

b. The *Schweizerthor* is another fine pass. It leads from Vandans to Schiers. The path is up the Rells

Thal, and S. from the head of it to the col (7057 ft.); one of the wildest scenes imaginable, between the precipices of the *Kirchelispitz* W., and those of the *Drusenfluh* E. The descent winds about to avoid the deep gullies, and is steep and lonely as far as Schuders, whence it is easy to Schiers.

c. The *Drusenthor* (7710 ft.) is the easiest of the passes from the Vorarlberg, sometimes crossed by horses. It leads from Schruns to Schiers.

d. Several little known passes from the Vorarlberg, or more particularly the Montafun glen, to the Prättigau descend through the *St. Antonier Thal*, a picturesque side-glen, opening at Küblis, 8-10 hrs. each.

e. From Klosters two passes, the *Schlappin Joch* and *Garneira Joch*, lead in 8 hrs. to St. Gallenkirch and Gaschurn (both in the Montafun) respectively. The latter is the easier pass. The highest pass in this range is the *Sardasca Pass*, or Rotfurka, at the very head of the Montafun, connecting the Silvretta Club hut above Klosters with Pattenen.

ROUTE 98.

CHIAVENNA, BY VAL BREGAGLIA,
TO THE UPPER ENGADINE.

Miles.	
	Chiavenna to
6	Castasegna
8	Promontogno
11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Vico Soprano
15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Casaccia
20	Top of Maloja Pass

Since the opening of the St. Gotthard rly. this has become a favourite approach to the Engadine. Como is reached as easily as Coire. The voyage up the lake, the short rly. to Chiavenna, and the comparatively short drive up the beautiful Val Bregaglia are substituted for the

somewhat tedious drive over the Julier.

The road ascends by the rt. bank of the Maira, in face of a pretty cascade formed by the Acqua Fraggia descending from a little mountain lake. About 3 m. above Chiavenna it passes, on the opposite side of the river, the grave of **Plurs** or *Piuro*, buried, with its 2930 Inhab., by the fall of Monte Conto, on the night of Sept. 4th, 1618. It was a handsome and thriving town. It now lies beneath a heap of rocks and rubbish, 60 ft. deep. Every soul within it perished, and the long-continued excavations of all the labourers that could be collected failed in rescuing anything alive or dead. The traces of the catastrophe are now nearly obliterated, the spot is grown over with a wood of chestnuts, and a village of the same name occupies an adjoining site. The inhabitants had received many warnings, which were unfortunately disregarded. For 10 years large crevices had existed on the mountain; and heavy rains preceded the catastrophe. Masses of rock fell the day before the event, the rents widened, and shepherds observed their cattle fly from the spot with marks of extreme terror.

The *Val Bregaglia* (Præ-Gallia)—Germ. *Bergeller Thal*,—shut in by high mountains, is one of the most fertile and beautiful valleys in the Grisons Alps. Many of its Inhab. emigrate, and adopt the business of chimney-sweeper. As at Poschiavo the language is a form of Ladin, scarcely to be distinguished from Italian.

After passing through *Santa Croce* and *Villa di Chiavenna*, each embosomed in chestnut woods, the road reaches the Swiss frontier at

6 m. **Castasegna** (2362 ft.). Above this the white mulberry no longer flourishes, and this is therefore the limit of the culture of the silkworm. About 2 m. within the frontier, to the rt. at

8 m. **Promontogno** (2687 ft.), a rock promontory stretches across the valley, forming a barrier through which the carriage-road is tunnelled. It is a scene of extreme beauty, and the vegetation is of the utmost luxuriance. On a height above is the 18th cent. *Castle of Bondo*, belonging to that branch of the Salis family which is settled in England. The ruin of *Castelmur*, on the hill above Promontogno, is conspicuous by its donjon, from which two walls, 15 ft. high and 10 thick, descend into the gorge to the river-side. The castle formed the key of the valley. The ancient pilgrimage church of 'Nossa Donna' was desecrated by the Protestants in 1552, and restored by Baron von Castelmur in 1839.

[From Promontogno a road ascends in zig-zags to **Soglio**, a very picturesque village, 3570 ft. above the sea, well protected from cold winds. The family of Salis had its chief seat here from 1300 onwards, but their great palace was sacked and burnt in 1621 by the Spaniards.]

Promontogno stands close to *Bondo* at the opening of *Val Bondasca*, a most romantic glen, terminated by the Bondasca glacier, over which lie 2 steep and somewhat difficult glacier passes to the Italian Val Masino—the *Passo di Bondo*, the W. col, leading to the W. branch of the valley and the Baths of Masino, the *P. di Ferro* to the E. branch. The head of the V. Bondasca, encircled by magnificent granite pinnacles, is well worth a visit. Those who do not wish to cross from it into Italy will find an easier pass leading to the Albigna Glacier (see *post*), a most beautiful excursion of 8 or 9 hrs. The names of the summits between the Bregaglia and the Val Masino have only recently been fixed. The C. del Largo of early explorers is now *C. di Castello*, the Punta Trubinesca *Piz Cengalo*, the C. di Tschingel *Piz Badile*. The two last-named peaks are conspicuous from St. Moritz and many points in the Engadine. A steep but easy pass,

practicable for horses, leads in 6 hrs. to the Averser Thal.]

The chestnut here gives place to the pine; the road enters an open and pastoral reach of the valley.

Stampa is the next village; then **Borgonuovo**, beyond which the road runs through a waste of rocks swept from the mountain gorges by a flood in 1870. l. is the *Pizzo della Duana*, 10,280 ft.

11³/₄ m. **Vico Soprano** (*Vespran*), an ancient village of 339 Inhab., 3566 ft. above the sea. It is the chief place in Val Bregaglia, which is mainly Protestant.

[The easy glacier pass of *Cacciabella* leads over the fine *Albigna* glacier, through the *Val Bondasca* to *Bondo* in 8 hrs., and is strongly recommended. The *Zocca Pass* leads to *Val Masino* and to *Morbegno* in the *Valtellina*. This easy glacier pass is not often traversed, but is very grand. It turns S. from the high road, a little above *V. Soprano*, and soon crosses to the l. bank of the *Albigna* torrent, which descends in one of the finest waterfalls in the Alps. After a long and steep ascent, the path reaches the level of the *Albigna Glacier*, which is easy and usually free from crevasses, and by which the col, 9000 ft., is reached. A steep descent leads to the *Rasica Alp*, at the E. head of *Val Masino*, about 2 hrs. from the beautifully situated *Baths of Masino*, in the W. branch of the valley. Down the wild and striking *Val Masino* there is a good road to *Morbegno*, on the *Sondrio Rly.* (Rte 101).]

The road now zigzags through forest (old path shorter) to a higher level, near the end of which, just under the *Maloja*, lies

15¹/₂ m. **Casaccia** (4790 ft.), a hamlet at the junction of the path from the *Septimer* and *Forcellina Passes* (see Rte. 88). Here begins the final ascent, and the road, leaving the ruined *Ch. of St. Gaudenzio*, l., winds towards the steep and wooded crescent of the *Maloja* ridge. The

church of *San Gaudenzio* is said to have been built in the 4th cent. by the Apostle of the valley, and is certainly mentioned as early as 998; a new building was consecrated in 1359. It was sacked and desecrated by the Protestants in 1551, and its property distributed among the neighbouring villages in 1556, but was used for burials till the 18th cent. when a new ch. was built at *Casaccia*.

The upper part of the valley is walled in by precipices, up one of which the road climbs by a series of terraces, and at one of the angles, half-way up, a path turns aside to the *Fall of the Ordlegna*, which is worth seeing (5 min. there and back). The conductor of the diligence will take you there by a short path up the zigzags, and you can catch the diligence at the top.

20 m. **Maloja Pass** (5961 ft.). The formerly deserted wind-swept pasturage has now completely lost its native character.

Unlike most Alpine passes, the summit of the *Maloja* is a grassy bank only a few feet higher than the *Lake of Sils*, and not as high as the village of *St. Moritz*. The traveller who has climbed the steep ascent out of the narrow head of *Val Bregaglia*, finds himself suddenly introduced to the very different landscape of the *Upper Engadine*.

For excursions from *Maloja* and the road to *St. Moritz*, see Rte. 99.

ROUTE 99.

THE ENGADINE. MALOJA TO NAUDERS AND THE PASS OF FINSTERMÜNZ.

Eng. m.		
		Maloja
4 ¹ / ₄	. . .	Sils
11	. . .	St. Moritz
13 ³ / ₄	. . .	Samâden
22 ¹ / ₄	. . .	Scanfs
31 ¹ / ₄	. . .	Zernetz
46 ³ / ₄	. . .	Tarasp-Bad
59 ³ / ₄	. . .	Martinsbruck
64 ³ / ₄	. . .	Nauders

A good carriage-road, made 1846-1865. From Maloja to Landeck two days' drive, stopping at Tarasp Baths. Railway projected down the valley with branches to Davos and Chiavenna.

The Engadine (Rom. *Engiadina*, the first syllable clearly containing the name of the Inn, but the rest of the word not yet satisfactorily explained, though probably only a termination), or Valley of the Inn, is nearly 60 m. long and is one of the highest inhabited valleys among the Alps, varying between 5896 ft. above the sea, at Sils, and 3343 ft. at Martinsbruck. It is naturally divided into two districts—the *Ober Engadin*, extending from the Maloja to the Punt Ota between Scans and Zernetz, and the *Unter Engadin* thence to the frontier of Tyrol. There is no other valley among the Alps where so many and such populous villages are to be found at so great an elevation. It has at least 20 important tributary valleys. Owing to its height, and the barrier of glaciers which separates it from Italy, the Ober Engadin possesses a severe climate. In Nov. 1799, the French artillery crossed the lakes on the ice, as French troops had already done in Jan. 1625. It may be regarded as one great meadow from end to end. The hay is cut in the middle of July, and the cattle, which are the wealth of the people, feed on the grass until the snow descends. The Unter Engadin is nearly one continuous defile, down which the road descends rapidly, at times on a level with the Inn, at others high up on the edge of precipices. There is very little level ground, and the lower slopes are covered with forest. The Engadine is one of the most opulent valleys among the Alps; but the source of its wealth must be sought for in another theatre. The sons of the valley, for the most part, quit home at an early age, scatter themselves over the Continent, and are to be found in most of the capitals working as pastry-

cooks, confectioners, distillers of liqueurs, clerks in warehouses, keepers of cafés, and sellers of chocolate. Many of them thus acquire independence, and become millionaires in florins, with which they return to end their days in their native valley. They display their wealth especially in the architecture of their houses, which are distinguished by their large dimensions and solidity, by their decorations of whitewash, gilding, frescoes, escutcheons, and elaborate wrought-iron *grilles* and gates. One reason for their large size is that they often comprise, under the same roof, barn, stable, and cowshed. Owing to the severity of the climate the cattle must be kept indoors during the 7 or 8 months of winter. Poverty is rare, beggary almost unknown; and the people, who are—except at the village of Tarasp—Protestants, are creditably distinguished for their morality. Their pastors are held in great respect, but their pay is miserable.

The language is *Ladin* (see Rte. 81), but German is taught in the schools, and is gradually replacing Ladin despite attempts to preserve this interesting survival; among the returned emigrants, in almost every village, may be found individuals speaking French, Italian, or even English. The wine of the Valtellina may be had good and cheap. *Iva*, the liqueur of the country, is flavoured with the Alpine plant *Achillea moschata*, a species of milfoil. The valley contains 10,546 Inhab.

Most of the higher sheep-pastures of the Engadine are let out every summer to Bergamasque shepherds, from the Seriana and Brembana valleys,—a wild set of men, but hardy and honest, clad in homespun brown and white blankets, and feeding frugally on polenta of maize-meal, and a little cheese. They arrive about the beginning of July, with their flocks lean and meagre, after their long march, performed generally in

the cool of the night. After a solitary sojourn of nearly 3 months, spending often the night as well as the day in the open air, they return home with fattened flocks and long fleeces, which are sold to the wool manufacturers of Bergamo.

Since 1852, when the influx of travellers began to increase, great improvements have taken place in the accommodation. Many new inns have been built throughout the Engadine, and the villages have for the most part entirely lost their characteristic aspect of homely, unpretentious comfort.

The most recent handy guide to the Engadine is now Mr. F. de B. Strickland's excellent work, *The Engadine* (London and Samâden, 2nd edition, 1891, 5 fr.), which contains minute and accurate details as to all excursions and ascents in the district. For the political and constitutional history of the Upper Engadine see the monograph by Mr. Coolidge in the Intro. to Herr A. Lorria's magnificently illustrated forthcoming work on the district (Zürich).

Maloja (see Rte. 98).

[This is the starting-place for several excursions and glacier expeditions. On the *Pizzo Lunghino* (9121 ft.), 2½ hrs. from Maloja, between the passes of the Septimer, Julier, and Maloja, are the sources of the Maira, the Oberhalbstein Rhein, and the Inn, which respectively flow into the Adriatic, the North Sea, and the Black Sea. A small lake on the E. side of the peak, 2 hrs. from the hotel, is the **Source of the Inn**. The view from Pizzo Lunghino (on the ridge rt. of the peak) is very fine.

In the opposite direction a visit to the tarn known as the *Lago di Carlocchio* (1½ hrs.), may be combined with the Forno Glacier. This long ice-stream exhibits all the phenomena of more famous glaciers, except tourists, out of whose beat it still lies. There is often a fine ice-cave at its extremity, and the cirque

at its head between the fine peaks of the *Cima di Castello*, 11,162 ft., *Monte Sissone* and the *Cima di Rosso* (all of which can be ascended from it), is a very striking scene (2½ hrs.' walk from Maloja). Half-way up the Forno Glacier, and on some rocks on its rt. bk. is a new Club hut built by the Swiss Alpine Club, and conveniently placed for the ascent of the neighbouring peak, as well as for an excursion from the Maloja (3 hrs.). From it the summit of the *Monte della Disgrazia* (12,058 ft.) can be reached in from 8 to 10 hrs. passing over the summit of Monte Sissone.

The *Casnile Pass* connects the lower part of the Forno Glacier with the chalets at the foot of the Albigna Glacier, a fine walk. An active pedestrian might, in place of descending, cross the *Cacciabella Pass* to Val Bondasca, thus obtaining a complete view of the very grand scenery of this granite chain.

A fine and not difficult glacier pass, *Passo di Sissone*, leads to Val Masino. On the l. from the foot of the Forno Glacier, a path ascends to the Muretto Pass (Rte. 100).

From Maloja travellers may visit the smooth monotonous *Val Fedoz*, closed by a glacier, and continue along the S. shore of the Lake of Sils by a charming path to Sils Maria, or turn rt. into the Fexthal. From the head of Val Fedoz is a glacier pass to Val Malenco. There is a steep grass-pass into the Fexthal. The ascent of the *Piz della Margna* (10,335 ft.), the bold summit perpetually in sight from the Upper Engadine, is also made from here in 4 hrs. It commands a noble view.]

Leaving Maloja, the high road down the Engadine descends a few feet, but the peculiarity of this pass is that on one side there is little descent; in fact, the fall to the Lake of St. Moritz, or in 11 m., is only 140 ft., and the village of St. Moritz stands higher than the top of the pass. The traveller soon encounters the infant Inn (in Ladin, *Oen* or *Ent*),

which hastens to pour itself into the *Lake of Sils*, 5892 ft. above the sea, and 3½ m. long, extending as far as Sils. Below the lake a rd. on the rt. leads through **Sils** to

¼ m. **Sils Maria**, the prettiest village in the Engadine. It is situated on a beautiful sheltered meadow under *Piz Corvatsch*, at the mouth of Val Fex, and opposite the rocky peaks of *Piz Langrev*.

[The foot of the Fex Glacier is 5½ m. or 2 hrs. from Sils Maria, and is well worth visiting: grand glacier view, with the peaks (from l. to rt.) of *il Chapütschin*, *Piz Tremoggia*, *il Chapütsch*, and *Piz Güz*. Char-road to Curtins (3 m.), whence the *Fuorcla da Fex-Roseg*, a steep foot-pass leads l. between the *Chapütschin* and *Piz Corvatsch* to the *Roseg Glacier*, and thence to Pontresina. The *Fuorcla da Fex-Scerscen* leads over to Chiesa in Val Malenco. It is an easy glacier pass of 8 hrs., and is often crossed in summer by parties of haymakers coming from the S. valleys. Guide and rope requisite. The *Tremoggia Pass* between the *Piz Tremoggia* and *Il Chapütsch* also lead to Chiesa in about the same time—steep but not difficult rocks on the Italian side.

The Lake of Sils is succeeded by those of Silvaplana and Campfèr. About 1 hr. brings a carriage to

7 m. **Silvaplana**, situated on meadows, between 2 lakes, feeders and reservoirs of the river Inn, and in close proximity to fine larch and *Pinus cembra* woods, 5958 ft. above the sea, and 3¼ m. from St. Moritz. Here the Julier road reaches the Engadine (Rte. 92).

[Excursions to the Inn in the Rosegthal and Pontresina by the *Fuorcla Surlej*, 9023 ft. (5 hrs.). The new bridle-path ascends S. from the chalets of Surlej towards a glacier on the flank of *Piz Corvatsch*. Near the foot of the ice it turns l., up rocks to the pass from which the peaks of the Bernina chain and the *Roseg Glacier* are finely seen.

From the pass, *Piz Corvatsch* (11,346 ft.) may be reached in 2 to 2½ hrs. over easy snowslopes; rope and guide necessary.

Surlej, half-ruined by floods in 1795, 1 m. distant on the other side of the lake, commands a distant view of the Bregaglia mountains. There is a beautiful walk from it through the forest to St. Moritz Kurhaus.

Piz Julier (11,106 ft.), a steep rock peak N. of the Engadine, conspicuous in the view from Pontresina, may be climbed best from the Julier Pass, but offers a good rock scramble from the Val Suvretta which opens out at Campfèr.]

From Silvaplana the road skirts the *Campfèr Lake* to

8½ m. **Campfèr**. Fine view of the *Campfèr Lake*, backed by *Pizzo della Margna*. Here two roads branch off, one running direct along the mountain side to St. Moritz, the other to the Kurhaus, dipping to the rt. into a prettily wooded gorge. Campfèr is about the same distance as St. Moritz Dorf from the Bad, and an omnibus runs to and fro.

9¾ m. **St. Moritz Bad**¹ on the rt. bank of the river, just above its influx into the green Lake of St. Moritz, 5804 ft. above the sea. A covered hall, for exercise in wet weather, leads to the 2 springs—the St. Maurice and the Paracelsus. The former, the *Old Source*, was visited, and the waters highly praised by Paracelsus in 1537, by Conrad Gesner and by Scheuchzer. They fell into disuse at the close of the last century, but are now, together with the fine mountain air, considered a remedy for many maladies. In 1886 a new spring, 'Funtana Surpunt' (of which the water contains much more iron than the others) was discovered, and a hotel

¹ *A Season at St. Moritz* (Longmans), by Dr. Burney Yeo, of King's Coll. Hosp., gives a full and interesting account of the medical aspects of St. Moritz. Consult also Dr. Holland's notes in Mr. Strickland's *Engadine*.

(*Neue Stahlbad*) close to it is being built by a company. The water is chalybeate, sparkling with free carbonic acid, and containing, besides the small quantity of iron, carbonates of lime, magnesia, and soda, and sulphate of soda. It is used internally and for baths. As an internal remedy it is tonic and refreshing. Its defect is the large amount of lime in solution, which makes it constipating, and unfits it for congestion of the liver, for which it has been erroneously recommended. For bathing the water is heated, and owes its virtues to the pungent effects of the free carbonic acid on the skin. The baths are of wood, unless you pay 5 fr. extra for one of marble. Early hours are kept, a band playing during the season from 7 to 9 A. M.

The Kurhaus is situated on flat land, at the foot of *Piz Rosatsch*. It has little view, but many pretty walks: one through the woods towards Surlej; another along the side of St. Moritz Lake to the *Meierei* (farm), where is a Restaurant, and thence to Pontresina, 4 m.; another of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to a point of view on the slope of *Piz Rosatsch*.

The summer season begins on June 15th and ends Sept. 15th, but in ordinary years some of the finest weather occurs later. During the season the thermometer may sink for 3 or 4 days to 40° Fahr., but the average in the daytime is 57°, and for the first half of October, often in brilliant weather, 52°, and at no time of the year is snow impossible.

The winters are severe, but sunny. Since 1869 English people have begun to come to St. Moritz (Dorf), in winter, there having been 300 visitors, almost entirely English and Americans, during the winter of 1889-90. There are 4 skating-rinks in the village, and the sport generally begins on the smaller lakes at the end of October, while on April 7th, 1890, it was still obtainable on the large rink near the H. Kulm. In the winter the thermo-

meter sometimes sinks to 15° at night, but in the sun it often registers 100°, and delicate invalids can sit out much more frequently in winter than in summer. Curling and toboggan races are among the many winter amusements, while the English paper, *The St. Moritz Post and Davos News* (printed at Samâden), appears during the summer and winter seasons. There is a local English society, which assists invalids of small means to come to the Engadine or to prolong their stay there.

On leaving the Baths the road recrosses the river, and leads up a long mile and a quarter to the village of

11 m. **St. Moritz Dorf**, with 822 Inhab., pleasantly situated, with a S. aspect, on the slope of the mountain, 6089 ft. above the sea. Woods of larch and *cembra* close picturesquely round it; below, at a depth of 300 ft., is seen the little lake, on which there is good boating; E. the eye ranges down the Engadine as far as Zernetz, and westward to the peaks beyond the Maloja Pass. The landscape, without the grandeur of Central Switzerland or the romantic beauty of the Italian Alps, has a bright and pleasing aspect.

The village is large, and a pleasanter, drier, and generally warmer place of residence than the Kurhaus, though exposed at times to the full force of the bitter winds which sweep along the trough of the Engadine. There is good *trout fishing* in the streams and in the lake. The spinning minnow is a good bait. A *bank* is open at St. Moritz all the year, and there are several well-provided shops.

For further details consult Mr. Strickland's guide-book, mentioned at the beginning of this route.

There are many pleasant walks:—down the meadows to the gorge and *fall of the Inn*, below the lake; to the *Laret Alp*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. N.E.; to the *Munt St. Gian*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. or the *Alpina Restaurant*, from which fine views are

gained over the upper part of the Inn valley.

Longer **Excursions** are (a) to Sils Maria and the Fex Thal. (b) *Munt Nair*, 10,040 ft., 3 hrs.' ascent. (c) Up the *Suvretta valley*, over a pass past the little lake (8590 ft.) under Piz Nair, and down the north *Suvretta valley*, and the valley of Bever, to Bevers (7 hrs.); back by road to St. Moritz; (d) *Piz Ot* (see Samâden). (e) *Pontresina* (Rte. 100). This is a pleasant walk of about 4 m. From the Kurhaus the path is along the S. shore of the little lake. From the village the path crosses the stream just below the lake, near the waterfall, and then keeps near the shore of the lake to the Meierei mentioned above, where the two paths meet. The path then bears rather to the l., past the little Statzer See, and then turns to the rt., but going round the foot of the *Rosatsch*. Beware of taking one of the paths going up into the wood. Keeping to the rt., Pontresina will soon be seen. The path crosses a foot-bridge below the village. Ascents of *Piz Rosatsch*, 9824 ft., *Piz Surlej*, 10,457 ft., or *Piz Corvatsch*, 11,346 ft.,—all easy for good walkers with a guide.

The road after leaving St. Moritz winds down a wooded zigzag, with charming peeps of the snowy mountain tops, and of the Inn, gently flowing through meadows, to the cheerful hamlets of **Cresta** and **Celerina**—Lad. *Schlaringa*—where a cross road diverges to Pontresina. Here the valley broadens out to a plain about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. across, and this continues to be its character as far as Cinuskel, 12 m lower down. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. of rather marshy country brings the traveller to

$13\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Samâden** (5601 ft.) (Lad. *Samâdan*), the principal and wealthiest village in the Upper Engadine, with 842 Inhab., shops, and lodging-houses.

Here is a curious mansion of the Salis family, now owned by Mons. A. de Planta. These are both old and

noted Graubünden families, though the Salis were far more powerful in the Val Bregaglia where was their main seat, than in the Engadine where a few members only settled. The Salis no longer reside in the valley, but the Plantas do, and are possessed of considerable property and influence. Both families have branches in England. A bear's paw (Planta), of frequent occurrence on buildings, is the crest of that family. Samâden is situated on rising ground under Piz Padella, but opposite a marshy plain through which the river flows in a straight line between artificial banks. Its position is central and convenient, but unpicturesque. The 15th cent. *Church of St. Peter*, N.W., and 300 ft. above the village, contains the tombs of the Salis, Planta, and other Engadine families. Samâden is $11\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from Coire, $6\frac{3}{4}$ from Chiavenna, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ from Tirano.

Excursions.—(a) *Ascent to the Muottas Muraigl* to the S.E. (7992 ft.), in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (Rte. 100). (b) *Ascent of Piz Ot*, to the N.N.W. (10,660 ft.), in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by a good path, but steeper than that of the Piz Languard (Rte. 100); the view is in some respects finer, including the crest of the Monte della Disgrazia, and showing the Bernina group under a more imposing aspect. Horses may be taken half-way, as far as a fountain of delicious water that issues from under a block of granite. A guide is requisite except for experienced travellers. (c) The *Bevers Thal* (see below).

Opposite Samâden is the valley of Pontresina with the road to the Bernina Pass (Rte. 100).

After leaving Samâden, the high road is dull as far as Zernetz. The first village is ($15\frac{1}{4}$ m.) **Bevers**.

[Hence excursion up the *Bevers Thal*, the most picturesque of the northern glens of the Engadine. Botany interesting: good char-road for some distance up, 6 hrs. going and returning. There are glacier passes from it to the Albula and Julier roads (Rtes. 92 and 93), and

a rough horse-path over a low ridge to St. Moritz, an excursion of 7 or 8 hrs. of which 3-4 on foot or horse.]

A little way below Bevers the road passes the **Fontana Merla** or Amselbach, the ancient boundary between the territories of the bailwicks of Samâden and Zutz; close to it is 'les Angias' or 'in der Aue,' where the sovereign assembly of the 'drettura' or 'Hochgericht,' or community of the Upper Engadine met to transact its business, and conduct its elections in the days when the three Raetian Leagues formed a confederation side by side with, but not a member of, the Swiss Confederation. It is worthy of note that the 'Referendum' (or final sanction of any proposal by a special popular vote) obtained as between the villages included in the community of the Upper Engadine (a perhaps unique case), and not only as between the different communities in each League, and the different Leagues themselves, a curious and interesting privilege which survived till the new cantonal constitution of 1854.

17 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Ponte**, where the Albulâ road falls into the valley (Rte. 93). Rt. is *Piz Mezaun*, 9728 ft. The possession of the bridge which gives name to this village was desperately disputed by the French and Austrians on the 9th March, 1799. They fought for 6 hrs. in the snow, which in some places was 5 ft. deep. Opposite Ponte is **Campovasto**, or *Camogask*, at the mouth of Val Chamuera, leading by the *Fuorcla Pass* to the Bernina Houses, and through its W. branch, Val Lavirum, by the *Lavirum Pass* to Val Livigno.

18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Madulein**, and over it the ruined *Castle of Guardaval*, built 1251 by Bp. Volkard of Coire, to guard the passage of the Albulâ and to levy dues on merchants traversing it. The story of its capture by Adam of Camogask is a myth. [N. is Val d'Eschia, and at its head the easy glacier *Eschia Pass* to Bergün by Val Tuors. From the pass, *Piz Kesch*,

11,211 ft., the highest peak in the chain N. of the Engadine can be ascended by fair climbers.]

20 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Zutz**—Lad. *Zuoz*—(5617 ft.). A tower remains of the *Stammhaus*, or original castle of the Planta family, which rose to great power in the district, especially after obtaining, in 1295, from the bishop of Coire the hereditary right to act as his bailiffs or representatives, a right which they retained till 1486, preserving certain privileges in the local administration of Zutz as late as 1816. The climate here first becomes milder, Zutz being sheltered from the blasts descending from the Maloja, and on the N. by *Piz Griatschouls* (9754 ft.). The village is consequently gaining in reputation as a winter resort for patients.

22 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Scanfs**. Pop. 401. (Val Casanna opens, see Rte. 102.)

23 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Capella**. It was from this chapel of St. George that in 1554 the images were cast into the river, and not at Pontresina as is often said.

[Here the path across the *Scaletta Pass* to Davos turns off. There is a char-road up the *Sulsanna Thal*, as far as Sulsanna, and thence, bridle-path over the *Scaletta Pass*, 8591 ft. The summit of the pass is a wild plateau, between the *Piz Vadret*, 10,568 ft., and *Scaletta Glacier* rt., and the *Kühalphorn*, 10,109 ft. l.; the actual top being marked by a hut for shelter. There is not much view from the col, but the valleys on both sides are pleasing. The descent lies down the *Dischma Thal*. From *Dürrenboden* in the *Dischma Thal* there is a char-road which falls into the high road about a quarter of a mile above Davos. From Capella to Davos is about 8 hrs. Guide not wanted. Good walkers, with a rope, may avoid the dull part of the pass and obtain a magnificent view by crossing the glacier of *Piz Vadret* (*Vallorgia Pass*). The S. peak of *Piz Vadret* is easily climbed; the N. is difficult.

In 1325 the Engadine men crossed

the Scaletta Pass to repel the attack of the powerful feudal baron Donat of Vatz, but were met and defeated at Greifenstein near Filisur, with great slaughter, being pursued up into the Dischma Thal.

The *Sertig Pass* also leads from the valley of Sulsanna to Davos in about 9 hrs. On the Fontauna Alp, at the head of the valley, this path diverges l. from that to the Scaletta, following the l. bank of the stream. From the col, 9062 ft., are seen the Piz Kesch and Porchabella Glacier. From Davos there is a char-road over the pass.]

25 m. **Cinuskel** is the last village of the Upper Engadine. The Inn valley here narrows, and the road enters a pine-forest. Near Brail the road crosses a stream from the N. by a new stone bridge—*Punt Ota* (Ponte Alto), which marks the division between Upper and Lower Engadine. High up on the l. may be seen the old Punt Ota of wood, by which the old road spanned the ravine. The bridge at this point is mentioned by this name in the earliest document which contains the authentic history of the Upper Engadine, dated 1139, and from 1282 to 1652 served not only as boundary between the Upper and Lower Engadine, but between the former and the county of Tyrol, of which the latter formed a part during that period. 2 m. lower down our road crosses the Inn by a wooden covered bridge. The pointed Piz Linard first comes in sight a short way before entering the expanded basin, covered with crops of barley, in which lies

31 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Zernetz**, at the junction of the Spöl with the Inn.

This large village, 4912 ft. above the sea, was destroyed by fire in 1872, except the church, which stands detached.

[An **Excursion** may be made to *Val Cluoza*, just within the opening of the Val del Fuorn. Densely covered below with primeval forest, the haunt of the bear, it branches into 2 desolate glens, aptly called *Valley*

of Rocks and Valley of the Devil (del Sassa: del Diavel). The latter (to the l.), with huge and strangely-coloured dolomitic cliffs, is perhaps the wilder and more striking. There is a fine pass at its head to Val Fiera and Livigno (7–9 hrs.' walking).

Up the valley of Fuorn runs a carriage-road (22 m.) made 1871–2 by the *Ofen* or *Buffalora Pass* to Sta. Maria in the Münster Thal—7 hrs.' walking (6 hrs.' drive to Mals). In its ascent from Zernetz the road rises high above the ravine of the Spöl. The Ofen branch enters a pine-clad valley with one solitary house—the humble but hospitable *Ofen Wirthshaus*. This is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the *Ofener Pass*, 7071 ft. The Münster Thal is reached at Cierfs in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and 2 hrs. more bring you to *Santa Maria*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Münster, the last Swiss village before entering Tyrol. By keeping to the rt. branch of the stream in ascending from Zernetz, the Val Livigno is entered, and from the head of this Italian valley you may return to Switzerland, either by a pass to the S. which takes you into the Bernina road at Pisciadello, or by one W. into the Val del Fain, leading to the Bernina Houses, or by the Casanna Pass (Rte. 102).]

On quitting Zernetz the road crosses the Inn by an iron bridge and traverses a picturesque wooded defile. The vista is closed by the snowy Piz Linard.

35 m. **Süs**, a dirty village, surmounted by a castle. [Here is the junction of the road from Davos by the *Flüela Pass* (Rte. 96, diligence daily), and of the footpath by the *Vereina Pass* from Klosters (Rte. 94 A). The latter, 8133 ft., is badly marked, and requires a guide.]

37 m. **Lavin**, a village rebuilt after a fire in 1869.

[N. rises the pyramidal *Piz Linard* (11,208 ft.), the highest of the Silvretta Alps, and of the entire range N. of the Engadine, excepting Piz Kesch, which is 3 ft. higher. It therefore commands an uninter-

rupted view, and the path has been so improved by the Swiss Alpine Club that it presents no unusual difficulties. The mountain stands between the parallel valleys of Sagliains and Lavinuoz. The course from Lavin is by the latter, and by a side glen called Glims (in which there is a Club hut), to the foot of the S. arête, the only point from which the peak is easily accessible. The summit is a narrow ridge terminating N., at the highest point in a precipice. The ascent is made from either Süs, Klosters, or Lavin, but it is necessary either to start at 3 A.M., or to sleep in a hut half way up the mountain. *Planta*, of Süs, is a good guide.

Under Piz Linard opens the narrow glen of *Val Lavinuoz*; a good path leads to the glacier. Competent icemen will find no difficulty in turning its icefall, and thus reaching the upper level of the Silvretta Glaciers and the passes leading to Klosters. These, however, are generally approached through *Val Tuoi*, which affords an easier route.]

From *Piz Mezdi* (9611 ft.), S. of Lavin, an ascent of 4 hrs., the Silvretta Ferner and long vista of the Engadine are well seen. The names *Lavin*, *Zutz*, and *Ardetz*, are said to be Ladin corruptions of the Latin *Lavinum*, *Tutium*, and *Ardea*.

Beyond Lavin the mountains slope to a precipitous chasm, which forms the bed of the Inn, and the villages are often perched on steep heights, as in the case of

Guarda. Here *Val Tuoi* opens with fine glacier passes to the Prättigau and Montafun. *Piz Buin* (10,910 ft.), one of the highest of the Silvretta Ferner, can be climbed in 6 hrs.

41½ m. **Ardetz**, situated high above the river, but commanded by a castle called *Steinsberg*, rising above it on precipitous rocks. N. is *Piz Cotschen* (9938 ft.), a grand point of view. A steep descent under threatening cliffs brings the road again to the level of the Inn. The scenery is very striking.

[Near *Ardetz*, *Val Tasna*, one of the most imposing glens of the Silvretta group, opens N. It leads to the *Futschöl Pass*, a fine glacier pass by which the traveller attains *Galthür*, the highest village in the Austrian Paznaunthal. On his rt. in descending is the noble peak of the *Fluchthorn* (11,142 ft.), a difficult ascent. This chain and the valleys on its N. are very little visited by English travellers.]

46¾ m. **Tarasp-Bad** (3888 ft.), one of the largest establishments in Switzerland, built by a company in 1864 (enlarged 1876-9) at a cost of £60,000. Of the *Mineral Springs*, 2 are saline-alkaline, resembling those of *Kissingen* and *Vichy*; 2 acidulous-chalybeate (tonic), nearly identical with those of *St. Moritz*. The climate is Alpine and bracing, but mitigated, and the air not so dry or rare as in the Upper Engadine. The *Kurhaus* lies between the road and river, at the bottom of a deep trench, in a situation with little view and few charms for lovers of the picturesque. To most English tastes the villages of *Schuls* and *Vulpera*, placed respectively at the same height on the N. and S. slopes of the valley, offer preferable residences. In selecting between them, it should be borne in mind that the N. hillsides are bare and dull, but command fine views, while S. of the Inn, at a height of 500 to 1500 ft. above its channel, stretch a series of wooded terraces, affording shady and picturesque walks, which can be extended into the wild glens of the dolomitic range. At *Schuls*, therefore, the traveller finds a fine view and a dull neighbourhood; at *Vulpera*, charming near walks, but a somewhat dreary prospect of the opposite N. chain.

S. of the Inn, 500 ft. above the river, stands

Vulpera (4167 ft.). On the same side of the valley lies

Fontana, the largest of the hamlets forming the commune of *Tarasp*, 4596 ft. above the sea. It is situated

below the ruins of *Tarasp Castle*, formerly residence of the Austrian bailiffs, and now the property of M. A. de Planta. It was rebuilt after 1625, when it was destroyed by lightning. This fortress was bought in 1239 by the Count of Tyrol, but sold soon afterwards, and finally acquired in 1464 by the Habsburg dukes of Austria and counts of Tyrol, in order to hold the Lower Engadine in check; but when that district had bought its freedom in 1652 the castle was sold (in 1688) by the Habsburgs to the Princes of Dietrichstein, in whose possession it remained till the Revolution, when, in 1803, it was included in the Canton of Graubünden. There is a pleasant path to Ardetz by the rt. bank of the Inn.

The neighbourhood is distinguished for the number and potency of its mineral springs, rising on a line of fault between the gneiss and mica slate for a distance of 3 m., and not far from them, in places, issue *Mofettes*, or jets of carbonic acid gas, destructive to insects, mice, or birds that approach them; one, which strangers generally visit, is about 15 min. walk from Schuls, near the old road to Fetta.

48 $\frac{1}{4}$ m., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond *Tarasp-Bad*, on the high road looking S. is

Schuls—Lad. *Schuel*—the second most populous place in the Engadine, containing 940 Inhab., and grandly situated. Below the old ch., 2 bridges over the Inn and the Clemgia lead to Tarasp.

[These villages or *Tarasp-Bad* may be used by the traveller as a centre from which numerous ascents and passes can be made.

Walks. *a.* Take the river-path to the castle and return by *Vulpéra*. *b.* N. over the *Fetta Alp* to Val Tasna, and return by the ruined castle of Steinsberg at Ardetz. *c.* Walk or drive down the valley to **Sins**, perhaps the neatest village in the Engadine, and certainly the most populous (1005 Inhab.), with old

frescoes on the walls of the houses and a fine view. Return by *Weisshaus*. *d.* To the plateau of *St. Jon*, on the rt. bank of the river,—a lawn of mossy turf, with an old ruin, the whole surrounded by forest. *e.* *Hof Avrona* (15 min. from the Kurhaus), with a very pretty view over the valley.

Excursions. *a.* N. of Schuls is Val Clozza, running up to the *Minschun* (10,076 ft.), and *Piz Chiampatsch* (9623 ft.). The latter, which rises N.E. of the valley, may be ascended in about 4 hrs., and commands an excellent view of the Lower Engadine, and of the glaciers of the Silvretta Alps, and Ortler country. Ladies can ride to within $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. of the top, and the path above is easy and safe.

b. On the S., the Münster Thal may be reached by *Val Scarl*, a narrow and savage valley, in the woods of which bears are still found; the distance to Sta. Maria being about the same as that by the Buffalora Pass. There is a very rough char-road for some distance.

c. Just E. of Val Scarl the *Val Lischanna* offers a wild rte. to the extensive Lischanna Glacier and *Piz Lischanna* (10,181 ft.), a dolomite peak. A hut has been erected near the glacier. Descent can be made by *Piz Cornet* into Val Seesvenna, returning by the Scarl Thal.

d. *Piz Pisoc* (10,427 ft.), with snowy crest, which fronts the Kurhaus, requires a good guide. It has been ascended in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Tarasp-Bad* by Val Zuort. The lower cliffs are surmounted by means of a snow-filled couloir. The general steepness and intricacy of the rte. are the difficulties.

e. The tour of *Piz Pisoc* is made by Val Scarl, Val Mingèr, and Val Plavna. 6 to 8 hrs. through very wild scenery.

f. The pine-woods of the *Val d'Assa*, below Remüs, enclose a beautiful waterfall, and 5 m. up the valley, in a deep cavern, is the

Fontana Cistaina, an intermittent spring, flowing at 9 A. M., at noon, and towards evening.]

Beyond Schuls the road runs through beautiful scenery to

53 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Remüs** (burnt in 1880), where a stone bridge, replacing the old wooden *Punt Piedra*, crosses the Wraunka Tobel. Above it is the ruined castle *Tschanüff*, burnt by the Austrians in 1475; N. rises *Piz Muttler* (10,824 ft.), commanding a noble view. Near Remüs two glens join the Inn valley. S. *Val d'Uina*, a wild recess leading to passes to Scarl or Mals. The road crosses the Wraunka Tobel, a deep gorge N. of *Val Sinestra*, leading by the *Fimber Pass* to Ischgl in the Paznaunthal.

The valley of the Inn is magnificent on approaching

59 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Martinsbruck**.—Lad. *Punt Martigna*—the last place in the Engadine. A footpath follows the l. bank of the river into the gorge of *Finstermünz*, which well deserves to be visited either on foot or by carriage, driving round by Nauders, by all who do not intend to traverse it on the way to Innsbruck. The road ascends a wooded eminence, the boundary between Switzerland and Tyrol, and crosses the *Austrian Frontier* a short distance from Nauders.

[From Martinsbruck, an interesting excursion may be made in the *Samnaunthal*. The mouth of this remote valley belongs to Austria, but its upper hamlets, holding a population of some 318 souls, are Swiss. During half the year they are cut off from all access to their countrymen, except through Austrian territory. The entrance to the basin in which **Compatsch** lies is through a picturesque defile. Two passes, easy in summer, communicate with the Lower Engadine, near Remüs.]

64 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Nauders**, a village splendidly placed, where the valley opens wide enough for beauty, at the meeting of the glen which leads to the low carriage-pass into the Vintschgau with the trough of the Inn. At

a distance of about 15 m. the great Ortler Spitz fills up the end of the valley 'like a tall pale mountain phantom.' (See HANDBOOK FOR SOUTH GERMANY.)

ROUTE 100.

SAMÂDEN TO PONTRESINA. TOURS OF PIZ BERNINA.

Eng. m.	Samâden
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pontresina

The **Bernina Alps** separate the valleys of the Engadine and Bregaglia from the Valtellina, running from the head of the Lake of Como, E.N. E., to the low Foscagno Pass, which connects Livigno and Bormio. They are naturally divided into three sub-groups by the Muretto and Bernina Passes. The *Monte della Disgrazia*, 12,058 ft., is the highest of the W. division, which contains the second in length of the glaciers, that of Forno. In the central and most important group, *Piz Bernina* attains 13,295 ft., *Piz Zupo*, 13,122 ft., and there are five peaks above 12,000, and many above 11,000 ft. The highest summit E. of the Bernina Pass is the *Cima di Piazza*, 11,713 ft.

From **Samâden** (Rte. 99) the road over the Bernina Pass ascends by the rt. bank of the Flatzbach. There are fine fir-forests in this valley 7000 ft. above the sea, mostly consisting of the *Pinus cembra*.

[There is a footpath from St. Moritz to Pontresina, which crosses the Inn between the lake and waterfall, and leads by the Statzer See and through a wood.]

Pontresina, 5912 ft. above the level of the sea, with 500 Inhab., stretches along a high bank above the Flatzbach, opposite the entrance of the beautiful Roseg valley. It is most fortunately placed, surrounded by magnificent glacier scenery. The inhabitants have had the wisdom to lay out many roads and walks, accessible to ladies and children, who

may climb the neighbouring heights by easy zigzags, or visit the gorge and cascade of the Flatzbach.

The ch. of St. Mary is Romanesque, but probably built in the 15th cent. as its roof bears the date 1497. The old tower above the village is called *Spaniola* (though as it is mentioned in 1572 by Ulrich Campell, the historian of the Engadine, it is simply popular imagination which associates it with the Spaniards who came hither in 1629 only). It is also called the Saracen Tower, a name which may point back to the time (before the recorded history of the valley begins) when the Saracens from La Garde Freinet in Provence, who certainly ravaged the diocese of Coire in 940 and 955, may have penetrated hither. It is curious that every time the name of the village is mentioned before 1338 (when the form 'Pontersin' is found) it appears as 'Pons Sarisina' (*sic*) or 'Pons Sarracenus.'

Excursions.—*a. Muottas Muraigl.*—This is a short walk or ride of 1½ to 2 hrs. to a brow on the hill above the junction of the Inn and the Flatzbach. It commands one of the best general views of the neighbouring valleys and the mountains.

b. Piz Languard, 10,716 ft., is far more easily reached than most points of equal height, and the panorama is most extensive, though less striking than some others in the neighbourhood. It not only includes the whole of eastern Switzerland and part of Tyrol, but in clear weather extends westwards to Monte Rosa and Monte Viso. Horses may be taken 2-3rds of the way. A guide is scarcely necessary. The ascent occupies 2½ to 4 hrs. according to the pace. The path leaves the high road to the Bernina at the Hotel Languard and then mounts in great zigzags to the Languard Alp. Above, the path lies along a valley which runs up towards *P. Albris*. Piz Languard rises in a steep-sided cone, and has to be climbed by a zigzag

path. The return may be varied by crossing a snow pass to Val del Fain and the Bernina Houses (about 6 hrs.). The stony valley is ascended to the glacier under *P. Albris*: up the ice for a short way, and then over the ridge l. On the other side bear rt. along the bottom to *La Pischa*, a waterfall down the crags overhanging the V. del Fain (rich in rare plants).

c. The Roseg Glacier is reached through the beautiful *Val Roseg*. There is a char-road to within 1 m. of the glacier, where a small *Inn* has been built 2½ hrs.' walk from Pontresina. The glacier itself is for a long distance safe and easy, though the getting on to it often requires some care, and ladies may spend an agreeable day in exploring its beauties, or in enjoying the magnificent view from its l. (N.W.) bank. It is a more fatiguing excursion to an alp called *Aguagliouls* (middle point), separating the two glacier streams of *Roseg* and *Tschierva*. A guide is necessary. A circle of snowy peaks surrounds this Alp; the *Tschierva*, *Morteratsch*, *Bernina*, *Roseg*, *Sella*, *Chapütschin*, and *Corvatsch*. Travellers now prefer to reach a point high on the l. bank of the glacier, where a hut has been erected by the Swiss Alpine Club at a spot known as *Mortèl*. Splendid specimens of the *Arolla* pine (*P. cembra*) grow in the forests of *Val Roseg*, especially on the N.W. mountain slopes over the glacier, some 7000 ft. above the level of the sea.

[From the inn a bridle-path slants W. up the mountain towards the *Fuorcla Surlej*, a pass of 5 hrs., to *Silvaplana*, with magnificent view. From the *Fuorcla Piz Corvatsch* can be ascended over an easy glacier (guide and rope necessary). A steep pass, the *Fuorcla da Fex-Roseg* leads W. of *Piz Corvatsch* to the *Fex* valley in 8½ hrs.]

d. The Morteratsch Glacier, with its tributary the *Pers Glacier*, extends for 6 m. from its sources under *Piz Bernina* and *Piz Zupo*. A favourite excursion is to an island of rock—

'the Jardin' of this district—called *Isla Persa*, 8169 ft., above the junction of the Pers with the Morteratsch Glacier. The glacier is about 4 m. from Pontresina, along the high road to the Bernina Pass, but there is a footpath through woods and meadows running by the l. bank of the river. Drive (40 min.) or walk to the *fall of the Bernina stream* on the east side of the valley, a short distance below the foot of the glacier. Or walk over the second bridge from Pontresina and along the W. side of the valley. A good *Restaurant* at the head of the valley (1 hr.), towards which the char-road is gradually being pushed on. Then up ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to the right through the forest to the gl.-side. Thence along the gl., the E. lateral moraine, and gl. again, to the junction of the two glaciers. On the l. bank of the Morteratsch Glacier, under Piz Morteratsch, at a spot called Boval, a substantial hut has been built for the use of mountaineers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Restaurant. A rocky slope has to be climbed to the *Isla*. From this point the *tour of the Diavolezza* is continued by crossing obliquely the Pers Glacier, and then making a rough ascent over rock to the *Diavolezza Pass*, 9667 ft. The views are most magnificent. The descent is by a steep snow-slope to a hollow containing a lovely blue lake, into which ice is precipitated from an overhanging glacier. The track then bears to the l. and descends to the Bernina Houses (where the carriage may be sent). This tour is often made in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Bernina fall to the Bernina Houses, but is easier and finer the reverse way. Guides necessary.

e. The Black and White Lakes at the head of the Bernina Pass, the Bernina Fall, and Morteratsch Gl., may be visited in 1 day's drive; or from the *Bernina Hospice* the traveller may walk to the *Grüm Alp* (a *Restaurant*) for a wonderful view of the Palü Glacier, and towards Italy.

From the *Sassal Masone* (9971 ft.)

rt. of the Grüm Alp, and about the same time from the Hospice, the view is still finer.

Ascents.

Mountaineers will find plenty of occupation around Pontresina. The *Zwei Schwestern* (9384 ft.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the village, is a scramble, strongly recommended to climbers. The range which runs S. from the village rises from *Piz Chalchagn* through *Piz Tschierva* and *Piz Morteratsch* to the *Piz Bernina*. W. of this monarch of the chain are *Piz Roseg*, *La Sella*, and other peaks; E. the crags of the *Crast' Agüzza*, *Piz Zupo*, *Piz Palü*, and *Piz Cambrena*.

Piz Bernina (13,295 ft.) was first climbed in 1850 by Herr Coaz of Coire, who leaving the Bernina Houses at 6 A.M., reached the top in 12 hrs., and returned by moonlight. Messrs. Hardy and Kennedy share the honour of having shown the way to their countrymen in 1861. Starting at midnight from the Boval hut, they mounted the rocks between the Pers and Morteratsch Glaciers, to the upper slopes, which they traversed to the foot of the *Crast' Agüzza*. Of late years a shorter rte. has been followed by the l. of the ice-fall through a passage known as the 'Loch' (sometimes direct through the 'Labyrinth'), and the long N.E. ridge. The route taken up the final peak varies according to the state of the snow. In some years it is attained with little difficulty by the snow-covered face. For the rte. by the *Prievlusa Saddle* see below 1, *e.*

The *Piz Zupo* (13,122 ft.) is approached like *Piz Bernina* by the Morteratsch ice-fall. The rocky tooth of the *Crast' Agüzza* (12,704 ft.) is a stiff rock-climb, but perfectly safe, and one of the finest climbs in the district.

Piz Palü (12,835 ft.) is ascended by the Pers Glacier. Travellers usually start from the Bernina Houses, and pass over the triple crest, descending by the *Bellavista Pass*.

This crest is often a cornice, and must not be too closely approached.

Piz Morteratsch (12,317 ft.) can be ascended in 8 or 9 hrs. from Pontresina from the W., by way of the Roseg Glacier, and is not difficult. On the E. the mountain is exceedingly steep. It was here that, in 1864, Prof. Tyndall, with two friends and the guides Jenni and Walther, were carried down in an avalanche, and narrowly escaped with their lives. The ascent from the Boval hut is quite safe, while shorter and more interesting than the route from the Rosegthal.

Piz Roseg. The highest peak (12,937 ft.) is accessible by a very narrow arête, which connects it with a lower summit on the N. The latter is climbed from near the Sella Pass by steep snow (4 hrs.). The passage of the arête is a more formidable undertaking, and was effected in 1865 for the first time, by Messrs. Moore and Walker with Jakob Anderegg.

Comparatively easy snow peaks, suitable for unpractised climbers, are *Piz Corvatsch*, *Piz Tschierva*, and *Il Chapütschin*. Good guides necessary.

The following are the principal glacier passes—

1. From *Val Roseg* :—

a. The *Fex Fuorcla* from the Roseg Glacier Inn to Sils Maria by a pass between the *Chapütschin* (11,132 ft.), and *Piz Corvatsch* (11,346 ft.), and down the Fex valley, 8½ hrs. : easy.

b. The *Chapütschin Pass*, S. of Piz Chapütschin. A difficult descent over steep rocks leads to the nevé of the Fex Glacier, whence the traveller may turn rt. to Sils Maria, or l. to Val Malenco.

c. The *Sella Pass* (see *post*).

d. The *Tschierva Sattel*. The passage of the rocky curtain connecting Piz Bernina and Piz Roseg sometimes entails much step cutting, but, unless overhung by a cornice is not difficult for practised mountaineers. It leads to the Scerscen Glacier.

e. The *Fuorcla Prievulsa* between Piz Bernina and Piz Morteratsch

leading to Boval is difficult. During the last few years Piz Bernina has been frequently ascended and descended by way of the Prievulsa Saddle, the Pizzo Bianco and the Berninascharte (first by Dr. Güssfeldt in 1872). 10 hrs. up from the Roseg Restaurant, 5-6 hrs. down. This is much the finest rte. for climbers, with first-rate guides, and is less difficult than the ascent of the Crast' Agüzza.

2. From the *Morteratsch Glacier*—

a. *Crast' Agüzza Sattel*. This is a very fine pass. The descent on the S. side lies over steep rock to the Scerscen Glacier. It is best taken from the S., and may be used in combination with the Sella Pass in making the tour of Piz Bernina in a single day from Pontresina.

b. The *Zupo* and *Bellavista Passes*. These two high glacier passes lead respectively W. and E. of the peaks of the Bellavista to the Upper Fellaria Glacier. The latter is easy, the former difficult.

c. It is also possible to pass from the Pers Glacier to the Fellaria Glacier, over Piz Palü.

Tour of Piz Bernina.

The lower passes, the *Muretto* and *Canciano*.—A very small proportion of the visitors to the Engadine undertake this tour. Yet those who have not seen Monte della Disgrazia from the crest, or better still from the S. slopes, of the Bernina chain, have missed the finest view in eastern Switzerland. The natives of the Engadine, however, naturally do nothing to encourage their guests to wander out of it; and the people of Val Malenco have only lately shown any enterprise in preparing for tourists. The chief obstacle to the tour of Piz Bernina becoming as popular as that of Mt. Blanc or Monte Rosa, is the bad state of the Muretto path, which was formerly much used for commercial purposes, and might well again be made practicable for animals. At present it is necessary for the traveller to

walk at least as far as Chiareggio, and to obtain horses there would be a matter requiring careful previous arrangement. Until the Muretto is used by horses, many will prefer the easy glacier pass over the Fex Glacier, a sort of St. Théodule (Rte. 99).

The *Muretto Pass*, Maloja to Chiesa, 8 hrs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Hotel, the glen leading to the foot of the great Forno Glacier (Rte. 99) is passed on the rt. An ascent over rocks and beds of snow leads ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to the pass (8389 ft.), a dreary scene. A short descent brings into sight the superb mass of the Monte della Disgrazia streaming with glaciers, a view justly compared to that of Monte Rosa from the Moro. Beautiful views of the neighbouring ranges are before the eyes during the whole descent of 2 hrs. to **Chiareggio**, where the ruins of long disused stables and storehouses show the former importance of the pass, which was used, not only for raids on the Valtelline, in 1618 and other years, and in 1620 by the Protestants flying from the Valtelline after the great massacre, but at an earlier date more continuously for the transport of wine and other merchandize. The pass was combined with the Septimer in order to reach Coire directly, and it is generally called in the old books 'Mons Melancus' or 'Malenggerberg,' from the valley on its S. side; though the name 'Moretto' occurs as early as 1620, and may possibly refer to some fortification thrown up about that time, or perhaps to a mere boundary wall. Coxe crossed it in 1779, and there is a report that in the 17th cent. an English traveller perished on it.

[The *Passo di Mello*, a fine and not difficult glacier pass, leads to S. Martino in Val Masino, in 10 hrs. The *Disgrazia* has been ascended from Chiareggio, but is better attacked from the W.]

A somewhat monotonous track leads in 3 hrs. through pine-forests, and then along bare slopes to **Chiesa**

(3445 ft.), in a beautiful situation at the junction of two valleys. Guides may be found here for the ascent of *Monte della Disgrazia*. The excursion to the *Lago di Palù* and *Monte Nero* (Rte. 101) is easy and well worth making (7 hrs.). There is a fine but long glacier route by Val di Torre to Val Masino, passing over the shoulders of Monte della Disgrazia. The Italian Alpine Club has built a hut on one of those passes (*Passo di Corna Rossa*, 6-7 hrs. above Chiesa), to facilitate the ascent of the Disgrazia from this side (4-5 hrs.). Carriage-road (8 m.) from Chiesa to Sondrio (Rte. 101).

Passo di Canciano. Chiesa to Poschiavo, or Le Prese; horse-track, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 hrs.; guide desirable, owing to the intricacy of the path. *It is described below in the reverse direction.*

'Poschiavo to Pass 4 hrs.; 4 down to Chiesa. The descent to Lanzada is intricate, through deep and broken valleys. [Ascending from Lanzada, wrong turnings may easily be taken.] From the Bernina road, very steep to the two chapels of *Selva* (1 hr. 20 min.). Then level for 25 min., with waterfalls rt. and l. Then rt., steep forest, in 25 min. to a chalet, where the path turns l. Passing in 10 min. another chalet, it circles l., then mounts rt. into the final glen, bearing N.W. L. are curious rocks under Piz Canciano, one like a tower. Stream is crossed to a third chalet on l. bank (35 min.). Thence ascent up valley keeping to the rt. The col (1 hr.) is a notch (8366 ft.) just under, and E. of the glacier of *Piz Canciano*. Grand view of the Fellaria Glacier and Piz Zupo. Descend rt. bank of the Poschiavino, with *Mte. Spondacia* l., to some huts under savage rocks (1 hr.). Here cross the stream, and down steep path of stone, amid rounded and polished rocks, and *blocs perchés*, to Val Campo Moro (35 min.).

'Opposite is *Mte. Sasso Moro*, rt. the ice-fall of the Fellaria Gl. Crossing the torrent, the path leads to a basin with cluster of chalets (15

min.). Beyond it a gorge, and descent, wonderful in its scenery, to another secluded basin and group of chalets, where Val Lanterna joins on the rt. (At the head of this glen is the *Marinelli Club hut*, near the Scerscen Glacier.) Thence, over a low gap, and down a very steep gully to the narrow but fertile valley of Lanzada, with villages and grand view of the *Disgrazia*. **Lanzada** (2 hrs. 15 min.) has a very rough *Inn*. Thence about 2 min. to *Chiesa*.

From the Canciano Pass the mountaineer may in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. reach the *Piz Scalino* (10,922 ft.), an outstanding summit commanding a glorious panorama. A direct descent to Lanzada by the Prabello Alp may be found.

Another somewhat longer rte. is by the *Rovano* or *Canfinale Pass*, crossing the crest N. of the Canciano, and at the foot of the *Pizzo di Verona* (11,359 ft.), which is easy of access from this side.

From Poschiavo the traveller may return to the Engadine by the Bernina Pass (Rte. 101).

High-level tour of Piz Bernina.

This is a long glacier expedition, leading through magnificent snow scenery, and free from danger in fine weather, if the rope is properly used (which it is not always by Pontresina guides).

Those who wish to break the expedition may do so at the *Marinelli Club hut* (9843 ft.), built by the Italian Alpine Club on the rocks between the Scerscen and Fellaria Glaciers, which is sometimes used for the ascent of Piz Bernina from the side by the *Crast' Agüzza Sattel*. It will save fatigue to sleep either at the *Inn* in the Roseg Thal, at the *Marinelli hut*, or at the Bernina Hospice.

From the latter the *Cambrena Sattel* (not difficult), a gap in the ridge S.E. of Piz Cambrena is reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. From here the traveller attains, by the upper slopes of the Palü glacier, the nevé basin from which it and the Fellaria glacier alike descend. Leaving on his rt.

the gaps known as the Bellavista and Zupo Passes, he descends to the lower plateau of the Fellaria glacier. This is connected by a snowy terrace with the magnificent cirque of the Scerscen Glacier, overhung by the ruddy crags of Piz Bernina and Piz Roseg. On the l. the Disgrazia and the Lombard Alps are fine objects. On the rt. the steep rocks leading to the *Crast' Agüzza Sattel* are passed, and beyond the base of Piz Roseg a gentle ascent up a slope full of concealed crevasses leads to the *Sella Pass* (10,840 ft.), a broad gap affording easy access to the head of the Roseg Glacier, the descent of which (3 hrs.) seldom presents any serious difficulties. It is useless to give exact times for an expedition, in which all depends on the firmness of the snow. Under the most favourable conditions, 11 hrs.' walking must be allowed from the Bernina Hospice to the *Inn* in the Roseg Thal.

Either from the Fellaria or the Scerscen Glaciers, it is easy to descend into Val Malenco, for a minute description of which, as well as of all the glens S. of the Bernina group, the *Guida della Valtellina* (2nd ed., Sondrio, 1884), published by the Sondrio section of the Italian Alpine Club, should be consulted.

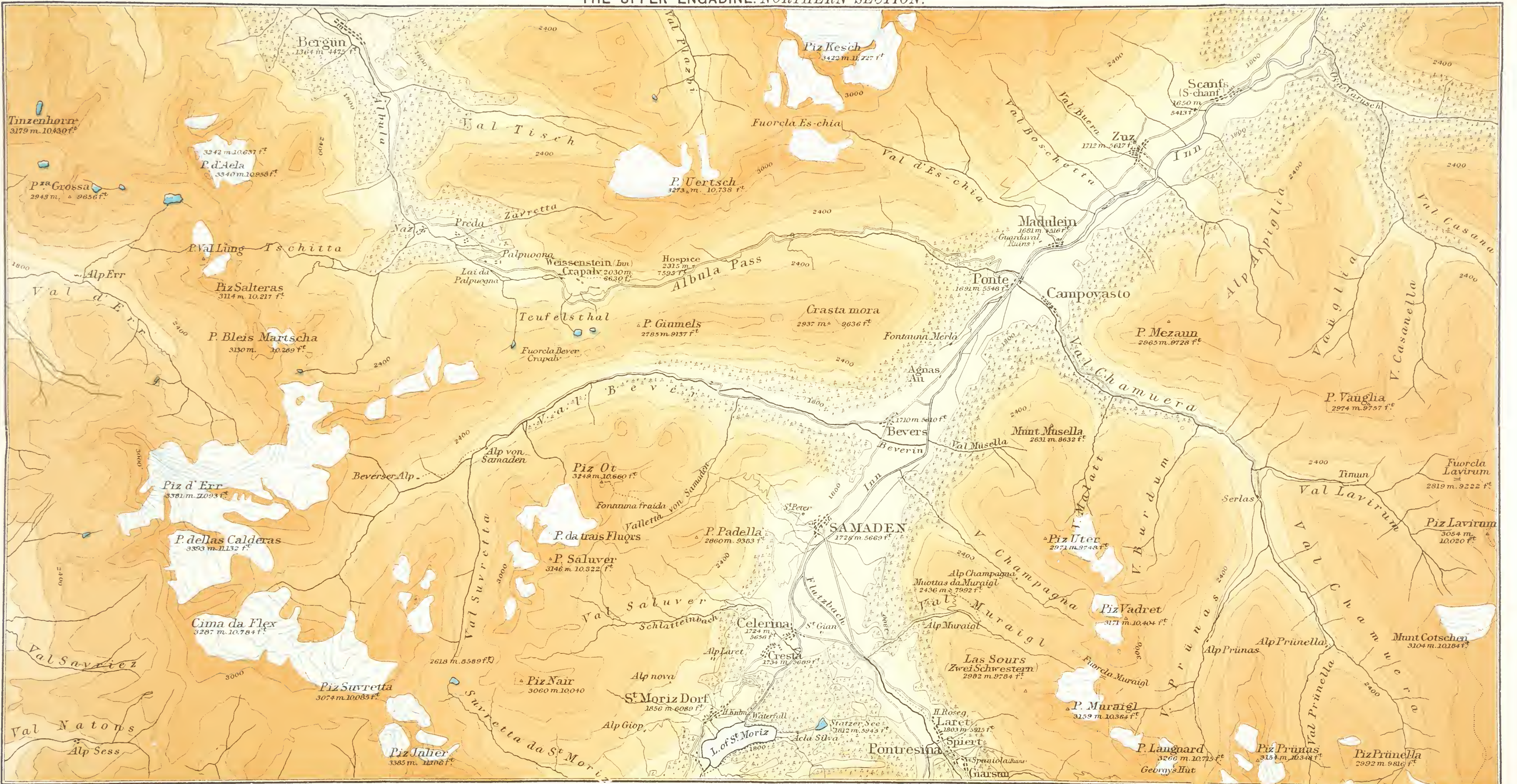
ROUTE 101.

PONTRESINA TO COLICO, BY THE BERNINA PASS AND THE VALTELLINA. VAL MALENCO. VAL MASINO.

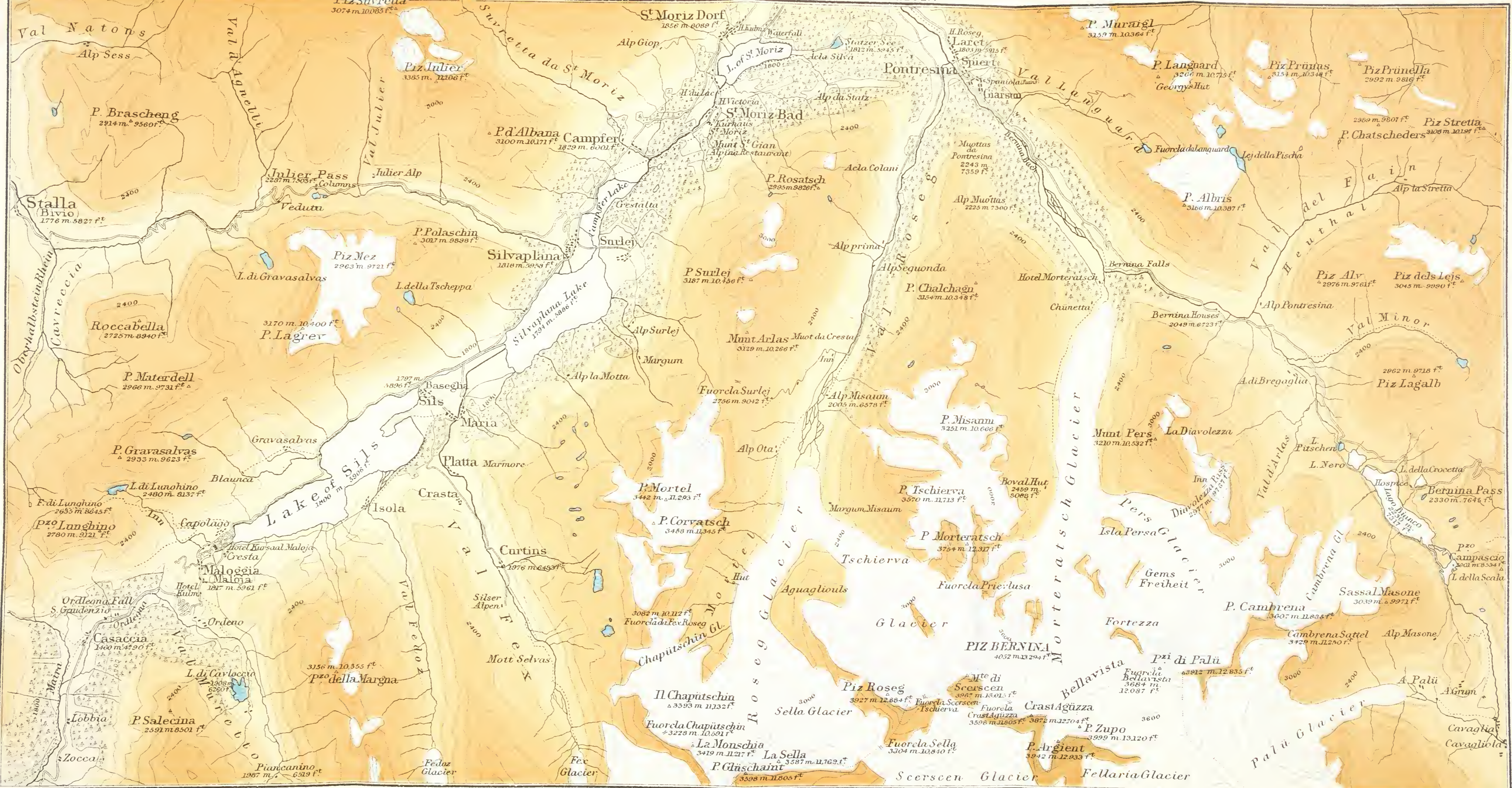
Miles.	
6	. Bernina Häuser
$20\frac{1}{4}$	. Poschiavo
$23\frac{1}{2}$	. Le Prese
$31\frac{1}{2}$	. Tirano
48	. Sondrio
$64\frac{1}{4}$	. Morbegno
$73\frac{1}{2}$	. Colico

The carriage-road across the pass was constructed between 1843 and 1864.

THE UPPER ENGADINE. NORTHERN SECTION.



THE UPPER ENGADINE, SOUTHERN SECTION.



Opposite the Morteratsch Glacier (see Rte. 100), the road begins to ascend beside the waterfall, commanding a superb view of the highest summits of the Bernina.

6 m. from Pontresina is the cluster of buildings known as the **Bernina Houses** (6723 ft.). [On the l. is the opening of the *Val del Fain*, a favourite resort of botanists, through which a path leads over the *Stretta Pass* (8143 ft.) to the Val Livigno, on the way to Zernetz, or to Bormio by Sant' Antonio (small Alpine *Pension*), Trepalle, and the Foscagno Pass (Rte. 102).]

From this the road ascends gradually over a somewhat dreary waste, passing on the l. Val Minor, with view of Mt. Pers and the Gl. of Cambrena.

On rt. lies the *Black Lake*, fed by springs and sending its waters into the Black Sea, separated only by a low bank from the *White Lake*, receiving the drainage of the Cambrena Glacier and discharging into the Adriatic. The road mounts round the head of a small ravine to

9½ m. The **Bernina Hospice** (7576 ft.), an excellent *Inn*, resorted to by travellers for whom the air of the Engadine is not sufficiently bracing.

[**Excursion** to the *Grüm Alp*, 1½ hr. distant by a path, at first descending to and skirting the lake, and afterwards winding round the hills. This is a grand point of view of the ice-fall of the Palü Glacier. From the alp (*Restaurant*), Poschiavo and its valley are seen far below. The old horse-track, the shortest from Pontresina to Poschiavo, descends in 2 hrs. through very fine scenery. The steep descent is divided by the beautiful level pasturage of Cavaglia. Below this the torrent plunges into a romantic gorge.]

Close to the Hospice is a tarn, *Lago della Crocetta*, and 5 min. above it the bleak

9¾ m. **Bernina Pass** (7648 ft.), between the *Cima di Carten* and *Piz Cambrena*. Directly rt. a ridge called *Pizzo Campascio* divides the head of

the southern valley into Val Agone and Val di Pila, the road descending the one, the waters of Lago Bianco the other. [Up the Val Agone a road, said to be practicable for chars, leads over the *Forcola Pass* to Livigno in about 5 hrs.] Near the summit is an old lead and silver mine, which in 1459 was given over by the bishop of Coire to the Planta family, but was the subject of many disputes; it is mentioned as having been worked as early as 1201. The name of the pass is written 'Perlingerberg' in the old books, and the Italians are said to still call it 'Berlina.' The descent of the Bernina road, in places protected by galleries, is steep to

13¾ m. **La Rosa**, below which it passes by the opening of Val di Campo.

[To **Bormio** by the *Passo di Val Viola* (8071 ft.) 8 to 9 hrs. Leave the high road l. below La Rosa (if ascending, below Pisciadello), and ascend the Val di Campo, which leads to the Val Viola, a continuation of it at a higher level. Near the head of Val di Campo the path branches (l. up the Val Mera to *Livigno* by a pass of 8777 ft., W. of the 3-peaked *Corno di Campo*): our rte. is straight on, and over the l. side of the head of the Val di Campo, passing rt. the charming little *Lago di Val Viola* encircled by rocks and forest, and the grand precipice of the *Corno*. There is no *Inn* between La Rosa and the Baths of Bormio. About 3 hrs. down the Val Viola the traveller meets the track descending from the Foscagno Pass (Rte. 102), and at Isolaccia, 6 m. from Bormio, a rough char-road.]

On the l. are seen the precipitous peaks of the Pizzo del Teo and Pizzo di Sena.

Pisciadello, the first hamlet, near the mouth of Val di Campo. Hence the descent is rapid and picturesque to

San Carlo (with a ch. built 1613-1624, and dedicated to St. Charles Borromeo, who strove earnestly to bring back the inhabi-

tants to the old faith), where the old horse-path falls in. 1 m. further is

20 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Poschiavo**, Germ. *Puschlav*, a town (including neighbouring villages) of 3007 Inhab., built in the Italian fashion. It was long disputed by the bishops of Coire and Como; it finally submitted to the former in 1408, and was regained from the Duke of Milan in 1486, since which time it has formed part of the Grisons. The two earliest books printed in Ladin were printed at Poschiavo, 1552 and 1560 (Rte. 81). It is the principal place in the valley, and mainly supported by the traffic of goods. The church of Poschiavo is mentioned as early as 824; the Rom. Cath. Ch. of St. Victor is dated 1497. Close by is a nunnery (first Ursuline, then Austin), founded 1629. Above it, on a height, are the ruins of the old castle.

About a fourth of the inhabitants of this populous valley are Protestants; but owing to the jealousy of the Roman Catholics, their church was built (1642-9) as a fortress, and capable of defence against attacks. A page in the troubled religious history of Poschiavo was closed in 1870, when the valley was formally transferred from the diocese of Como to that of Coire. The language is a Ladin dialect, much influenced by Italian, and now scarcely to be distinguished from it.

[**Excursion** to the *Sassalbo* (9377 ft.), E., an ascent of about 5 hrs.; noble view. For the Canciano and Rovano Passes, Pizzo di Verona and Pizzo Scalino, see Rte. 100.]

23 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Le Prese** (3163 ft. above the sea), at the N. end of the little Lake of Poschiavo, famed for its large trout. Le Prese is frequented for its charming situation, sunny climate, and sulphureous waters. With the exception of the road skirting the lake there are not many near walks. Excursion to the picturesquely-situated pilgrimage Ch. of *S. Romerio*, from the S. end of

the lake. The climate is cool and pleasant. Boats and trout-fishing. 1-horse carriage to Tirano, 10 fr.

27 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Brusio**, with 1164 Inhab., mainly R. C. On quitting the lake, the Poschiavino torrent passes through a very narrow defile. It is a raging torrent, and, as it approaches the Adda, is restrained by stone dykes, but even these have proved insufficient to protect its banks. Passing *Campascio*, the Italian custom-house at *Campo Cologno*, and the frontier at *Piattamala*, where the ruinous fort is worth a visit, the road enters the Valtellina at

30 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Madonna di Tirano**, a village known for its picturesque church (commenced 1505), which for upwards of 3 cents. has been the resort of pilgrims. An avenue of poplars leads to

31 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Tirano** (1509 ft.), on the road from the Stelvio to the Lake of Como (5870 Inhab.).

The traveller going towards the lake here enters the *Val Tellina*, from 1512 subject to Canton Graubünden, but since 1797 part of Lombardy.

This is one of the largest and most fertile of the southern Alpine valleys. Its beauty, however, is rarely appreciated by those who roll along the interminable stretches of the hot and dusty high road.

At Tresenda the *Aprica* road branches off on the l. to Edolo. [Above Tresenda is the village of **Teglio**, from which the valley takes its name.] 12 m. further the traveller reaches

48 m. **Sondrio Stat.**, a town with many imposing buildings and 7172 Inhab.

The twin rock-peaks seen at the head of Val Malenco are those so conspicuous as snow cones at the head of the Rosegthal in the view from Pontresina. There is a fine view from the castle. The town has suffered much from inundations of the Malero torrent, descending

from the S. glaciers of the Bernina. It is now restrained by a deep artificial channel.

[A good road leads to *Chiesa* in Val Malenco, 3 hrs.' drive through very beautiful scenery. The *Inns* at Chiesa have been improved. Guides are found here, and it is the best headquarters on the S. side of the Bernina, though too far from the glaciers to be convenient for high mountain excursions. The traveller who does not propose to cross the Muretto or Canciano Passes (see Rte. 100) should ascend to the charming Lago di Palü and the ridge of Monte Nero, commanding a noble view of the peaks of the Bernina and the *Monte della Disgrazia*. The latter summit can be reached by sleeping in Val di Torre, but is more generally attacked from the Club hut in Val Sasso Bissolo (see below). Passes also lead from Sondrio to the Bergamasque valleys.]

A *Railway* descends the valley from Sondrio to Colico on the Lake of Como, 25½ m.

49¼ m. Ardenno Masino Stat.

[A good road leads up Val Masino to the Baths of Masino, which have long been a place of resort for North Italians. A steep ascent of 11 m., through scenery continually growing in savage wildness, leads to San Martino at the fork of the valleys. Shortly below the junction the remains of a 'Bergfall' are passed. One of the blocks has been since the 17th cent. reckoned the largest of its kind in the Alps. This *lapis colosseus*, as an old author calls it, measures 250 ft. in length, 120 in breadth, and 140 in height. The *Val dei Bagni*, the western and shorter of the two glens, is some 2 m. in length. In a deep basin at its head, surrounded by wooded cliffs, lie the *Baths* (3832 ft.).

The pedestrian may cross rough passes to *Val Codera*, a fine glen, and Colico; or by two passes to Castasegna. The mountaineer may, by fine but difficult passes, reach the

Bondasca Glacier and Promontogno, in Val Bregaglia, or may ascend the highest of the bold granite peaks which rise N. of the Baths.

The *Piz Cengalo* (formerly known as the *Punta Trubinesca*, 11,060 ft.), despite its formidable appearance, is easy of access to moderate climbers by its N.W. ridge in 5-6 hrs., and commands a very singular and beautiful view extending over the whole Upper Engadine, the greater part of the Bregaglia, and a large portion of the Lake of Como, seen perhaps from no other summit of similar elevation. It is the highest of the two rocky peaks seen in the distance from St. Moritz.

The eastern branch of Val Masino leads from San Martino to 3 glacier passes; (1) the *Zocca*, leading to Vico Soprano (see Rte. 98); (2) the *Sissone Pass* to Maloja, about 11 hrs.; and (3) the *Passo di Mello* to Chiavreggio in Val Malenco. From this glen, or from the new Club hut in Val Sasso Bissolo, a glen which joins Val Masino lower down, or from the new hut on the Corna Rossa Pass above Chiesa (5-7 hrs., thence 4-5 hrs.), or direct from the new Forno hut, above the Maloja, the noble peak of the *Disgrazia* (12,058 ft.) may be reached. The ascent of the ridge of the mountain is sometimes difficult, and always requires good guides. The view is one of the finest in the Alps.

For further information, see Freshfield's *Italian Alps*.]

64¼ m. **Morbegno Stat.**, with the fine church of the suppressed Dominican convent (founded 1457), which has a fresco (painted about 1547) by Gaudenzio Ferrari.

Passes lead hence to Val Brembana.

The railway runs between finely-shaped ranges, Monte Spluga N., Monte Legnone S., until it enters the marshes of the Adda and reaches (73½ m.) **Colico Terminus** (see Rte. 116).

ROUTE 102.

UTZ TO THE BATHS OF BORMIO,
BY LIVIGNO, THE CASANNA AND
FOSCAGNO PASSES.

The remote valley of Livigno is watered by the Spöl, a tributary of the Inn, and belongs geographically (though not politically since 1797) to Switzerland. The stream, however, forces its way out to Zernetz, through a deep and difficult gorge, while very low and easy passes connect its head-waters with Bormio. The upper valley has consequently shared the political fortunes of the Val Tellina, and is now—with the exception of some pasturages near the Splügen Pass—the only territory N. of the Alps forming part of the Italian kingdom.

The easiest ways to Livigno from the Engadine are by the Lavirum (Rte. 99), Stretta (Rte. 101), or Casanna Passes. The latter (8836 ft.) is a good horse-track, leaving the high road near Scans, from which the *Alpine Pension* at Sant' Antonio is reached in 6 to 7 hrs. The ascent lies through a finely wooded glen, and from the pass the Ortler group is well seen. In 1635 the Duc de Rohan, the general of the French forces, led an army across the Casanna Pass, with which he fell on and defeated the Austrians in the Val Tellina. The descent lies through the green pasturages of Val Casanna.

[The pedestrian who does not object to a rough and pathless walk may see some very wild scenery by following to its head *Val Trupchum*, a densely wooded valley branching l. from Val Casanna. The ridge under Piz Fiera is climbed and a descent found into Val Fiera, through wonderful dolomite scenery, between lemon-coloured cliffs crowned by red and grey pinacles.]

Val Livigno is a secluded pastoral basin, 6135 ft. above the sea. The broad green valley, sown with rich brown chalets and framed in pine-woods, broken here and there by a glimpse of snowy peaks, presents an unusual and pleasing landscape. Near **Sant' Antonio** there is a clean but homely *Pensione Alpina*.

[A path follows the gorge of the Spöl to the Ofenhaus, 4 hrs. To Zernetz there is a fine rte. by the *Passo del Diavel* in 8 hrs. ; to the Bernina road easy horse-tracks, leading to the Bernina Houses, or La Rosa, in 4 or 5 hrs. Gaps between snowy peaks of 10,000 to 11,000 ft., practicable for mountaineers, lead to the chalets at the head of Val Viola, on the path from La Rosa to Bormio.]

The traveller bound for Bormio ascends in 1 hr. to *Trepalle* (6851 ft.), one of the highest hamlets in the Alps. A short ascent leads to the *Foscagno Pass* (7510 ft.) whence there is a rough char-track to Bormio (3 hrs.), joining that of Val di Dentro, at Semogo. The *Cima di Piazzzi* (11,713 ft.), the highest summit between the Bernina and Ortler groups, rises opposite, and is a magnificent object.

In 4½ hrs. from Livigno an active walker will reach the great Stelvio road and

The **Baths of Bormio**. Baths of various kinds, and at any temperature. The village of Bormio is old and curious. Its church of Combo contains frescoes of considerable merit, particularly of the 4 Evangelists, on the roof of the choir, painted apparently by some pupil of Romanino of Brescia. A local school of painters seems to have flourished in this valley. Several churches have curious frescoes of the 15th cent., and some are very picturesque. (See HANDBOOK FOR S. GERMANY.)

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Lindenhof; Restaurant at the grottoes

BACENO, 324

Alb. Devero (Alberti), fair, very Italian.

BACHTEL, 134

Inn, at the top, small.

BADEN IN AARGAU,

113

Hotels: *Engel*, good; *Waage* (Balances); *Bahnhof*; best hotels at the Baths, more than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant, viz.: *Neue Kuranstalt*, (*Grd. Hotel*) beautifully situated and well spoken of; *Freihof & Verenhof*; *Ochsen*; *Limmathof*; *Schiff*; *Schweizerhof*.

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.): at the Neue Kuranstalt.

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BÂLE, 95. Cathedral, 95. Council, 96. Dance of Death, 96. Works of Holbein, 96. Public Library, 97. University, 97. Rathhaus, 98. History, 99. Environs, 100.

Hotels: *Trois Rois*, on l. bank of Rhine, fine view, very large and one of the best appointed hotels in Switzerland (name is really derived from the meeting here in 1026 of the Emperor Conrad ii, his son King Henry iii, and Rudolf iii, last King of Burgundy: but the carvings above the entrance represent the Three Magi), preferable for those who halt for more than a night; *Storchen*; *Centralhof*; *Métropole*. Near the Centr. rly. stat.; *Euler* (best); *Schweizerhof* (good); *H. National*; *H. Victoria* (good and cheap); *H. Jura*. In Little Bâle, on rt. bank of the river, *H. Krafft* (good and moderate); *H. Schrieder zum Deutschen Hof*, opposite Baden rly. stat. (good). Excellent *Buffet* at the Centr. rly. stat., where

BÂLE—*contd.*

requisites for washing can be procured—a convenience for the traveller who arrives by the night train. He should remember that his watch will be 1 hour wrong here.

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.): at the Trois Rois.

Physician: Dr. E. Rauch.

English Chemist: *Köchlin*.

Bookseller: *Georg & Co.*, Freie Strasse, near the post office; fine collection of Alpine and Swiss historical works, besides guide-books, maps, and views. English spoken.

U. S. A. Consulate, 2, Theaterstrasse.

Enquiry Office: Stadthausgass, 13

Carriages: for 1 or 2 persons from the Centr. rly. stat. to the hotels, 1 fr. 20 c., to Little Bâle, 1 fr. 50 c.:—if for 3 or 4 persons, 1 fr. 80 c. and 2 fr. 50 c. respectively.

Railways: A. CENTRAL STATION in Great BÂLE, S. of Rhine.—Direct line to Paris by Delle and Troyes. To Calais express in $14\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.: *train de luxe* in $12\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (French Railway time is 55 min. behind that of Bâle or Berne, which is now Central European time). To Strasburg; to Lyons, in 1 day, by Belfort, Besançon, and Dijon; to Olten, Zürich, Lucerne, Berne, Neuchâtel, and Lausanne. B.—BADEN terminus in Little Bâle or Klein Basel, N. of Rhine; to Freiburg, Baden, Heidelberg, Frankfurt; to Schaffhausen, the Rhine Falls, and Constance (Rte. 7). The two stats. are connected by a loop line, with bridge over Rhine.—to BERNE by Müns-terthal, 100

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— to BERNE by Olten, 110
— to LUCERNE, 107

— to SCHAFFHAUSEN and
CONSTANCE, 116

— to SOLEURE and
BIENNE, 104

— to ZÜRICH, 111

Tramways: An electric tramway was opened in 1895 between the Central Station and Baden Station; passing the Banque du Commerce, Place du Marché, the Alte Brücke, and Place Ste. Claire. Cars run every 6 min., and accomplish the journey in 16 min. Fares 10 to 20 centimes.

Omnibus: There is a regular service for St. Louis, Klein Huningen, Birsfelden, and Hägenheim.

BALLAIGUES, 276

Pensions: *Sapinière* (75 beds); *H. Aubépine* (*Leresche*) 140 beds, 6 fr. a day; both resorted to in summer by English residents at Lausanne. *P. Mayor*; *P. Maillefer*. Nearly opposite is the *P. Grand Bois*, very favourable accounts.

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.): in the Swiss ch.

BALMHORN, 239

BALMWAND, 355

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Post.

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Chalet Inn, rather dear.

BÄRENHORN, 383

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Hotels: *Kurhaus* (160 beds); *Victoria*, burnt in '94, but rebuilt (200 beds), comfortable; *H. Alpenrose* (130 beds); *H. Bellevue* (130 beds), good; *P. Béatrice*; *H. Beatus*; *H. & P. Blümlisalp*, new; *Post* (110 beds); *Schöneegg*; *Silberhorn*; *Alpes*; *Beau Séjour* (formerly Waldrand); *Jungfraublick*; *P. Waldheim*; *Amisbühl*

BEATENBERG, ST.—*contd.*

(also Restaurant) and others. Pension at cheap rates, 6–7 fr.

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.).

BEATENBUCHT, 177

BEATUS, CAVE OF ST., 177, 178

BEAULMES, AIG. DE, 271

BEAUREGARD CASTLE, 276

BECKENRIED, 145

Hotels: *Nidwaldnerhof*; *Sonne*, good and clean; *Mond*.

BECKISTOCK, 352

BEDREITO, 325

Inn, small.

— VILLA DI, 325

Small *Inn* (Forni).

BEICHGRAT, 245

BEL ALP, 211

Hotel: *Hotel-Pension Belalp* (7012 ft.), accommodation for about 120 visitors. Telegraph. The management has lately passed into new hands and considerable improvements have been effected.

Eng. Ch. S.: The Ch. of Good Shepherd (S. P. G.) is close to hotel.

Guides: Anton Walden, excellent, most cheerful companion; Clemenz Ruppen, Moritz Eger, Josef Saltzmann, also good.

Horses: To *Brieg* (4 hrs. up, 3 hrs. down), horse and man, 15 fr.

— to the EGGISHORN, 211

— to BRIEG OF VISP, 213, 310

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Hotels: *Poste*; *Gare*; *Touristes*. *Buffet* at the stat.

— (GRUYÈRES). *See* JAUN.

BELLELAY, 101

BELLERIVE, 101

BELLINZONA, 228

232, 388

Hotels: *Poste*, *Angelo*, & *Schweizerhof* (now united), excellent in every

BELLINZONA—*contd.*
respect; *Cerf*; *Helvetia*, good; *Buffet* (kept by owner of H. de la Poste) at rly. stat., excellent.

Railways: To *Locarno*, and along E. shore of lake, viâ *Pino*, *Luino*, and *Sesto Calende*, to *Novara* and *Turin* or *Genoa* (Rte. 34 B), and
HANDBOOK FOR N. ITALY.
The drive from Bellinzona to Como is described in Rte. 114.

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BERGLI JOCH, 197

BERGLISTOCK, 205

BERGÜN, 392

Hotels: *Piz Aela* or *Post* (28 bedrooms), pension 6½ fr., good; *Weisses Kreuz*, or *H. Cloetta*; *Edelweiss*.

BERGÜNERSTEIN, 392

BERISAL, 316

H. de la Poste, good mountain inn and pension, 2½ hrs. from Brieg, excellent fare and attention, a very favourite resort of English visitors. Fine forest close at hand.

Eng. Ch. S. (S. P. G.).

BERLINGEN, 120

BERNARDINO, SAN, 387

Hotels: *H. Victoria* (150 beds), opened in 1891, excellent and well situated, outside the village; *H. Brocco*, large and good; *H. Bellevue*; *H. Ravizza*; *H. Menghetti*.

— **PASS**, 385

BERNE, 168. Fountains, 169. Clock-tower, 169. Bernese Alps, 169. Minster, 170. Nat. Hist. Museum, 170. Library, 171. Historical Museum, 171. Charitable Insti-

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tutions, 173. Federal Council Hall (Bundes-Rathhaus), 173. Bears, 173. History, 174. Walks, 174. Botanic garden, 174

Hotels: *Bernerhof*, close to the Federal Palace, first class, excellent; *H. Bellevue*, well managed and comfortable—both these hotels are very good (the latter smaller and cheaper) and command views of the Alps. Next in order come *Schweizerhof*, & *H. du Jura*, both opposite the stat.; *Pfistern*; *Falke (Faucon)*; *H. de France*. The *Bär*, *Löwe*, *Storch*, and *Webern* are more or less commercial hotels, though probably comfortable and simple. The *Abbayes*, or houses of the guilds, such as *Distelzwang* (*Zwang*, a local word for guild: *Distel*, thistle, the emblem of the gentlemen who held their meetings or club under this sign), are, with one exception, no longer used as inns. Excellent and greatly enlarged *Railway Buffet*, table d'hôte from 11 to 3, 2 fr. 50 c.; service à la carte is wonderfully good, cheap, and prompt.

Pensions: The best are *P. Herter* (Abbaye du Singe), recommended; *P. Jolimont* (on the Enge); *P. Schloss Bremgarten*—the two latter outside the town.

Enquiry Office: at the Rly. station.

Booksellers: *Schmid*, *Francke & Co.* (formerly *Dalp & Co.*), opposite the stat.; agents for the sale of the Swiss Government maps, and the publications of the Swiss Alpine Club; they have a good stock of maps, views, photographs, etc.

BERNE—*contd.*

Beck's and Sella's photographs of the snowy region are remarkable. *Goepper*, near the Clock Tower, and *Huber*, 78, *Kramgasse*, have good collections of books, etc.

Post and Telegraph Office: near stat., N. of it.

English Chemist: *Tanner* (opposite the Post Office).

Eng. Ch. S. (S. P. G.): are held all the year round at 8.30, 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. (in summer at 5 p.m.) in hall of *Lerberschule*, 12, *Predigergasse*.

H.B.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: *F. R. St. John*, Esq. Office of the Legation, *Hirschengraben* (hours 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.).

H. B. M.'s Consul: *Gaston de Muralt*, Banker.

U. S. A. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary: *J. G. A. Leishman*, Esq. Office of the Legation, 6, *Hirschengraben*.

Railways: To all parts of Switzerland. The rly. stat. was greatly enlarged and improved in 1890-1.

Diligences: To *Gurnigel Baths*, about 4½ hrs., and other places.

Tramways: through the main street past the rly. stat., to the Bear pit: also to *Wabern* and the *Gurten*.

Funicular Railway: From *Bundesrathhaus* terrace (facing *Bernerhof*) to *Marzili* every 5 min.

Telephonic Communication: With all principal towns and frequented villages in Switzerland.

— to **THUN** and **INTERLAKEN**, 174

— to **LAUSANNE** (and **VEVEY**) by *Friburg*, 258

BERNE—*contd.*

— to LAUSANNE by Morat, 262

—* to LUCERNE, 162, 167

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BERNINA ALPS, 411

— PASS, 417

On the way up from Pontresina are the *Bernina Houses* (8 bedrooms), and close to the Pass the *Bernina Hospice*, an excellent inn, resorted to by travellers for whom the air of the Engadine is not sufficiently bracing.

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Hotels: *Grand H. des Bains* (Hydrop. Estab.); *Villas des Bains*; *H. des Alpes*, near the stat.—all good. *Pension Crochet*, recommended, moderate. *H. & P. des Mûriers*, 4½–5 frs. a day. *H. de l'Union*, commercial, in the town. *Grand H. des Salines*, about ½ m. from village in own grounds. These houses comprise pensions and establishments of baths, supplied with salt water from the salt works. Pension from 7 fr. a day. Guides, horses, and carriages.

Eng. Ch. (C.C.C.S.).

Carriages to Gryon, 1-horse carr. 12 fr.

— to H. DES DIABLERETS, by the Col de la Croix, 303

— to SION, by the Col de Cheville, 313

BEZA, THÉODORE, 286

BIANCO, LAGO, 417

BIASCA, 228, 232, 373

Hotels: *H. de la Gare*, good; *Posta*, in the village. **Diligence:** daily in 9 hrs. to *Disentis* by the Lukmanier pass (Rte. 85). Local service between *Biasca* and *Olivone* 3½ hrs. up, 2¼ down.

BIBERBRÜCKE, 342. New rly. to Arth-Goldau stat. on St. Gotthard line.

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BIENNE (Biel), 103

Hotels: *Bielerhof* and *Terminus*, opposite the station; *Couronne*; *Schweizerhof*; *Croix Blanche*; *Victoria*; *Gare*; good *Buffet*.

Funicular Railway: (15 min., 1 mile) from Bienne to *Macolin* or *Maggingen* (2953 ft.) where are *Kurhaus & Grand Hotel* (130 beds), and *H. Bellevue* (90 beds). both commanding a fine view.

— to BÂLE, 103

— to BERNE, 103

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BIFERTENSTOCK, 352

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H. Ofenhorn, well-situated, enlarged in 1898, very comfortable, mgst civil landlord (Schmid), telepho to Viesch. Fair mountain guides for the neighbourhood.

BINNEGGEN, 320

Wine, etc., may be had at the little *Inn*.

BINNENTHAL, 320

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Inn, fair.

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Small Restaurant.

BLAUBERG, 225

BLAUEN, 100

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Pension on its shores.

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Hotels: *Bludenzhof*; *Arlbergerhof*, both at stat.; *Post*, in the town.

— to the PRÄTTIGAU by the Cavell Joch, 398

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BOLTIGEN, 250

Imobersteg; *Bär*; good trout fishing here.

BONADUZ, 375

Post; *Oberalp*.

BONDASCA, VAL, 400

BONDER GRAT, 238

BONDO PASS, 400

— CASTLE, 400

BÖNIGEN, 196

H. & P. Böniger; *Bellevue*; *Gare*.

BONIVARD, the Prisoner of Chillon, 299

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BORMIO BATHS, 420
Bagni Nuovi (120 bedrooms), very good.
 Physician: *Dr. Fideli*, speaks English.
 —* to PONTRESINA, 417
 —* to ZUTZ, 420
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Restaurant at stat.; *Chalet de la Forêt*; *Chalet des Crêtes*.
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BRAND, 398
Beck, good; *Kegele*. Halfway between Brand, and the Douglasshütte on the Scesaplana, is a small new *Inn* at the (*Schattenlagant* chalets easy hence to ascend the Scesaplana direct in 5 hrs. by the Brandnerferner).
BRASSUS, LE, 278
H. de la Lande; *H. de France*.
Diligence daily to *Nyon*, in 4½ hrs.
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Hotels: *Oesterreichischer Hof*; *Europe*, new; *Weisses Kreuz*; *Bregenzer Hof*; *Krone*; *H. Montfort*; *Schweizerhof*; *Buffet*.
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BREITLAUENEN ALP, 179
Hotel & Pension (*Kurhaus*), wellspoken of, and beautifully situated.
BREMGARTEN, 104

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BRENETS, LES, 274
Hotels: *Lion d'Or*, charming little inn; *Couronne*, clean, comfortable, and moderate, pension, 4 fr. 50 c. Many other inns, much frequented on Sundays in summer.
Omnibuses: From stat. of Le Locle, 70 cents.
Carriages: 1-horse carr. from Le Locle stat. 2 fr. per person.
BRENLAIRES, DENT DE, 252
BRET, LAC DE, 296
BRETIÈGE (BRÜTTELEN), 263
BRIEG, 310
Hotels: Good *Restaurant* (with beds) at stat.; 3 *Couronnes* or *Poste*, good, —the best; *H. d'Angleterre*, much poorer; *H. Terminus*.
Carriages: To *Baveno* or *Stresa*, 2-horse carr., 160 fr.; 3-horse carr., 240 fr. To *Domo d'Ossola*, 1-horse carr., 45 fr., 2-horse carr., 90 fr. Prices vary with the season, and are highest at Brieg in the autumn.
Diligences: Twice daily (9-9½ hrs.) over Simplon to *Domo d'Ossola*, where they correspond with the rly. to *Milan* (5¾ hrs.); and to *Rhone Glacier* and *Furka* (14 hrs. to *Göschenen*).
Horses: Horse and man to *Bel Alp*, 15 fr.
 — to BEL ALP, 213
 —* to RHONE GLACIER and FURKA, 206
 — to DOMO D'OSSOLA, 315
BRIENZ, 195, Lake, 195
Hotels: *Ours*, in the village, quiet and fair, with a separate landing place and very shady garden, recommended; *Croix Blanche*, clean and pleasant, opposite main landingplace of steamers and rly. stat. at Tracht. There is also an hotel at *Kienholz*, the *Bellevue*,

BRIENZ—*contd.*
 about 1 m. towards Meiringen.
Steamers: 5 times daily in abt. 1 hr. between Brienz and Interlaken Eastern station, touching each time at the *Giessbach*. Fares, 2 fr. and 1 fr. A row-boat takes about 3 hrs. to Interlaken, including a visit to the *Giessbach*, 10 fr. To the *Giessbach* only, waiting 1 hr. and back, 4 fr. The steamer starts from the Brienz-Tracht pier (opposite the rly. stat.), calls at Brienz-Dorf pier (landing-place for village proper), and reaches *Giessbach* in from 10 to 15 min. after leaving Tracht pier.
 —* to LUCERNE, by the *Brünig*, 162
 —* to MEIRINGEN, 194
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Hotel Fausta Capaul (opposite the church), small and simple, but good food, and friendly people; *Kistenpass*.
 —* to STACHELBERG, by the *Kistengrat* pass, 356
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Hotels: *Rothes Haus*; *Bahnhof*; *Rössli*.
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BRÜNIG PASS, 162, 165
Kurhaus Brünig, large and good; *H. Brünigkultm*; *Rly. Restaurant*.

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Hotels: *Waldstätterhof* (200 beds), very large and good; *H. & P. Aufdermaur au Parc* and *Goldener Adler*, (200 beds), recommended; *Schweizerhof*, near the steamboat pier: *Rössli*; *Hirsch*; *Soleil*, second class. Many pensions here. *P. Mythenstein* (45 beds) is well situated. On the Brändli near Morschach is *Grand H. Axenfels* (200 beds), excellently managed and civil landlord. Higher up is *Grand H. Axenstein* (220 beds) (the *Axenbergl* being really 7m. from the hotels), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Brunnen, with room for 250 guests, in a large park commanding a fine view and highly recommended. At Morschach is the *Kurhaus* and *H. Frohnalp* (100 beds), *H. Degenbalm* and *H. Betschart*. 10 min. distant is *H. & P. Rütiblick* (40 beds).

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.): at Waldstätterhof.

Eng. Ch. (S.P.G.):

Diligences for Schwyz (35 min.), and *Morschach* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Carr.** to Flüelen, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., 1-horse, 8 fr., 2-horses, 15 fr.

BRUNNI PASS, 369

BRUSIO, 418

Posta.

BUBIKON, 135

BUCHS, 330

Hotels: Excellent *Buffet* at stat.; *Arlberg*, poor, not far from stat.; *Rhaetia*; *Rössli*; *Kreuz*.

BUFFALORA PASS, 408

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Hotels: *H. des Alpes* and *Terminus*, good; *Cheval Blanc*; *H. de la Ville*; *H. de l'Union & Poste*.

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H. Altels (now closed).

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Kreuzgarten; *Krone*.

Carr. to Stans can be got here.

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H. de la Gare; *H.*

Guggisberg; *Stadthaus*.

BÜRGENSTOCK, 162

H. & P. Bürgenstock (400 beds), beautifully situated and well managed, 2854 ft. above the sea, 1335 ft. above the lake.

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.):

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CAMPFER, 404

Hotels: *H. Julierhof* (60 bedrooms), pension 11 to 15 fr.; *H. d'Angleterre* (60 bedrooms), pension 10 to 14 fr., both good.

Eng. Ch. S. (S.P.G.): in the village church.

— **LAKE**, 404

CAMPI CASTLE, 391

CAMPO, CORNO DI, 417

— **COLOGNO**, 418

— **DOLCINO**, 380

Croce d'Oro; *Posta*.

— **LUNGO PASS**, 227

— **TENCIA, PIZ**, 227

CAMPOVASTO, 407

CANARIA, VAL, 227, 371

CANCIANO PASS, 415

CANDOLLE, DE, 283, 284

CANFINALE PASS, 416

CANICÜL, 382

The best *Inn* is the big white house in the middle of the village. with the simple title 'Gasthaus.'

CAPELLA, 407

CARDENELLO DEFILE, 379

CARLO, SAN, 417

CARLO, SAN, 323

Alb. Basodino, rough.

CARRIAGE ROADS IN THE ALPS, [54], 315

CASACCIA, 401

H. Casaccia (Stampa).

CASACCIA, 372

Hospice.

CASANNA PASS, 420

CASAUBON, birthplace, 283

CASNILE PASS, 403

CASTASEGNA, 400

H. Schumacher; *Alb. Svizzero*.

CASTELLO, CIMA DI, 400, 403

CASTELMUR CASTLE, 400

CASTELS, 394

CASTIEL, 397

CATHEDRALS:—

Bâle, 95. Coire, 361.

Constance, 121. Friburg.

260. St. Gall, 327. Ge-

neva, 280. Lausanne, 294.

St. Maurice, 304. Sion,

307. Soleure, 104

CATHERINENTHAL, 120

CATSCHARAULS, 356

CAUX, 299

Grd. Hôtel, close to rly. stat., large house, 3609 ft. above the sea, 175 beds, 125 rooms, pens. from 7½ fr., open all the year round, intended as a rival to Les Avants.

CAVANNA PASS, 202

CAVELL JOCH, 398

CAVLOCCIO LAKE, 403

CELERINA, 406

Hotels: *H. Murail* (34 bedrooms), pension 9 fr., good; *H. Misani* (20 bedrooms), pension 7-8 fr.

CENERI, MONTE, tunnel, 232

CENGALO PIZ, 400, 419

CERGUES, ST., 292

Pensions: *P. Capt*, clean, good, 6-7 fr. a day; *P. de l'Observatoire*, very grand view of lake and Alps; and others.

Diligence to Morez in 2 hrs., to *Nyon* in 1¼ hr.

CERLIER. *See* ERLACH.

CHABLAIS, 311

CHAISES-À-PORTEURS, [12]

CHALCHAGN, PIZ, 413

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Rabe.

CHAMBRELIEN, 272

CHAMOIS, [71]

CHAMONIX, 290

CHAMOSSAIRE, 256, 257, 303

CHAMP DU MOULIN, 275

Sentier des Gorges; *Truite.*

CHAMPVENT CASTLE, 271

CHANCY-POUGNY, 279

CHANDOLIN, 249

Grand; *Hôtel Chandolin*, opened in 1898, same owner as *H. Bella Tola*, at St. Luc.

CHANÉLAZ. *See* COLOMBIER.

CHAPUTSCHA, 404

CHAPÜTSCHIN, 404; PASS, 414

CHARLES THE BOLD, 105, 171, 263, 271, 275

CHARMEY, 252

Hotels: *Sapin*, very fair; *Maréchal Ferrant*,

CHARMEY—*contd.*

also fair; *Etoile*; 19 *Cantons*; *Au Chalet.*

CHARPENTIER, the naturalist, 302

CHARS-À-BANC, [10]

CHASSERAL, 103, 269

Hotel & Pension, on the summit, fair quarters but exposed to wind.

CHASSERON, 271

CHÂTEAU D'OEX, 251

Hotels: *H. Berthod*, very good; *H. Rosat*, also very good—both are large hotels and pensions, situated in their own grounds, 5½ to 6 fr. a day; also *P. Cheneau*; *H. du Midi* (open all the year round); *P. Martin*; *Villa d'Oex*; *Ours*, in the village.

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.): in the Parish Ch. of which the tower seems much older than the church built 1802.

Diligences: A very comfortable diligence every day to Aigle, 5¾ hrs. (7½ hrs. the other way); to Bulle, 3 hrs., the latter being the best way to Lausanne or to Berne.

Carriages: To Aigle 25 to 48 fr.

— to SEPEY and AIGLE, 256

— to VEVEY, BULLE, or THUN, 251

CHÂTEL ST. DENIS, 255

Hôtel de la Ville; 13 *Cantons*; *Aigle*; *Kneipp Establishment.*

CHÂTELARD, 305

CHÂTELET, 249

CHAUDE, COL DE, 254, 300

CHAUDIÈRE D'ENFER, 278

CHAUMONT, THE, 269

Hotels: *H. du Chaumont*, with dépendance a little lower down, *H. du Château*, both comfortable and prices moderate.

Diligences: To and from Neuchâtel twice a day (2½ hrs.).

CHAUMONT, THE, *contd.*

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.): at H. du Chaumont.

CHAUSSY, PIC DE, 256

CHAUX DE FONDS, 272

Hotels: *Fleur de Lys*, good; *H. Central*; *Lion d'Or*; *Guillaume Tell*; *Balance*; *Aigle*. Two good & favourite Restaurants are: *Aux Armes Réunies*, new, at upper end of town; *Belair*, a few minutes above the town, fine position.

CHAVONNES, LAC DES, 256, 257

CHAVORNAY, 271

CHÊNE, 311

CHERASCA, VAL, 318, 322

CHERBULIEZ, the novelist, birthplace, 283

CHESALETTE, 255

CHÉSEAUX, 296

CHESIÈRES, 256, 303

Grand Hotel; *H. du Chamossaire*, good, pension 5½-10 fr.; several *Pensions.*

CHEVILLE, COL DE, 313

CHEXBRES, 262

Hotels: *H. du Signal*, excellent, house on hill between Lausanne and Vevey, 10 min. from stat. *H. Victoria* or *Sauvageat.*

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.): at H. du Signal.

Omnibuses: To and from every tr.; to *Vevey*, fare 1 fr., luggage extra, a drive of 1 hr. The return (ascent) takes 1¼ hr.

CHIAMPATSCH, PIZ, 410

CHIAREGGIO, 415

Inn, wretched

CHIASSO, 233

Buffet.

CHIAVENNA, 380

Hotels: *H. Conradi (Poste)*, very good (60 bedrooms); *Restaurant* at the rly. stat.

Diligences: To Thusis in 11 hrs. by the Splügen pass. Twice daily to Maloja in 6¼ hrs., the

CHIAVENNA—*contd.*

reverse way in 4 hrs.; to St. Moritz in 1¾ hr. more, reverse way same time. Rly. projected. To Samâden in 9 hrs., and from Samâden to Nauders in 10 hrs.

Carriages: A bargain should be made that horses shall be changed at Campo Dolcino, on the way to the Splügen pass, and so go better pace and avoid wasting 2 hrs. there.

—* to COIRE by the Splügen, 374

— to SAMÂDEN, by Val Bregaglia and the Upper Engadine, 399

CHIESA, 415

Alb. Olivo, good, guides.

—* to POSCHIAVO by the Canciano pass, 415

—* to MALOJA by the Murretto pass, 415

— to SILS MARIA, 404

CHILLON CASTLE, 297, 299.

Prisoner of, where written, 293

H. & P. de Chillon, and see Veytaux and Ville-neuve.

CHIRONICO, 227

CHRISCHONA, ST., 99

CHRYSOLORAS, EMANUEL
122

CHUR. See COIRE.

CHURFIRSTEN, 136, 340

CHURWALDEN, 389

Krone (Kurhaus); *H.*

Gengel (Post)—both good;

H. Mettier; many others.

CINUSKEL, 408

CISTELLA, MONTE, 322

CLARENS, 297

Hotels: *H. Ketterer*;

H. & P. des Crêtes, close to

the stat.; *H. Roy*; *H.*

Roth; *H. du Châtelard*;

P. Beausite; *P. Moser*; *P.*

Belmont; *P. Verte Rive*,

cheap. *P. de la Colline*

and *P. Mury* (at Chailly).

Eng. Ch. (Ch.Ch.)

(C.C.C.S.).

CLARIDENSTOCK, 353, 355

CLOZZA, VAL, 410

CLUOZA, VAL, 408

CLUSE, LA, PASS, 274

COBLENZ, 116

CODELAGO LAKE, 320

CODERA, VAL, 419

COIRE [CHUR], 361

Hotels: *Steinbock* (75

bedrooms), dear but good;

Lukmanier (50 bedrooms),

electric light, very com-

fortable, near rly. stat.;

Weisses Kreuz (Freieck)

(29 bedrooms); *Stern*

(*Etoile*); *Sonne*—all good

and moderate. *Vattel-*

lina is the wine gene-

rally consumed in the

Grisons, but *Completer*,

grown near Malâns, is

very good, and should be

tried here.

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.):
in the Swiss Prot. ch.

Enquiry Office: Hitz,
bookseller, next door to
the Post Office.

The best hotels on Splügen road are at Thusis (first-rate) and Splügen, and on the Julier road at Savognin.

Diligences: Since the opening of the rly. from Coire to Thusis (1¼ hr.), the diligences for the Albula, and the Julier, the Splügen, and the San Bernardino start from Thusis, and those for Disentis and the Oberalp from Reichenau (20-25 min. from Coire), and the times are therefore given below from those starting points, while the prices of carriages are correspondingly lower. To Bellinzona by the *San Bernardino*, in 13½ hrs. (Rte. 91); every day (twice in summer) to Chiavenna by the *Splügen* in 10 hrs. (Rte. 87); daily throughout the year to Samâden, over the *Albula* pass (Rte. 92), 10¼ hrs., halting at Bergün (5¼ hrs.) to dine (return 8½ hrs.), and in 11½ hrs. (9¼ other way) via the *Julier* pass. In winter

COIRE—*contd.*

the journey is performed more quickly in a sledge.

An alternative rte. to Tiefenkasten is by Thusis and the *Schyn* pass. The day mail over the *Julier* goes by Thusis and the *Schyn*, the night mail by Lenz. To *Langwies* twice daily, 4 hrs.; to *Arosa* twice daily, 6 hrs.; to *Disentis* twice daily, 7½ hrs.; to *Andermatt* and *Göschenen*, by the *Oberalp*, in 14½ hrs. (Rte. 82.)

Carriages: 1-horse car. to *Thusis*, 15 fr., 2-horse carr. 30 fr.; 2-horses to *Splügen* (7 hrs., down from *Splügen* 5½ hrs.), 65 fr.; to *Chiavenna*, 135 fr. (In posting from Coire by the *Splügen* to *Chiavenna* the same carr. may be taken all the way, but on the *Bernardino* the carr. is changed at each stage between *Splügen* and *Bellinzona*. In posting, an extra horse must be taken from *Thusis* or *Chiavenna* to the summit.) To *Bellinzona*, 180 fr.; to *Hospenthal*, 135 fr.; to *St. Moritz*, 130 fr. To *Reichenau*, 1-horse carr. 6 fr.; 2-horse carr. to *Ilanz*, 45 fr.; to *Disentis*, 80 fr.; to *Andermatt*, 135 fr.; to *Samâden* (*extra post*), 11 hrs., 128 fr., or by *voiturier*, 2 horses, one night on the road, 130 fr.; by *Thusis* and *Schyn* pass, 5 fr. more for each horse.

—* to RORSCHACH, 328

— to ILANZ, DISENTIS, and ANDERMATT, 364

— to CHIAVENNA by the *Splügen* pass, 374

— to the ENGADINE by *Thusis*, and the *Schyn* pass, 388

— to SAMÂDEN by the *Julier* pass, 388

— to SAMÂDEN by the *Albula* pass, 391

COIRE—*contd.*

— to DAVOS PLATZ by the Prättigau, 393; by the Strela pass, 397

COLICO, 419

Steamer from Colico to Como (4¾ hrs.), and Lecco (3¾ hrs.).

COLLIUM (CULLY), 296

COLLONGES, 279

COLOGNY, 288

COLOMBETTES BATHS, 255

COLOMBIER, 270

Above it is the fine Hydrop. Etabl. of Chanélaz.

COLUMBE PASS, 370

COMBALLAZ, 256

H. & P. de la Couronne, good.

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.).

COMMERCE, SWISS, [80]

COMPATSCH, 411

H. Piz Ureza, homely and clean.

CONCISE, 270

Ecu de France; Gare.

CONCORDIA CLUB HUT, 209, 210

In 1898 the Club hut was repaired, while near by a small Inn (14 beds) has been opened by Herr Cathrein of the Eggishorn Hôtel.

CONSTANCE, 121.

Münster, 121. Council, 123. Hus, 123. Excursions, 123. Lake, 123.

Hotels: Insel Hotel, formerly a Dominican convent (1236-1785, except 1528-1549), striking in appearance, good in every respect, and lately much enlarged, has now 200 beds (the former *Constanzerhof* is now a hospital); H. Halm, good; Hecht; Krone—all near harbour and stat.; Badischer Hof, in upper town.

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.): in the German Prot. ch.

Railways: To Schaffhausen and Bâle (Baden line). By rly. (Rte. 66) or steamer to Romanshorn and Rorschach, thence by rly. to St. Gall or Coire

CONSTANCE—*contd.*

and Zürich. Also rly. by Stein and Etzwylen to Offenburg, Winterthur, Zürich, etc.

* to SCHAFFHAUSEN, 119

— to RORSCHACH and RAGATZ, 329

— to WINTERTHUR, 131

CONTERS, 389

Post.

CONTHEY, 314

Inn.

CONTO, MONTE, Bergfall, 400

CONVERS, 272

CONVERSION, LA, 262

H. de la Ville; Couronne.

COPPET, 292

Hotel: H. & P. du Lac.

CORCELLES, 270, 272

CORNA ROSSA, PASSO DI, 415

CORNERA, VAL, 367

CORNET, PIZ, 410

CORNO, VAL, 322, 325

CORTAILLOD, 270

CORVATSCH, PIZ, 404, 412

COSSONAY, 272, 277

H. des Grands Moulins, closetostat.; Angleterre.

COSTUMES, [75]

COTSCHEN, PIZ, 409

COUCY, INGELRAM DE, his defeat, 109

COURRENDLIN, 101

Cerf.

COURT, 102

COUVET, 275

Omnibus to Môtiers.

Diligence daily to Le Locle by Les Ponts.

COVATANE, LA, 277

COVERDALE, MILES, 127

CRANS. For H. Montana, see SIERRE.

CRAP ST. GION, 365

CRAS' AGÜZZA SATTEL, 414, 416; PEAK, 413

CRAY, MONT, 252

CRÉDO, 279

CRESTA, 382

New stone Inn (30 beds), finished in 1895, at N. end of village: P. Forcellina (Heinz), fair, though simple, good food, at S. end of village.

CRÉSUZ, 255

CRETINISM, [81]

CREUX DE CHAMP, 257

— DU VAN, 269, 275

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CRISTALLINA, PIZ, 367, 371

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CROCE, STA., 400

CROCETTA, LAGO DELLA, 417

CRODO, 324. BATHS, 324

Restaurant Antigorio.

CROIX, COL DE LA, near Bex, 257, 303

CROIX, STE., 271

Hotels: H. de Londres, best; H. d'Espagne; Jura; France; P. d'Etrangers, at Crêt Junod, ½ hr. off.

Railway: to Yverdon.

CROVEO, 321

CUBLI, MONT, 298

CULLY, 296

CULOZ, 278

Hotels: Folliet, civil people; Mémon—both near the stat.; good Buffet.

CUMBELS, 373

Post.

CURAGLIA, 371

H. Lukmanier.

CURCIUSA GLACIER, 379

CURES, [19]; de petit lait, 107, 337

CURIA RAETORUM (Chur), 361

CURVER, PIZ, 389

CUSTOM-HOUSES, [2], 233

D.

DACHSEN, 125

H. Witzig.

DACHSFELDEN. See TAVANNES.

DAGMERSELLEN, 109

Löwe, good; Rössli.

DAILLY. See MORCLES.

DALA GORGE, 242

DALPE, 227

Inn.

DAMMA GLACIER, 223

DAMMASTOCK, 203

DANCE OF DEATH, Holbein's, 96

DAPPES, VALLÉE DE, 290

DARD, CASCADE DU, 257

DÄRLIGEN, 178

P. Seiler; P. Schärz; P. Bellevue.

DAUBEN SEE, 239

DAUBENHORN, 179, 240

DAVOS-DÖRFLI, 395

Hotels: *Kurhaus Davos Dörfli* and *Grand H. Seehof* (80 bedrooms), electric light, very good; *H. Flüela-Post*, good and cheap, just opposite the station, while the diligences over the Flüela (either way) call at the Bureau next door; and many smaller inns, pensions, and lodgings.

Diligence: Over the Flüela to the Engadine.

DAVOS PLATZ, 395
Lake, 395. Climate, 396.
Excursions, 396. Lead-works, 396

Hotels: *H. Buol* (70 bedrooms), electric light; *H. Belvédère* (180 bedrooms); *H. Victoria* (42 bedrooms), excellent; *H. d'Angleterre* (42 bedrooms), equally good; *Kurhaus Davos* (Holsboer) (180 bedrooms), with 5 villas and theatre; *Rätia* (65 bedrooms), opposite Post and Telegraph Office --all good; *Schweizerhof* (60 bedrooms); *Davoserhof* (29 bedrooms); *P. Eisenlohr* (18 bedrooms); *H. Strela*, very fair, whey-cure; *P. Waldhaus*; *P. Ten Raa* (16 bedrooms); *Rathhaus*; *Dr. Turban's Sanatorium* (65 bedrooms); *Kurhaus Clavadel*; and many villas and private lodgings. The pension price averages 6 to 10 fr. a day, including rooms. The hotel-omnibuses wait at Davos Platz stat. *H. & P. Spinabad* is 1 hr. S. of Davos.

Eng. Ch. (St. Luke's): (C.C.C.S.).

Eng. Pro-Consul: *Dr. Haggard.*

Educational Establishments: *Dr. Perthes,*

DAVOS PLATZ—*ctd.*

gymnasial director, has established a good school, intended specially for delicate boys. Mr. W. Faris *Barlow*, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, lives at Davos (Villa Flora), and receives private pupils. Professor *Meyer*, at Villa Buol, also receives private pupils.

English Physician: *Dr. Haggard*; there are other skilful doctors.

Enquiry Office: at the office of the Kurhaus.

Diligence: From the stat. thrice daily in 7 hrs. to *Tarasp* by the Flüela Pass, in correspondence with the trains from Landquart.

—* to COIRE by the Prätigau, 393

— to LENZ, 396

—* to COIRE by the Strela pass, 397

— to ALVANEU BAD, 392

— to the ENGADINE, by the Flüela pass, 398

DAVY, SIR HUMPHRY, his grave, 284

DAZIO GRANDE, 227

DEAD, LAKE OF THE, 200

DELEMONT (DELSBERG), 101

Hotels: *Faucon*, moderate, pension 8 frs.; *Cigogne*; *Lion d'Or* and *Lachat*, both near the station.

DELORME, birthplace, 283

DELSBERG. *See* DELEMONT.

DENT DE BRENLAIRES, 252

— DU MIDI, 305

— DE MÛRCLES, 303

— D'OCHE, 311, 312

— DE VAULION, 277

DERBORENCE, LAC DE, 313

DEVERO ALP, 321

Little mountain *Inn* (kept by the brothers Alberti, the owners of the inn at Baceno), now enlarged and much improved.

DEVIL'S BRIDGE, 223

DIABLERETS, 249, 257, 313, 314

DIAVEL, PASSO DEL, 420; valley, 408

DIAVOLEZZA PASS, 413

There is a small *Inn* on the top of the pass.

DIEMTIGENTHAL, 245, 246

At Diemtigen village *Hirsch*. Higher up at Thiermatten, *Helvetia*. *See* Grimmi Pass.

DIESSENHOFEN, 120

Adler; Löwe.

DIETIKON, 114

DILIGENCES, SWISS, [8]

DIODATI, CAMPAGNE (a residence of Lord Byron), 288

DIRECTIONS FOR TRAVELLING in Switzerland, [20]

DISCHMATHAL, 407

DISENTIS, 367

Hotels: *H. & P. Disentiserhof*, outside the village, baths, very good; *Krone* and *Post*, in the village, good.

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.): at the Disentiser Hof.

Guide: Matthias *Schuoler* is now the only glacier guide in the village.

Diligences: Daily in summer in 6¼ hrs. to Olivone, and 8½ hrs. to Biasca; in the reverse direction 3½ hrs. to Olivone, and 9 hrs. to Disentis: to Andermatt in 4¾ hrs., to Göschenen in ½ hr. more, and to Reichenau (whence rly. in 50 min. to Coire) in 6½ hrs.

—* to ILÁNZ and COIRE, 364

— to ANDERMATT by the Oberalp pass, 367

—* to AMSTEG by the Krüzli pass, 369

—* to the MADERANETHAL by the Brunni pass, 369

— to OLIVONE, by the Lukmanier pass, 371

— to AIROLO, by the Uomo pass, 370

—* to the BATHS of STACHELBERG by the Sandgrat, 356

DISGRAZIA, MONTE DELLA, 411, 415, 419
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DIVONNE, 290
 Large *Hydrop. Estab.*
 DOLDENHORN, 238
 DÔLE, 290, 292
 DOLLFUS, PAVILLON, 204
 DOMLESCHG VALLEY, 375
DOMO D'OSSOLA, 319
Hotels: H. de la Ville or *de la Poste*, very good; *H. d'Espagne*, fair.
Diligences: Twice daily over the Simplon in 8½–9½ hrs. to Brieg. Daily to *San Rocco* in 4½ hrs.
Railway: To *Milan* by *Novara* in 5–6 hrs.
 —* to BRIEG by the Simplon pass, 315
 —* to the FALLS of the Tosa, by the Gries pass, 322
 DORNACH, battle of, 101
 DOSSEN CLUB HUT, 197
DOUBS, LE SAUT DU, 273
Hotels: H. du Saut du Doubs; H. de France—both poor, and fit only as stopping places for lunch.
 DRANSE VALLEY, 306
 DREI SCHWESTERN, 334
 DREIECKHORN, 209
 DRUSENFLUH, 399
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 DUANA, PIZZO DELLA, 401
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E.

EBEL, grave, 129; tablet to memory of, 338
 EBENALP, 338
H. Ebenalp.
 EBikon, 140

EBNAT-KAPPEL, 341
Hotels: in Kappel, *Traube*, with dépendance *Rosenbühl*, on neighbouring hill; in Ebnat, *Krone; Bahnhof.*
Diligences: daily to *Nesslau*, 1¼ hrs., and to *Buchs* rly. stat. in Rhine valley, 5¼ hrs.
 EBNEFLUH, 172
 EBRODUNUM (YVERDON), 271
 ECLUSE, FORT DE L', 289
 EDOLO, 418
 EDUCATION, SWISS, [75]
 EFFRETIKON STAT., 126
 EGERI, 140
Löwe, good but homely.
EGGISHORN, 208, 209
Eggishorn Hotel, excellent, 7195 ft. *Pension* from 7½ francs. It does not command nearly so striking a view, save towards *Binnenthal*, as, but is better situated for expeditions than, the inns on the *Rieder Alp* and *Bel Alp*. Telegraph. See also *CONCORDIA CLUB HUT* and *INN.*
Eng. Ch.: (Ch. Ch.) (C.C.C.S.)
Guides: Good local guides at the hotel. To the *Mönch Joch*, 20 fr., to *Grindelwald*, 60 fr. To the *Aletschhorn*, 50 fr.
 —* to the GRIMSEL by the *Oberaarjoch*, 205
 —* to the LÖTSCHENTAL by *Lötschensattel*, 244
 —* to the WENGERN ALP by the *Eigerjoch*, 209; * by *Jungfrau joch*, 210
 — to GRINDELWALD by the *Mönchjoch*, 210
 — to VIESCH, 208; to the *Rhone valley* by the *Rieder Alp*, 211; to the *Bel Alp*, 211
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 — JOCH, 187, 209
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 NIVIERS), 309
 EINIGEN, 177
 EINSHORN, 378
EINSIEDELN, 342
Hotels: Pfau (Paon),

EINSIEDELN—*contd.*
 clean and good; *Bär; Sonne; Drei Könige: Goldener Adler.* The charges are raised during the pilgrimage. There are in all 55 inns and 20 smaller houses, mostly designed for the reception of poor pilgrims, and distinguished by a singular variety of signs.
 — to SCHWYZ by the *Hacken pass*, 344; by carriage road, 344
 ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, [5]
ELM, 357. *Kurhaus* (70 beds), opened in 1898, electric light and telephone; *Inns*, kept by *Frau Elmer*, comfortable, and *Rhyner (Sonne); Bergführer*, simple.
Guides: *Hilarius Rhyner*, and *Peter Elmer.*
 — to ILÁNZ by the *Panixer pass*, 359
 — to SARGANS by the *Ramîn or Foo pass*, 358
 — to FLIMS and ILÁNZ or REICHENAU by the *Segnes pass*, 358
 —* to STACHELBERG by the *Richetli pass*, 358
 ELSIGHORN, 237
 EMMENBRÜCKE, 110
 EMMENTIAL, 168
 EMMETTEN, 145. *Kurhaus zum Engel* (45 beds), pension 4–6 fr.
 EMS, 374
ENGADINE, 402
 ENGE, 203, 204
ENGELBERG, 214. Excursions, 215
Hotels: Kurhaus Hotel & P. du Titlis (kept by *Cattani*), with beautiful view, good and very large (240 beds), electric light throughout; *H. Sonnenberg*, large (230 rooms), and well-managed, lawn-tennis ground, in best situation a little above village, moderate and comfortable, attentive landlord; *Engel* (100 beds), the old house, well kept; *H. National; H.*

ENGELBERG—*contd.*

Engelberg; Müller — all very good and reasonable. *H. Hess*, quiet (outside the village) and good. *H. des Alpes*, second class house. *Zum Schweizer Alpenclub* (Amrhein), homely and simple.

Eng. Ch.: (SS. Michael and All Angels), (S.P.G.) near H. Titlis, recently rebuilt after being burnt down.

Guides: *K. Hess*, very good; *Josef Hess*, good; and others.

—* to STANSSTAD, 214

— to AMSTEG or ALTDORF by the Surenen pass, 216

—* to ENGSTLEN Alp and MEIRINGEN by the Joch pass, 218

— to STEIN, 218

—* to ISENTHAL on the Lake of LUCERNE, over the Uri Rothstock, 146

—* to SARNEN by the Storegg pass, 166; by the Juchli pass, 166

ENGELHÖRNER, 192

ENGI, 357. *Sonne*.

ENGSTLEN ALP,

219. *Inn and Pension*, well-known and excellent, recently enlarged.

Guides to Titlis, 15 fr.

— to ENGELBERG, 219

—* to MEIRINGEN, 219

—* to SARNEN by the Melchthal, 166

—* to GADMEN or STEIN by the Sätteli pass, 219

ENGSTLIGEN THAL, 237, 248

ENTLEBUCH, 167

Hotels: *H. du Port*; *Drei Könige*; *Kurhaus Jenny*; 3 hours above is the finely situated *Schimbergbad* (140 beds), good.

— VALLEY, 167

ENZIAN WATER, 180

EPAUNUM (EVIONNAZ), site of, 305

EPTINGEN BATHS, 108

ERASMUS, residence, 98.

Monument to, 96

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Zur Erle; *Ours*.

— RUDOLF VON, at Lau-

Erlach—*contd.*

pen, 258, 263; murdered, 104; equestrian statue of, 170

ERLENBACH (Berne), 250

Krone, good country inn; *Goldener Löwe*; *P. Alpina*, new.

— (Zürich), 133

ERMATINGEN, 121, 131

ERNI (ARNOLD), 147. Birth-place, 166

ERR, PIZ D', 390

ERSTFELD, 222, 230

Erstfelderhof; *Bahnhof*; both at stat.; *Post*.

ERZINGEN, 117

ESCHIENZ STAT., 131

ESCHER VON DER LINTH, his works on the Linth, 135. Grave, 129

ESCHIA PASS, 392, 407

ESCHOLZMATT, 167

Löwe, good; *Krone*; *Buffet* at stat.

ESTAVAYER, 265, 271

Hôtel de la Ville; *Cerf*; *Fleur de Lys*; *Ancre*—all unpretending.

ETABLONS, COL DES, 307

ETIVAZ, 252, 256

Hotels: *H. des Bains*; *P. Hirsch*; *P. du Pillon*; in village, *Chamois*.

ETZLIBODEN, 369

ETZWYLEN JUNCT. STAT., 132

EULER, the mathematician, birthplace, 97

EVIAN LES BAINS, 311

Hotels: *Splendide H.* and *Grd. H. des Bains*, good; *Grd. H. d'Evian*; *H. Fonbonne*, good, in an old château; *H. du Nord*; and others; in all 14 hotels and countless lodging-houses and villas.

Eng. Ch. S. (S.P.G.).

Steamer to Lausanne and Geneva; **Omnibus** to Amphion.

EVIONNAZ, 304

EWIG SCHNEEHORN, 206

EXPENSES OF A TOUR, [25]

F.

FÄHLEN SEE, 339

FAÏDO, 227, 231

Hotels: *H. Suisse*; *H. Faïdo*, both near the stat. In the village: *Angelo*, large and good; *Prince of Wales*, poor reports; *Fransioli*, clean and comfortable, obliging people, second class house, near Post and Telegraph Office; *Vella*, simple.

FAIN, VAL DEL, 417

FALDUM PASS, 242

FALKNIS, 360, 393

FALLBACH waterfall, 170

FAREL, the Reformer, 302; grave, 267

FARNBÜHL BATHS, 167.

Hotel-Pension, 4½ to 5½ fr.; iron baths.

FÄTSCH, valley of the, 355

FÄTSCHBACH FALL, 351, 355

FAUCILLE, COL DE LA, 290
Inn.

FAULENSEE, 177

H. Victoria (Hydrop. Establishment).

FAULENSTOCK, 137, 357

FAULHORN, 190. The *Hotel* close to summit has 32 beds, and is fair but not dear, considering the distance from which everything must be brought. In the height of the season beds must be secured beforehand, or the traveller should be early on top. **Chaises-à-porteurs**: Ladies may be carried from Grindelwald in chaises-à-porteurs, with 4 bearers to each chair, at 6 fr. each; or, if the party sleep on Faulhorn, 12 fr. **Guide**: To the top from Grindelwald, 10 fr. **Horses**: One horse, up and down, 20 fr.; if the night is passed on the top, 25 fr.: from the Scheinige Platte, 20 fr. *H. Alpenrose*, beautifully situated at Waldspitz, half way up from Grindelwald.

FAUNA, ALPINE, [71]

FEDOZ, VAL, 403

FEET, care of, [25]

FELDBACH, 120

FELDKIRCH, 334

Hotels: *Vorarbergerhof* at stat.; *Englischer Hof*, good, quaint old house; *Löwe*; *Ochs*.

FELLARIA GLACIER, 415

FELLENBERG, M. DE, agricultural institution, 104

FELLI PASS, 223

FELSBERG, 374

FELSENBAACH, 393.

1½ hr. above is the modest *Kurhaus Valzeina*.

FELSENBURG CASTLE, 237

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FERNAN CABALLERO, birth-place, 293

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FETTAN, 410

H. Victoria.

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FEX-ROSEG, FUORCLA DA, 404, 412, 414; FUORCLA DA FEX-SCERSCEN, 404

FIBBIA, LA, 225

FIDELIS, FATHER, 393

FIDERIS BATHS, 394.

Opposite stat. is the *Fideriser Au Inn*. 2 m. S. of village are 2 *Bath-houses*, which can lodge 240 persons; accommodation is second-rate, although the baths are often crowded; table d'hôte well supplied. ¾ hr. from Fideris stat. is the good *H. & P. Aquasana* (40 beds).

FIERA, VAL, 408, 420

FIESCH. See VIESCH.

FILISUR, 392

H. Schönthal.

FIMBER PASS, 411

FINHAUT, 305

Hotels: *Grd. H. Terminus* (new) and *H. du Perron* (same owner); *H. Mt. Fleuri* (Engl. Ch. S.) new; *Bel-Oiseau* (comfortable); *Mt. Blanc*; *Croix Fédérale*; *Chalet Suisse*;

FINHAUT—*contd.*

towards *Châtelard*, *Fins-hauts* (74 beds); *Grand Combin*; *Beauséjour*.

FINSTERAARHORN, 199, 210

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— GLACIER, 199

— SCHLUCHT, 194, 196

FINSTERMÜNZ GORGE, 411

FISISTOCK, 238

FLAMATT, 258. Diligences thrice a day, in 50 min. to (4½ m.) Laupen, by Neueneck.

FLÄSCHERBERG, 333

FLAWYL, 326

Post; *Löwe*; *Kurhaus*.

FLECKISTOCK, 218

FLESS PASS, 394, 398, 408

FLETSCHHORN, 317

FLEURIER, 275

Poste; *Victoria*—both fair.

FLEX, CIMA DA, 390

FLIMS, 365

Hotels: *H. & P. Bellevue*, good; *Post*, clean, good, and very cheap, very civil host. 20 mins. from village is the beautifully situated and excellent *H. & P. Waldhaus-Flims*, a Luft and Molken Cur, with 130 beds; also *H. & P. Segnes*, on verge of *Mutta Wald*. —* to ELM in GLARUS by the Segnes pass, 358.

FLIMSERSTEIN, 365

FLOODS, [70]

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FLÜELA PASS, 398

FLÜELA SCHWARZHORN, 398

FLÜELA WEISSHORN, 398

FLÜELEN, 221, 230

Hotels: *Weisses Kreuz* and *Post*, best (35 beds); *Tell*; *Adler*; *H. St. Gott-hard*; *Rly. Restaurant*. Breaks to *Altdorf*, 2 m.

— to BELLINZONA, 220, 229

—* to LUCERNE, 141

—* to ENGELBERG by the Surenen pass, 216; by the Uri Rothstock, 146

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— MERLA, 407

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FOOSTÖCKLI, 137

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FOPPIANO, 324

H. Foppiano, small, fair.

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FÖSSIL REMAINS, 120

FOUR CANTONS, lake of, 431

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FRAUENFELD, 131

Hotels: *Falke*, best; *Bahnhof*; good *Buffet*.

FRAUENKIRCH, 396

FREGGIO TUNNEL, 231

FREIBERGE, 358

FRENIÈRES. See *Les Plans de Frenières*.

FRESSINONE WATERFALL, 318

FREUDENBERG, 328, 330

FRIBURG, 258. Suspension-bridges, 259. Church, 259. Excursions, 261. Canton, 261

Hotels: *H. Terminus*, near the stat., good and cheap; *Kurhaus Schönberg* (50 beds), near the Suspension Bridge, pension from 7 frs.; *H. Bellevue*, ½ m. out of the town; *H. Suisse*; *H. du Faucon*. Diligences twice daily in 2 hrs. to Morat, about 10 m. (Rte. 46); to Baths of the Lac Noir, twice a day in summer, in 2½ to 3 hrs. by Planfayon.

— to LAUSANNE, 258

—* to BERNE, 258

FRICK, 112

FRIEDRICHSHA-FEN, 124

Hotels: *Deutsches Haus*, near rly. stat., with garden, first-rate; *Krone*; *König von Württemberg*.

FRISALTHAL, 357

FROHBURG (whey baths), 108

FRÖHLICHSEGG, 337

FROHNALPSTOCK, 146
Restaurant, with 12 beds.
 FROST-BITE, [31]
 FRÜNDENHORN, 238
 FRUTH, UNTER DER, 323
 FRUTHWALD, 323
 FRUTIGEN, 237
Hotels : *Bellevue*, pretty, outside town, belongs to landlord of Ours at Kandersteg; *Adler (Post)*; *Helvetia*—all good, reasonable, with view of Altels.
 — to ADELBODEN, 247
 —* to THUN, 237
 — to KANDERSTEG, 237
 — to AN DER LENK, 245
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 FUORCLA PASSES, 404, 414
 FUORN, VAL DEL, 408
 FUORNS, 371
 FURGGENBAUMHORN, 321
 FURKAHORN, 202
FURKA PASS, 201
Hotels: *H. de la Furka*, 60 beds, good, exposed to wind; *Q. Victoria* stayed here 3 days in 1868; not far off is *H. Furkablick*. *H. zum Tiefengletscher* and (lower) *H. Galenstock* are between Furka Hotel and Realp; *H. du Bellevédère (Seiler)*, between Furka and Gletsch, good.
 FURKA, HINTERE (CRINER PASS), 324
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Post; *Piz Mundaun*—both poor.
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G.

GÄBRIS, 337
Inn, clean and cheap.
 GADMEN, 217
Bär, rustic, clean, very civil people.
 — to ENGSTLEN by the Sätteli pass, 218
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 — to the RHONE GLACIER HOTEL OR GRIMSEL, by Triftlimmi, 202
 — to GUTTANNEN by the Furtwang Sattel, 197
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GAIS (whey-cure), 337
Hotels: *Krone*, with garden; *Ochs*, both good; *Rothbach*; many others.
 GALENSTOCK, 200, 201, 202
GALL, ST., 326. Abbey, 326. Cathedral, 327. Library, 327. Excursions, 328
Hotels: *Hecht*, excellent; *Hirsch*; *Linde*—both good; *Walhalla*, opposite stat., electric light. *Rly. Restaurant*, good.
Enquiry Office : at H. Walhalla.
Convent Library : Open Mon., Wednes., and Sat. 9 to 12 and 2 to 4.
Reading Room : Excellent at Casino Club.
Post Office not far from rly. stat.
 — to APPENZELL, 339
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 GEISSPFAD PASS, 321
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GEMMI PASS, 238
H. Wildstrubel, the best, nearer Wildstrubel than *Schwarenbach Inn* (fair), but less favourable for other ascents mentioned in text.
 GEMSISTOCK, 352

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Hotels: On N. side of Rhone, *H. National*, furthest from town; *H. Beau Rivage*, both first-rate; *H. des Bergues*; *H. de la Paix*; *H. d'Angleterre*; *H. & P. Richemond*—all first class, on or near quay; *H. de Russie*, also on quay. On S. side, *Métropole* (200 rooms), under new management, well spoken of. (In the spring of 1896 a new company acquired the *National*, *Métropole*, *Bergues* and *Lac*, together with the country house at *Plongeon* formerly belonging to M. Favre (famous in connection with the St. Gotthard Railway): in the latter spot it is proposed to create a 'Jardin d'été' with lawn-tennis courts, cricket ground, Restaurant, etc.) *H. de l'Ecu*. Second-class houses: on N. side of Rhone, *Suisse*, good; *H. Terminus* (100 beds), new; *H. de la Monnaie*, all three opposite rly. stat.; *Genève*, Rue du Mont Blanc; *Bellevue*, Route de Lyon, both near stat. On S. side, *Victoria* (comfortable), *H. de la Poste*, Place de Hollande; *H. du Lac*; *Balance*, Place Bel-Air; *Paris*, Grand Quai. A very reprehensible system has been established, at some of the

GENEVA—contd.

hotels, of appointing a Genevese medical practitioner on the staff of the hotel. Whenever the 'English' doctor is asked for, some excuse is made for not sending for him, and the hotel doctor is called in. British and American travellers should insist on having the doctor they select, and not submit to this attempt at imposition.

Pensions: Among the numerous pensions the following are recommended: *Jackson-Fromont*, Rue du Mont Blanc; *Fleischmann*, Rond-Point-de-Plainpalais; *Vuillier*, Quai Pierre-Fatio; *Watson*, Rue de la Grenade; *Bonnard*, Pl. de la Métropole; *Bovet*, Quai des Eaux-vives.

Hydropathic Establishment and Hotel: 10 min. from Geneva by Carouge Tram is large Hydrop. Estab. *Champel-sur-Arve* of Dr. Glatz, close to which is pleasantly situated *H. Beau Séjour*, pension 6 fr. a day.

Restaurants: *Henrioud frères*, 78, Rue du Rhône; *Taverne Anglaise*, English Grill-room, 4, Rue des Alpes; *Du Nord*, 12, Grand Quai, and in all hotels.

Cafés: *Du Nord*, also restaurant, on Grand Quai; one of the best in Switzerland; *Couronne*, 16, Grand Quai.

Post and Telegraph Office: Splendid new Post Office, in Rue du Mont Blanc.

Clubs: The principal is *Cercle de la Terrasse*.

Consulates: *British* 10, Rue Bonivard; *American*, 2, Rue des Alpes.

Railways: To *Paris* by *Mâcon*, expr. in 11¼ hrs.; to *Lyons*; to *Lau-*

GENEVA—contd.

sanne and Berne; to *Brieg* on Simplon Road; to *Neuchâtel*; to *Aix-les-Bains*, *Chambéry*, and the *Mont Cenis*; to *Annecy*; to *Evian* and *Bouveret*.

Steamboats: With *Restaurants*. Several times a day along N. shore of lake to *Ouchy* (Lausanne) and *Villeneuve* in 4 to 4½ hrs. Also along S. shore in connection with Simplon Rly. at *Bouveret* in 3½ to 5 hrs.; with additional boats to *Evian-les-Bains* and *Ouchy*. Some steamers start from N. shore, some from S., and travellers should ascertain which to go by.

Travellers for *Chamonix* take rly. (a branch from *Annecy* line) to *Le Fayet*, and go thence in diligences, making the whole journey from Geneva in c. 5 hrs. Those for *Sixt* proceed by steam tramway from *Anne-masse* to *Samoëns*.

Voituriers: Every coachman is bound to produce a list of charges on engaging his carriage: the charges are 1 fr. 50 c. by day and 2 fr. 25 c. by night, course; 2 fr. 50 c. by day and 3 fr. 75 c. by night, per hour. Special arrangements must be made for hire by the day or for expeditions.

Free Enquiry Office: (Place des Bergues) Instituted by Association des Intérêts de Genève; manager speaks English; all information given gratuitously.

Shops: There are good shops in the Rue du Rhône and the *Corraterie*. *Bordier*, in Rue des Allemands, for English cutlery and household goods. 'Old England,' 9, *Fusterie*, tailors,

GENEVA—contd.

drapers, and general outfitters, English goods only. *Dr. Jüger's goods*, 68, rue du Rhône. *Barbier-Chabloz*, 28, Grand Quai, has all kinds of English and American groceries. *Sœurs Schneider*, 16, *Corraterie*, for ladies' shoes and gloves. *Mercier*, au Gant Gris, 18, *Corraterie*. *G. Baker*, Place des Bergues, and *G. Goegg*, 18, *Corraterie*, English druggists.

Bookseller: *Georg*, 10, *Corraterie*, stock of old works on Alps, Swiss Governmt. maps, books in all languages, guides, maps, etc.

Physicians: *Dr. Oscar Beuttner*, 2, Place de la *Fusterie*; *Dr. A. Bétrix*, 52, Rue du Rhône; *Dr. G. Lambert*, 27, Quai des Bergues; *Dr. Prevost*, 6, Rue Eynard; *Dr. Chenevière*, *Dr. Glatz*, *Dr. Goetz*, *Dr. Martin*, *Dr. Maunoir*, *Dr. Pasteur*, all speak or understand English. *G. Haltenhoff*, 8, Place du Molard, first-class oculist; *A. Reverdin*, Surgeon, 15, Rue du Général Dufour; *J. Reverdin*, Surgeon, Rue du Rhône. *P. Guye*, 12, Rue de Candolle; *Ed. Powers*, 2, Rue des Pâquis; both American Dentists.

Floating Baths: In Rhone and Lake.

Boats: Row and sail, for hire on Quai du Mont Blanc, and at *Jardin Anglais*. Beware of dangerous gusts of wind.

Churches: *English* (Holy Trinity), (C.C.C.S.), in Rue du Mont Blanc, nearer river than stat. *American Episcopal Ch.*, Rue des Voirons, behind the *H. d'Angleterre* and *Beau Rivage*. *Scotch Ch. S.* in Cathedral. *Roman Catholic* (now possessed

GENEVA—*contd.*

by Old Catholics), Place de Cornavin, near rly. stat., in Gothic style. A synagogue, *Temple Juif*, in Saracenic style, near Panorama. A *Russian Chapel* has been built in the Muscovite style, on the Tranchées.

Kursaal: Concert or performance every evening at 8.

Electric Tramway: A pleasant expedition can be made to the *Treize Arbres* near the summit of the *Salève*, viâ Veyrier and Monnetier. Return fare, 5 fr. 75 c.

Trams and Omnibuses: Trams traverse the town in every direction. Trams and omnibuses frequently to *St. Julien*, *Mornex*, *Ferney*, *Vernier*, *Veyrier*, *Lancy*, *Chancy*, *Vandœuvres*, *Jussy*, *Douvaine*, *Corsier*, and *Sacconex*; and in summer to *Les Voirons* 2 days a week. There is an American tramway also, which runs from Carouge through Geneva to *Annemasse* in 40 min., with branch tramway from Pl. du Molard by Rue du Mont Blanc to rly. stat.

— to LAUSANNE, VEVEY, and VILLENEUVE, 290

— to MARTIGNY by Thonon, 311

—* to MÂCON, 278

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GEORGES, ST., GLACIÈRE DE, 278

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GERSAU, 145. Ascent of the Rigi from, 156

Hotels: *H. Müller*, large (150 beds) and good, open all year; *Gersauerhof*; *Hirsch*; *Gasthof zur Ilge*, newly furnished. 20 min. above Gersau is *P. Platten*.

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Eng. Ch. S. (S.P.G.): at H. Müller.

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— PASSO DI SAN, 323

GIAN, MUNT ST., 405

GIBBON'S HOUSE, 295

GIESSBACH, 195. Falls, 195

Hotels: The large, excellent hydrop. estab. of *Giessbach H.* is reached by ingenious wire rope railroad (fare 1 fr. up and down). It is finely situated 400 ft. above lake, gay and cheerful, even to the waiters, who are maidens prettily dressed in costumes of their native valleys. Pension 7 fr. Lit by electric light. 1 fr. charged for lighting the falls, but only for first night. *Hôtel Beau-site*, smaller, a few minutes' walk higher, belongs to same proprietors. 2 hrs. higher on the way up Faulhorn is *Pension Axalp* (Pension 5 fr.), admirably situated and well spoken of, and also *H. Bellevue*.

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.): at H. Giessbach.

Woodcarving: Good specimens of Swiss carving may be purchased of the *Kehrlis*, descendants of the school-master who first opened the Giessbach to the world.

GIGLISTOCK, 202

GIMMELWALD, 182, *P. Schilt-horn*, good, overlooking gorge of *Sefinenthal*

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.): *Pension Gimmelwald*.

GINGOLPH, ST., 312

Gingolph, St.—*contd.*

Lion d'Or (in France), newly fitted up; *Lac* (in Switz.).

GION, CRAP ST., 365

GIORNICO (Irnis), 227, 232
Posta, dear; *Cervo*, clean; *Corona*, dirty.

GISLIKON, 140

GISWYL, 165

H. Bahnhof; *Krone*.

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Hotels: *Glarner Hof*, first-rate, near the stat.; *Rly. Restaurant*.

—* to WEESEN, 348

— to STACHELBERG, 350

— to REICHENAU, by the Segnes pass, 357

— to ILÄNZ by Panixer pass, 359

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At *Simon Hänni's*.

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GLION, 298

Hotels: *H. Rigi Vaudois*—splendid, very fine view and gardens; *H. Victoria*; *H. du Midi*.

GLION—*contd.*

small but comfortable; *H. P. Glion*; *Pension Bellevue*; *Pension du Parc* (formerly Villa Nestlé).

Eng. Ch. (C.C.C.S.).

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GORGIER-St. AUBIN, 270

GÖSCHENEN, 223, 231

Hotels: *H. Göschenen*, good, but dear; *St. Gotthard*; *Cheval Blanc* (*Rössli*); *Lion* (*Löwe*); *Restaurant* at rly. stat.

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.).

Diligences: To *Andermatt*, *Furka*, and *Oberalp pass*, in correspondence with trains. Diligences to Brieg halt for dinner at Rhone Glacier Hotel, and take 13½ hrs. to Brieg (14 in the other direction), 25 fr. 15 c.

Carriages: To Rhone Glacier, 1-horse, 30 fr. 2-horse, 50 fr. To Brieg 70 and 120 frs. respectively.

Guide: *Josef Gamma*, who lives here, is well acquainted with neighbouring ranges.

GÖSCHENEN ALP, 223

H. Dammagletscher, good.

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Hotels on pass: *H. du Mont Prosa*, fair, exposed to wind; and the *Hospice*, both kept by landlord of H. Lombardi at Airolo.

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Below is the *Kurhaus Grimmi Alp* (4,134 ft.), opened in 1899

GRIMSEL PASS, 200.

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Hotels: The *Bär*, with its winter dépendance, and the new Restaurant,

GRINDELWALD—

contd.

all perished in the great fire of August 18, 1892, but has been rebuilt on a larger scale and is now most comfortable (*always* open). *Adler* (main house only burnt in 1897), with fine garden, and two detached houses (*Schlössli*, opposite, and the *Gräfinhaus*, in the garden) for pensionnaires. Both are admirably managed by the Messrs. Boss, most obliging and courteous of landlords, who all speak English, and may be safely consulted by travellers as to guides, etc. English notes and cheques changed. *H. Burgener* enlarged, with Biergarten; *H. Eiger*, also enlarged; *H. Grindelwald* with small Biergarten; all in main street. *H. du Glacier*, small, on Wengern Alp path, nearest to the Lower Glacier. *Alpenruhe*; *Terminus*; *Oberland* (Telegraph Office); *National*: *P. Wolter*, well spoken of; *Weisses Kreuz*, new; above the latter *H. and P. Alpina*, new;—all near the station. Just out of the village (W. end) *Schweizerhof*, quiet and cheap: at Duftbach (¼ hr.) *Villa Bellary*, pension only, chiefly for missionaries. All hotels receive guests en pension. *P. Schöneegg* is a pension only, much enlarged and very well spoken of. On the slopes above village are *Hôtel Victoria*, good and new, in a very fine situation, and several good mountain Inns at *Alpiglen* (*H. des Alpes*, on way to Wengern Alp), and *Waldspitz* (*H. Alpenrose*. ½ way up Faulhorn), as well as on the two

GRINDELWALD—

contd.

Scheideggs, Männlichen, and at the Bäregg. Near Upper Glacier is *H. Wetterhorn*, also good.

Eng. Ch. : burnt in 1892 but now rebuilt (S. James, C.C.C.S.).

Telegraph Office, at *H. Oberland* near the station.

Post Office, at the other end of the village, near *H. Adler*.

Guides: There are a considerable number of licensed guides here, all, with few exceptions, trustworthy, and capable of conducting travellers to see the usual sights, for which a boy will often be found quite enough. The guides for higher ascents are the most celebrated in Switzerland, some having climbed in the Himalayas, in New Zealand, and in the Caucasus. In the very first rank are *Christian Almer's* five sons, Ulrich, Christian, Hans, Rudolf, and Peter. Other good guides are *Chr. Jossi*, *Rudolf Kaufmann* (of Rehhalte), *Peter Baumann* (Guggen), *Ulrich Kaufmann*, *Hans Baumann, jr.*, *Peter Baumann* (Duftbach), *Peter* and *Samuel Brawand*, *Peter* and *Christian Burgener*. The best guides are, as a rule, retained beforehand by usual employers. Ordinary travellers should consult Messrs. Boss before engaging guide for a high ascent, and should always demand to see the guide's book of certificates.

The pastor, *Herr Strasser*, speaks English, and may be appealed to in cases of difficulty.

Shops: There are a number of *woodcarvers'*

GRINDELWALD—

contd.

and other shops in the village (*Luf's Bazar*—*Tauchnitz* editions, maps, photos, *Mr. Coolidge's* new guide to Grindelwald—*Abplanalp*, and *Bernet-Jossi*, all recommended), a good barber (*Schwerzmann*), and also a '*Brauerei*' for Interlaken beer.

Exchange Office: *J. H. Luf*, at the Bazar.

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— to MEIRINGEN by the Great Scheideck, 192

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H. Calancasca, good, landlord knows neighbouring mountains.

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Hotels: *Fleur de Lys*, fair. The *Bains de Montbarry*, in the vicinity, a good and cheap pension, pleasantly situated.

— to THUN by the baths of the Lac Noir, 255

GRYNAU CASTLE, 135

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Pensions: *P. Saussaz* (or Cuendet), homely; *P. Morel*. *P. Delacretaz*. Guide to *Sion*, 18 fr. Mule to Col de Chevillè, 7 fr.

GSPALTENHORN, 234, 235

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Bär, charming old-fashioned chalet inn, good

GSTEIG—*contd.*

accommodation and food.

—* to SEPEY, 257

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Hotels: *Meisser* with *Sonne* as dépendance, good pension 4½ to 5 fr.; *Silvretta*, fair. Good guides.

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P. Hirschen; *P. Schönberg*; *P. du Lac*, strongly recommended, open in winter, cheap; *P. Gunten*.

GURFELLEN (Grovela), 323

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Inn, on top.

GUTTANNEN, 197

Bär, good, very civil people.

— to STEIN OR GADMEN by the Furtwang Sattel, 197

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Refreshments in the small hut below Falls, while the good little *H.*

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Handeck is a few minutes higher on the level pastures (4649 ft.).

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Hotels: Freihof and *Schweizerhof* (180 beds)—good; *H. Moser* and *P. Sonnenhügel* (50 beds); *Krone* (60 beds).
Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.).
Diligence: daily in 1¾ hr. to Trogen.
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Rössli; Löwe. 1 hr. from Hergiswyl is the *Kurhaus Brünni*.
HERISAU, 339
Hotels: Löwe, the best; *Storch*.
 HERRGOTTSWALD, 157
Kurhaus.
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H. Schloss Hertenstein, 100 beds, pension 7 to 9 fr.; also other pensions.
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Sonne; Bahnhof.
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Post, rough and old-fashioned, large rambling house.
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H. Hof, clean but poor; the *P. Alpenhof* near by is in the same hands and rather rough; *Alpenrose*.
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Hotels: Meyershof, good, pleasant garden; *Löwe*, clean. **Carriages** for Zug (12 to 14 fr., 3 hrs.' drive) on the quay.
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Hotels: Meyerhof, large and excellent hotel; *Goldener Löwe*, rebuilt, good, civil landlord.
Carriages: to the *Furka*, 3½ hrs.; to the *Rhone Glacier*, 1 hr.
Eng. Ch. S. (S. P. G.): at Meyerhof; ch. to be built.
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Hotels: Oberalp and *Post*, good; *Lukmanier; Krone*.
Horses: To *Piz Mundaun*, 8 fr. **Guide** to *Piz Mundaun*, 5 fr., with descent to *Trons* (4½ hrs.) 10 fr.
 — to ANDERMATT, 364
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Couronne; Maison de Ville; 13 Cantons.

IMMENSEE, 140, 159, 229. *H. du Rigi*, comfortable and moderate. Ascent of the Rigi from, 155. **Steamer to Zug and Arth.**

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Hotels: *Victoria*, large (300 rooms), handsome, electric light (same owner as *H. des Anglais* at Cannes); *Jungfrau*, *Métropole*, both very large; *Interlaken*, German house; *Beaurivage*; *Schweizerhof*; *H. des Alpes*; *Belvédère*; —all on the Höhweg, with gardens and view of the Jungfrau. *H. Beau-site*, outside Unterseen; *H. du Lac*, at the E. end of Interlaken. Near the station, *H. Terminus*, and *Restaurant Haenny*, excellent. On the Lauterbrunnen road: *Deutscher Hof* and *National (Wyder)*. *Parc Hotel (Ober)* very large shady garden. In the village are *Oberländerhof*; *Bellevue*; *Pont*; *Unterseen*; *Weisses Kreuz*; *H. Berger*, and *H. Terminus*, opp. stat. — all good or fair. The *Weisses Kreuz* is conveniently situated for those, on the way to Grindelwald or Lauterbrunnen by road, who want a simple

INTERLAKEN—*contd.*

lunch in a homely Swiss inn. These are all somewhat cheaper than the hotels on the Höhweg, but do not command such fine views. About 1 m. off, on the Klein Rügen, is *Rügen Hotel Jungfraublick*, large (150 beds), good, beautifully situated. All hotels take people *en pension*, price 6 to 10 fr. a day. Also several pleasantly situated *pensions* at Bönigen (which see), on Lake of Brienz.

Eng. Ch. (C.C.C.S.): in the choir of the nunnery church of Interlaken. There is a *Scotch Free Church* and *French Protestant* service in the same building. A *Rom. Catholic* chapel stands on the site of the nave.

Enquiry Office: at the entrance to the Kur-saal garden.

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H. de la Poste, good and very attentive landlord, but dear.

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P. Iseltwald (formerly *Seebucht*); *P. zum Strand*; *P. du Lac*.

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H. Jungfrau (Sterchi), enlarged, pleasant homely quarters.

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Gasser, rough (3 beds), friendly people.

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Hotels: *H. del'Ours*; *H. Gemmi*—both good: the former at the foot of Gemmi, where the carriage-road ends; *H. Victoria*, in centre of vale, opposite entrance of Oeschinenthal,

KANDERSTEG—*contd.*
all belonging to the Egger family.
Eng. Ch. (S. P. G.) near H. Victoria.
Guides good, with a tariff; Abraham Müller, the best; F. Ogi, Joh. Ogi, both recommended.
Horses: to Oeschinen-see, 8 fr.
— to LEUKERBAD by the Gemmi pass, 237; by the Fluh pass, 242
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—* to LAUTERBRUNNEN by the Dündengrat and Se-finen Furka passes, 235; by the Tschingel pass, 233
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Krone, good and cheap; Rössli, pension 4-5 fr.
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Kienthalerhof, opened in 1897, good and moderate (6 fr. pension): a little way beyond is the Bär, smaller, and also cheap. 2½ hrs. from Spiez to Kienthal village by a good carriage road.
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H. Klimeshorn (35 beds), very comfortable.
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Hotels: Kurhaus (at Klosters Dörfli Stat.); at Platz hamlet are H. & P. Brosi, good and cheap; H. Vereina, good—both near the railway stat.; Kurhaus Silvretta, good, with several dépendances, Kurhaus Klosters, etc., open in winter, frequented by English, but badly situated in the village; Weisses Kreuz; Pension Florin. Good glacier guides found here, especially Leonard Guler and his son Christian; the latter speaks English.
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Sonne, excellent.
— on Lake of Lucerne, 158
H. du Lac (Seehof); Schwarzer Adler; P. Monsejour (50 beds).
Steamers to Lucerne 4 times a day, in 55 min.
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Hotels: H. Landquart, now in hands of rly. company, much enlarged and improved; Railway Restaurant. Railway to Davos in 3 hrs.; and thence by diligence to Süs in the Engadine by the Flüela pass, in 5 hrs.
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Hotels: Hirsch, quiet and good; Emmenthal, clean; Löwe; Bahnhof, bad.
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Hotel: H. & P. Strela, new house.

LANZADA, 416

Inn, very rough.

LANZO D'INTELVI,
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Hotels: *H. Belvédère*, comfortable; *Paraviso*.

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Hirsch, fair food, but rough quarters.

—* to AN DER LENK by the Trüttlisberg pass, 248

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nen pass, 248

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Sonne. Inns on summit of *Hauenstein*, particularly large establishment at *Frohburg*.

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Hotels: *Terminus*, new, at the station, as is also *H. Continental* and *de la Gare*; *H. du Faucon*, well kept in every respect, with moderate charges, but no garden and little view; *H. Gibbon*, fine position and garden; *H. Richemont*, handsome house, good view, and pleasant garden; *Bellevue*, quiet, reasonable; *H. Victoria*, very good; *H. du Grand Pont*, commercial; *H. Beausite* and *Belvédère*

LAUSANNE—*contd.*

(124 beds), near the Fed-
eral Palais de Justice; *H. Beau-séjours*, Avenue de la Gare.

Hotels, 2nd Class: *H. de France*; *H. des Mes-
sageries*—both good; *H. du Nord*; *H. de la Poste*—both commercial.

Enquiry Office: Place
St. François, No. 13.

Café: *Du Nord*, excel-
lent beer; *Du Grand Pont*.

Buffet at rly. stat., ex-
cellent table d'hôte, 2½
fr. without wine.

Pensions: Numerous,
particularly *Beauséjour*,
very well kept; *Campart*.

British Vice-Consul:
M. Alfred Galland, of the
firm of Galland & Co.,
Bankers.

Eng. Ch. S.: In new
English Chapel of Christ
Church, Avenue de Gran-
cy, on road to Ouchy; *Wesleyan*
Chapel, rue
Valentin; *Scotch* Chapel,
Avenue de Rumine.

Physicians: A. Gam-
gee; R. S. Taylor.

English Chemist: H.
de Giez, next door to H.
Gibbon.

Post and Telegraph
Office: Place St. Fran-
çois, opp. H. Gibbon.

Reading Room:
Théodore Roussy, 2, Rue
de Bourg, excellent, well
supplied with English pa-
pers, circulating library.

Theatre: Very good,
with two Concert Rooms.

Railways: To *Geneva*,
Neuchâtel, and *Bâle*; to
Friburg and *Berne* (Rte.
45); to *Vevey*, *St. Maurice*,
and *Brieg*. The stat. is
below town, on road to
Ouchy. Light rly. to
Echallens (8¾ m.).

Steamboats: Touch
at Ouchy, port of Lau-
sanne, on their way to
either extremity of lake,
some crossing over to
Evian and Thonon.

LAUSANNE—*contd.*

Omnibus: To *Signal*
Hotel on hill between
Lausanne and Vevey.

Funicular Railway
from the town to Ouchy,
calling at the main rly.
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—* to PONTARLIER, 276

—* to SOLEURE, 262

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180, 182

Hotels: *Capricorne*
(*Steinbock*), excellent,
Englishspoken; *H. Staub-
bach*, good, moderate;
Schweizerhof; *H. Adler*.
At all hotels horses and
carriages may be found,
also guides. If glacier
guides are required, the
landlord should be con-
sulted before engaging.

Guides: Fritz Graf;
Chr. Lauener (Obmann):
Fritz Fuchs; Johann
Lauener, jr.; Karl Schlu-
negger; Johann Steiner.

— UPPER VALLEY OF, 183

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Piz Linard, the best, but only fair; *Weisses Kreuz*; *Steinbock*.

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P. Oette (burnt in Sept. 1892).

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Kreuz; *Steinbock*.

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LEN, COL DU, *see* SAXON.

LENK, AN DER, 246

Hotels: *Kuranstalt*

Lenk, 5 min. from village, extensive sulphur bath estab. and hotel, well spoken of. The baths are much frequented by Swiss. *Hirsch*, good; *Stern*, good; *Krone*.

— to LAUENEN by the Trüttlisberg, 248

—* to ADELBODEN by the Hahnenmoos pass, 245

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— to LEUKERBAD or SIERRE by the Wildstrubel, 246

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Krone, a fair dining place.

LENZERHEIDE, 389

Kurhaus Lenzerheide.

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Couronne.

LEUKERBAD (LOUËCHE-LES-BAINS), 240; Excursions, 241

Hotels: *H. des Alpes* (100 rooms), best, electric light; *Maison Blanche*, well spoken of; *France*, refitted, good; *Union*, frequented by Germans; *H. Brunner*, cheap. The chief

LEUKERBAD—*contd.*

hotels are now all in the hands of the same company.

Eng. Ch. (St. Andrew's) (C. C. C. S.).

Baths: 5 Bathing Establishments attached to hotels. Each bath 2 fr.

Physician: Dr. *Reichenbach*, from Geneva, resides here in summer.

Diligence: Daily in 2 hrs. to Susten rly. stat.

—* to KANDERSTEG by the Gemmi pass, 237; by the Fluh pass, 242

— to the RHONE VALLEY at Susten stat., 242

— to the LÖTSCHENTHAL by the Faldum pass, 242

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H. de la Souste, good.

LEVENTINA, VAL, 227, 371

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Grand Hôtel Sanatorium and *Mont Blanc* (200 beds, *Pension* 7–15 fr.), 4757 ft. opened in Aug. 1892, and *Pensions* beginning to be frequented in winter; *Palettaz*; in the village, *Au Chalet*. Electric tramway from *Aigle* by *Veyge* is planned.

Eng. Ch. S. (C. C. C. S.).

LIBRARIES—

Bâle, 97. Berne, 171.

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Krone; *Rössli*—both good.

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LIESTAL, 108

Falke; *Schlüssel*; *Engel*; *Bahnhof*.

LIMMERTOBEL, 351, 356

LINARD, PIZ, 408

LINDAU, 125

Hotels: *Bayerischer Hof* (130 beds), good; *H.*

LINDAU—*contd.*

Reutemann; *Lindauerhof*; *Helvetia*: all these inns are on the lake.

Eng. Ch. S. (C. C. C. S.).

LINTH River, 135; ESCHER von der, 129, 135

LINTH TAL, 350

Hotels: *Rabe*, very good; *Drei Eidgenossen*. 1 hr. above, small *Kurhaus Obort*. At *Thierfeld*, *H. & P. Tödi*, not recommended. For guides, see *Stachelberg*.

Diligence, over the Klausen Pass to Altdorf.

LIOSON LAKE, 256

LISCHANNA, PIZ & VAL, 410

LISIGHAUS, 341

LITTLE SCHEIDECK. *See* SCHEIDECK.

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Silvestri's Pensione Alpina (opposite the chapel of S. Antonio) is a very fair and cheap though very Italian mountain inn (*Pension* 5 fr.); excellent *Veltliner* wine.

LOBSINGEN. *See* LUCENS.

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Hotels: *Trois Rois*; *National*; *Jura*.

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LORITI, HEINRICH, 349

LOSTALLO, 388

Posta, tolerable.

LÖTSCHENLÜCKE, or LÖTSCHENSATTEL, 244

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sen's Lion, 142. Gletschergarten, 143. Walks, 143. Excursions, 143. Lake, 143

Hotels: *Schweizerhof* with *Luzernerhof* (*Hauser frères*), together 600 beds, electric light throughout; *Grand H. National* (300 beds) — enormous first-class houses—all 3 now belong to the 'Société des Grands Hôtels de Lucerne.' Large new *Hôtel Monopole* (opened in 1899), at the station; *Englischerhof* (85 beds); *Schwan* (180 beds); *Rigi* (80 beds)—all good; *St. Gotthard* and *Terminus* (near stat., 250 beds), moderate; *Lac* (300 beds), *Victoria* (130 beds), both near stat. and Post Office, good; *Eden House* (62 beds), new; *Beaurivage* (140 beds); *Europe* (220 beds), on lake, a little way out of town to E.; *H. des Balances* (100 beds), in the town and close to river.

Pensions: *Neu Schweizerhaus* (80 beds, 7 fr., dinner at 6.30), on hill E. of Hofkirche; *Villa Maria* (40 beds), well situated, recommended; *Felsberg* (55 beds, 5-7 fr., dinner at 1); *Hofburg*; *Faller*; *Belvédère*; *Tivoli*; *Madame Trub's Pension Anglaise* or *Alt Schweizerhaus* (37 beds); on the Gütisch, W. of town, *P. Gütisch* (60 beds); *P. Wallis* (the latter occupied by Queen Victoria in 1868, 50 beds); on Gibraltar Hill, near by, *P. Gibraltar* or *Suter* (40 beds); higher up, above Kriens, *Kurhaus Sonnenberg* (130 beds, 1000 ft. above lake); on lake, *Stutz* (30 beds) is W. and *Seeburg* (40 beds) is E. of town.

Enquiry Office: Schwanen platz.

LUCERNE—contd.

British Consular Agent: Herr L. Falck, of the firm of Falck & Co., bankers.

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.) in Swiss Protestant ch., also (S.P.G.) at Sonnenberg. *Scotch Free Ch.* service in Maria Hilf Ch.

Physicians: Dr. Otto Stocker, 9, Kapell Platz, highly spoken of, has studied in England; Dr. R. Steiger, 56, Hertensteinstrasse; Dr. Nager; all speak English.

English Chemist: F. Brunck, 7, Alpenstrasse.

Casino (Kursaal), and Café, handsome, near H. National.

Turkish Bath, in the Zürcher Strasse.

Central Post and Telegraph Office: Between stat. and new Bridge.

Booksellers: C. F. Prell; for English books or papers, *Doleschal*, Kapellstrasse.

Steamers: 3 lines of steamers on lake:—1. To Flüelen (8 times a day, 2 hrs. 40 m., express boats 2 hrs. 15 m. Fare, 1st class, 3 fr. 65 c. Return ticket for 2 days, a fare and a half), calling at the villages on the way, including Vitznau, starting place of Rigi Rly. Those making the tour of the lake by the steamer which leaves Lucerne at 9.35 a.m. may drive from Flüelen to Brunnen by the Axenstrasse, lunch at Brunnen, and return from there by steamer to Lucerne, or leave the steamer on its first call at Brunnen, and drive to Flüelen, lunch there, and return by steamer from Flüelen to Lucerne; 2. To *Küssnacht* (4 times a day); 3. To *Stansstad* (11 times a day) for En-

LUCERNE—contd.

gelberg, and *Alpnachgestad* for the Brünig and the Pilatus rlys. They start from the pier in front of principal hotels. (See local time-tables.) Beware of porters at landing-place. Printed *Tariff* for their services.

Boats may be hired at all ports on the lake, and are convenient when the steamer's time is not suitable. Charges fixed by tariff, which may be seen at hotels; the men expect a trinkgeld.

Railways: To *Bâle*, *Berne* by *Langnau*, *Zug*, *Zürich*, and *Schaffhausen*, and to *Italy*, viâ the *St. Gotthard*.

- to BELLINZONA, 229
- to the RIGI by rail, 150
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- Good *Railway Buffet*.
- LUKMANIER PASS, 372
- LUMBREIN, 373
- Two small *Inns*.
- LÜNER SEE, 393, 399
- LUNGEN, PIZ, 390
- LUNGERN, 162, 165.
- Lake, 165
- Hotels:** *Kurhaus* (60 beds); *Lion d'Or*, and *Brünig*, good, in same hands.
- LUNGHINO, PIZZO, 403. Lake, source of Inn, 403
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Hotel zum Schweiz.
Alpen Club, comfortable.
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Hotels: Rössli; Hirsch;
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Liond'Or, capital trout.
MALOJA, or MALOGGIA,
401, 403
Hotels: Kurhaus Ma-
loja, enormous establish-
ment, 350 beds (built
by a Belgian count,
and now owned by his
creditors, a Brussels
company), which offers
visitors the most varied
attractions; well warned
during winter season (but
not always then open),
electric light, orchestra,
tobogganing, skating,
fishing and boating at
different seasons on Sil-
ser See; pension 12–15 fr.;
P. Lunghino (16 bed-

MALOJA—contd.

rooms) belongs to the
Kursaal, pension from
6½ fr.; *Maloja Kulm*
(10 bedrooms), pension
8–9 fr. The Belgian com-
pany have built chalets
in neighbourhood which
are let for the season.

Eng. Ch. S. (S.P.G.):
in the Eng. Ch. close to
the Kurhaus.

— PASS, 401

— to CHIESA by the Mu-
retto pass, 415

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the Rhone, 279, 289

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Stella; opposite the
inn Signor *Scossi Baggi*
receives in his house the
few strangers who halt
here.

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H. Grindelwald Rigi,
good mountain Inn.

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MARIA, STA. (Lukmanier),
372; *Hospice*, fair ac-
commodation and food;
(Münsterthal), 408;
Weisses Kreuz; *Piz Um-*
brail, fair.

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MARMORERA, 390

MAROGGIA, 232

MARSCHLINS CASTLE, 360

MARSCHOLHORN, 386

MARTIGNY, 306

Hotels: H. Clerc, ex-
cellent, but dear, Eng.
Ch. S. *H. du Mont Blanc*,
good and reasonable,

MARTIGNY—contd.

electric light; *H. Na-*
tional, opposite the Post
Office; *H. de l'Aigle*; *H.*
du Grand St. Bernard,
fair—both at stat., where
is a *Buffet* and *H. & P.*
de la Gare.

Bureau for carriages,
mules, and guides op-
posite the H. Clerc, prices
of each being fixed by
official tariff (*see* Part
ii).

Guide or mule to
Pierre à Voir, 8 fr.

—* to GENEVA by Thonon,
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—* to VILLENEUVE, 301

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MARTINSBRUCK, 411

H. Denoth Zur Post (12
bedrooms).

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BEGGLÜCKE), 244

MASINO BATHS, 401, 419

Fair accommodation,
food excellent, prices
high. No glacier guides.

MASSA GORGE, 207, 212

MATT, 357

Traube; *Adler*—both
poor.

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matician, grave, 101

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Grotte des Fées, 304

Hotels: H. Grisogono
and *Rlwy. Restaurant*;
good; *Alpes*; *H. de la*
Gare, at stat.-gate, good.

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—* to VILLENEUVE, 301

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2 poor Inns at Färni-
gen and Bei der Kapelle

Meienthal—*contd.*

(*Stern*, simple, friendly people).

MEILEN, 133

Löwe; *Sonne*.

MEILLERIE ROCKS, 312

MEINRAD, hermit, founder of Einsiedeln, 342

MEIRINGEN, 194

Hotels: *Sauvage*, large and very good. All the other inns perished in the great fire of Oct. 25, 1891, which did not touch those at the Reichenbach (which *see*), but now others have been built: *Brünig*, opposite the stat., recommended; *Bär*; *Krone*; *Bahnhof*; *Hirsch*; *Oberland*.

Pensions: Two Pensions on the N.E. of Meiringen, *P. Willi* at Hohfluh, small, ½ hr., and *P. Alpbach*, most beautifully situated on the Hasleberg, ¾ hr.

Eng. Ch. burnt Oct. 25, 1891, rebuilt 1893.

Glacier Guides: Melchior *Anderegg*; Johann *von Bergen*; Johann *Jaun*; Kaspar *Maurer*; Andreas *Jaun*; Johann *Anderegg*; Kaspar *Moor*; and others. Inquire at hotels.

Carriages & Horses: 1-horse carr. to *Brienz*, 7 fr.; 2-horse, 14 fr.; 1-horse carr. to *Gadmen*, 15 fr. Horse to *Engstlen*, 15 fr.; to *Engelberg* over Joch pass, 30 fr.

— to INTERLAKEN, 194.

—* to GRINDELWALD by the Great Scheideck, 192

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Kurhaus and *Pension Reinhard*, near the lake; and higher up *Kurhaus Frutt* (Egger).

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H. Alpenhof (Reinhard) good; *Kurhaus Melchthal* (Egger), recently enlarged.

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Melserhof, at the station, fair; *Frohsinn*; *Schlüssel*.

— to GLARUS by the Riesen seten pass, 137; by the Ramin or Foo pass, 137
— to VÄTTIS in the Calfeuser Thal, 137

MENDRISIO, 232

H. Mendrisio, comfortable. 10 min. by rail from the Capolago stat. for the M. Generoso railway.

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Kurhaus & Pension.

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H. Beatus (Kneipp's water cure): *P. du Lac Mesmer*, birthplace, 121

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Hotels: *H. 'della' Posta*, fair (there is another '*alla' Posta*, which is less comfortable); *H. Toscani*.

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MEZZA SELVA, 394

H. & P. Mezza Selva, picturesquely situated, with noble view towards Silvretta Ferner.

MICHEL, PIZ ST., 389, 391, 392

MILAN, 233

Hotels: *H. Cavour*; *Grd. H. de Milan*; *H. de la Ville*; *Grand H. Continental*—all first-class.

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.): at 8, Via Andegari.

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MOLÉSON, 255

MOLINÄRA, 360

MOLINS, 390

Löwe, good and comfortable, here the diligence halts for dinner.

MOLLIS, 349

Löwe; *H. & P. Haltli*, well spoken of; *Bär*.

MÖNCH, 187, 210

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H. du Château and its dépendance, commanding beautiful views, kept by civil people, prices reasonable, pension 8–12 fr.; *Bellevue*, near stat. MONS ANGELORUM. *See* ENGELBERG.

MONTANA. *See* SIERRE.

MONTAVON, 394, 399

MONTBOVON, 252

H. de Jaman, clean, civil people, opp. path to Col de Jaman. A few horses are kept for hire; but it is better to order them from Vevey the day before.

— to MONTREUX or VEVEY, by Col de Jaman, 253

MONTHEY, 312. Blocks of, 312

Hotels: *Croix d'Or*; *Cerf Rouge*. Carriages to *Champéry*, 10 fr.; to *Morgins*, 12 fr. Omnibus to *Ollon St. Triphon Stat.* in ½ hr. and Diligence daily to *Champéry* in ¾ hrs.

MONTREUX, 298

The neighbourhood abounds in pensions long-established and much frequented. Among the best are *P. Vautier*, *P. Visinand*, well managed, 6 fr.; below it, on high-road and shore, *H. & P. Beurivage* (same owner as Comballaz); *H. de Paris*; *H. Breuer*, well spoken of, good garden; *H. Lorius*, good; *H. Suisse*, and many other inns.

Enquiry Office: Val-loton, 16, Avenue du Kur-saal.

Shops: *Benda's* Library and Reading Room open daily.

Physicians: *Dr. Car-rard*, and *Stuart Tidey*, M.B. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (holder of Swiss Federal Diploma in Medicine), *Villa Magnolias*; *A. Gam-gee*, A. T. *T. Wise*, *Dr. Von Stürler*, Rue du Kur-saal.

— **TERRITET**, 298. Ex-cursions, 298

Hotels: *Grand Hotel* and *H. des Alpes* (350 beds together), excellent, pension 8 fr.; *H. Mont Fleuri*—all three belong to the same proprietor; *H. & P. Mounoud*, good, frequented by English; *H. d'Ang-leterre*; *H. Bristol*; *H. Bon Port*; *H. Richelieu*.

Eng. Ch. (St. John the Evangelist): Services (C. C. C. S.) daily (from Oct. to June), 3 times on Sundays throughout the year. Good library in the Parish Room adjoining. *Scotch Presbyterian* ch., opened 1873, at 24, rue de la Gare.

Eng. Physicians: *A. L. Leeson*, *T. A. White*.

—* to MONTBOVON and CHÂTEAU D'OEX by the Col de Jaman, 253

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Hotels: *Couronne*; *Croix Blanche*; *Lion*. **Steamers** thrice daily to *Neuchâtel* in 1½ to 2 hrs., crossing lake of Morat towards *Mont Vully* (2162 ft.).

MORBEGNO, 419

Regina d'Inghilterra; *Ancora*, good.

MORCLES, 303

P. Cheseaux; *P. du Chamois*. The former *H. & P. Dailly* was sold in 1892 to the Federal Government for military purposes.

Guide: *Charles Guil-lat*, at Morcles.

MÖREL, 207

H. des Alpes; *H. Eggis-horn*.

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MORGE TORRENT, 307**MORGES**, 293

Hotels: *H. du M. Blanc*; *H. du Port*.

MORGINS, 312

Hotels: *Grd. Hôtel des Bains* and *du Géant*; *H. & P. du Chalet*; *H. de Morgins*; *H. de la Forêt*.

MORITZ, ST. (BAD), 404. Kurhaus, 405.

Waters, 404

Hotels at St. Moritz Bad: The Baths consist of 80 baths and a *Kurhaus* which can accommodate 400 persons; built in 1836, recently greatly enlarged, comfortable.

The *H. Neues Stahlbad*, excellent (250 bedrooms, lift, electric light, etc.), was opened in 1892. Near are: *H. du Lac* (200 bedrooms), good baths; *H. Victoria* (300 bedrooms), pension 15–20 fr.; *Bellevue* (80 bedrooms), pension 10½–13 fr.; *Engadinerhof* (60 bedrooms), pension 12–14½ fr.; *H. Central* (90 bedrooms), pension 8–12 fr.; *Hof St. Moritz*. Electric light at the

MORITZ, ST.—*contd.*

large hotels. None of the hotels are open in winter. Restaurant at the Meierei.

Physicians: *Dr. Vera-guth*, and *Dr. Berry, jr.*

MORITZ, ST. (DORF), 405. Excursions, 405

Hotels in the Vil-lage: *H. Engadiner Kulm*, on ridge at upper end of village, very large house (290 bedrooms), frequented by English, electric light, pension in winter from 12½ fr., in summer from 14 fr., closed in May; *Palace H.*, new 1897 (150 bedrooms), closed in April, May, and October, all modern conveniences; *H. Caspar Badrutt* (65 bedrooms), closed in April and May. Many smaller houses in village, and the number increases yearly. Among these may be mentioned: *H. & P. Suisse* (80 bedrooms); *H. Belvédère* (62 bedrooms), pension, in winter from 9–11 fr., in summer from 10½–15 fr.; *H. Beau Rivage*; *H. Hel-vetia*; *H. Petersburg* (50 bedrooms); *H. Steffani*; *Private Hotel Tognoni-Badrutt*; *H. Wettstein*; *H. Gartmann*; *H. Post* (*Veraguth*), civil land-lord, fair cooking; *H. Rosatsch*. Numerous pen-sions. All the chief hotels are open in winter.

Physicians: *Dr. Hol-land* and *Dr. Berry, jr.*, all the year; also *Dr. Vera-guth* at the Kurhaus, *Dr. Christeller* (at Enga-dinerhof), *Dr. Hösli*, *Dr. Zangger*, and others.

American Dentist: *Dr. Patterson* of Mon-treux, resides at *H. Kulm* in summer.

Eng. Ch. S.: The Eng. Ch. (S.P.G.) is half-way between the baths and village. In winter

MORITZ, ST.—contd.

the service is held in H. Kulm. A *Rom. Catholic* church has been built at the Baths.

British Pro-Consul: Dr. F. J. *Holland*, Hotel Engadiner Kulm.

Education: Mr. A. F. *Cousins*, a graduate of Cambridge, resides at St. Moritz (H. Beau Rivage) all the year round, and receives pupils. Miss *Gambon* has lately opened a Private Boarding School (Villa Alba) with classes for day pupils, and a resident English governess.

Carriages: 1-horse for the day, 15 fr.; 2-horses, 30 fr.; 1-horse carr. to *Pontresina*, 8 fr., 2-horse, 15 fr.; *Bernina pass*, 20 fr., 2 horses 35 fr.; *Sils Maria*, 10 and 20 fr.; *Maloja*, 12 and 24 fr. Printed *Tariff*.

Guides: 6 to 8 fr. a day; return, 6 fr. *Tariff*.

—* to COIRE by the Julier pass, 388; by the Albula pass, 391

— to CHIAVENNA by the Maloja pass, 401

— to PONTRESINA, 404, 411

— to NAUDERS and the Finstermünz gorge, 401

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Hotels: *H. Bellevue*; *H. de l'Ecu de Savoie*; *Beausite*, and others.

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MORTERATSCH GLACIER, 412 — PIZ, 414

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H. de la Maison de Ville, good.

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H. du Pont.

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Hotels: *Gare*; *Cerf*, fair.

MOUTIER, VAL DE, 101

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Tellsplatte; *Mühle*.

MÜHLEN, *see* MOLINS.

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H. & P. Niesen; *Bär*.

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Croix d'Or, rustic, but good.

Carriages: 1-horse to *Viesch*, 10 fr.; to *Brieg*, 18 fr.

MÜNSTER, near Engadine, 408; *Münsterhof*; *Piz Ciavalatsch*.

— THAL (Jura), 101

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MUOTTAS MURAIGL, 406, 412

MUOTTATHAL, 346

Hotels: *Hirsch*, neat, cheap little inn; *Krone*.

— to GLARUS by the Prigel, 346

— to STACHELBERG by the Bisithal, 346, 353

— to ALTDORF by the Kinzig Kulm, 353

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MURETTO, PIZ, 382

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Rössli; *Schiffli*.

MURI, 115

Soolbad zum Löwen.

MÜRREN, 180, 182, 235

Hotels: *Grd. H. des Alpes* (180 beds); *Grd. Hotel and Kurhaus Mürren* (270 beds); both very good, and comfortable; *H. Jungfrau*, new; *H. Eiger*, near stat.; *H. Victoria*; *H. Alpenruhe*;

MÜRREN—contd.

H. Beausite; *H. Jungfraublick*; *see* Gimmelwald.

Eng. Ch. (S.P.G.).

— to KANDERSTEG by the passes of the Sefinen Furka and Dündengrat, 235

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Small *Inn* at Holzegg, and another small *Inn* on top, kept by proprietor of the Stern at Rickenbach.

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Hotels: *Schwert*; *Schlüssel*.

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Kurhaus, good.

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Post, tolerable.

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Stern, good; *Traube*;
Krone.

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St. Fridolin; *Schwert*.

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atory, 268. Excurs-

sions, 269. Lake, 268

Hotels: *Hôtel Bellevue*,
a large building, close
to lake, very obliging
landlord; *Grand H.*
du Lac, more in the town
—both excellent houses.

Faucon, in the town, good
restaurant; *Terminus*;
Soleil and Commerce; *Port*;
Vaisscau; *Raisin*; *Croix*
Fédérale; *Poisson. Alpes*
(Restaurant), near stat.;
Buffet at stat.; *H. du*
Chaumont, beautifully
situated, 2½ hrs. above
the town, good quarters,
a favourite *Pension*.

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.):
3, Rue de la Collégiale.

Enquiry Office: 9,
Place A. M. Piaget.

Booksellers: *Attinger*
Frères, Place du Gym-
nase, books, photos, etc.

Club: On ground floor
of Palais Rougemont,
fine gardens, reading-
rooms, etc., open to
strangers.

Baths: Swimming
bath for men in lake, E.
of H. Bellevue.

Diligences: To and
from the *Chaumont* twice
daily, 2½ hrs.

Funicular Railway
from station to the lower
town; and *l'Ecluse* (top
of the town) to *Le Plan*
(frequent trains).

Steamers: Twice a
day to *Morat*, in 2 hrs.,
passing through a canal
which connects the two
lakes, also to *Estavayer*,
(Germ. *Stäffis*), 1½ hr., a
small town opposite

NEUCHÂTEL—*contd.*

Neuchâtel, with the half-
modern castle of Chil-
naux.

Railways: To *Chaux*
de Fonds (Rte. 50) and
Locle; to *Paris* by Pon-
tarlier and Dijon (Rte.
51 A) (this is the most
direct and the shortest
rte. from Paris to West-
ern Switzerland); to
Yverdon, *Lausanne*, and
Geneva (Rte. 49); to
Bienne, *Bâle*, and *Lu-*
cerne; to *Berne* and *Thun*
(Rtes. 1, 2, 3): and a new
line along the shores
of the lake to *Boudry*.
By these lines Neuchâtel
is brought into easy and
rapid communication
with all the principal
places in Switzerland.
The stat. is about 200 ft.
above the town, with
which it is now connect-
ed by a new Funicular
Railway.

— to CHAUX DE FONDS
and LOCLE, 272

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TEL.

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VILLE.

NEU HABSURG, 158

NEU ST. JOHANN, 341

Schäfle.

NEUHAUSEN, 117

Schweizerhof (200 beds),
10 min. walk, directly
facing the Falls, with
garden descending the
steep wooded bank of
the river; **Eng. Ch.**
in the grounds of the
hotel. *Bellevue* (75 beds),
another good house,
in a somewhat similar
position, adjoining the
station. Both houses
are now in the same
hands. The obliging
landlord has acquired
the exclusive right of
fishing, and both houses

NEUHAUSEN—*contd.*

are favourite *pensions*
H. Rheinfall (35 beds).

Boats to cross the
Rhine and to ascend the
central rock which di-
vides the Falls. On the
opposite bank of the
Rhine are *H. Schloss*
Laufen, within the walls
of the castle, and, at
Dachsen stat., *H. Wit-*
zig, a small chalet-like
house, without view of
the river, but good and
reasonable.

NEUVEVILLE, 266

Hotels: *Faucon*; *Trois*
Poissons.

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Inn.

NIESEN. *Inn*, close to the
top, good. Ascent from
Thun, 176; from *Fruti-*
gen, 237

NIKLAUS, ST., CHAPEL, 167

Near by is, *Gasthaus z.*
Schlüssel, pension from
4 fr. upwards.

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NOTTWYL, 109

NOVIODUNUM (Nyon), 292

NUFENEN, 385

Rothes Haus.

— to ILANZ, 383

— PASS, 325

NYON, 292

Hotels: *H. Beau Ri-*
vage; *Lac*, both on the
lake; *Ange*, in the town;
Grand Château de Pran-
gins, 1 m. distant, good
and comfortable. **Dili-**
gences twice daily in
1 hr. to the Hydropathic
Establishment of Di-
vonne, *see* Rte. 53 g. Also
in 6 hrs. by the Col
du Marchairuz (4707 ft.)
to *Le Brassus*, Rtes.
52 e, f. One daily to St.

NYON—*contd.*

Cergues, in 2½ hrs.
Carriages to St. Cergues,
in 3 hrs.

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OBERAAR GLACIER, 199, 205
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OBERAARJOCH, 205
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H. Oberalpsee, on the summit of the pass, new, fair, but dear.

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Pension Moy; P. Oberhofen; P. Zimmermann.

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OBERRIEDT, 329

Rössli; Krone; Sonne.

OBERSAXEN, 365

OBER-SCHÖNENBUCH, 345

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OBERWALD, 206

H. de la Furka, good.

OBERWINTERTHUR (Vitudurum), 126

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Small *Kurhaus*, 1 hr. above Linththal.

OBSTALDEN, 350

Hirsch; Stern.

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OFEN PASS, 408

Ofen Wirthshaus, excellent little mountain inn in all respects.

OFENHORN, 320, 323

OLDENHORN, 249, 257

OLIVONE, 372

H. Olivone (Bolla), excellent, on the main Lukmanier road, with pretty garden, on right bank of the Camadra stream: *Osteria Centrale*, rough looking, on the left bank.

OLLON ST. TRIPHON, 302

OLTEN, 108

Hotels: Good Buffet; Schweizerhof, the best and close to stat.

—* to BÂLE, 104

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Deux Poissons, good.

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H. des Diablerets, large (150 bedrooms) and good.

Eng. Ch. (C.C.C.S.).

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ORTENSTEIN CASTLE, 375

OSSASCO, 325

Osteria delle Alpi, fair;

Osteria Nuova.

OSSOLA, DOMO D'. *See* DOMO.

OSWALD, KING OF NORTHUMBRIA, 139

OT, PIZ, 406

OTA, PUNT, 408

OUCHY, 293

Hotels: Hôtel Beau Rivage, a splendid and good house; *H. du Château; H. d'Angleterre*, formerly 'Ancre,' much improved, pension 8 fr., Lord Byron wrote here *The Prisoner of Chillon.*

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P.

PADELLA, PIZ, 406

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Small country *Inn.*

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PARACELSDUS, 404. Birthplace, 344

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Hotels: Kurhaus Parpan; H. Stätzerhorn.

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H. Sulzfluh, fair little mountain inn, capital headquarters.

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Kurhaus.

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Hotels: Ours, very good; *Croix Blanche; Gare.*

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PEDESTRIAN TRAVELLERS,

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PEIDEN, 373, 384

Inn, humble.

PEIDENBAD, 373, 384

The *Bathhouse* (rebuilt but closed in 1895), good quarters; the nearest *Telegraph Office* is at *Furth*, and carriages cannot always be procured at either place, unless ordered from *Plänz*.

PEILZ, LA TOUR DE, 297

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Löwe; P. Badrutt.

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PETERLINGEN. See PAY-
ERNE.

PETERSGRAT, 234

PETERSHAUSEN, 121

PETERS PLATZ, ST.

(Vals Platz), 383

Hotels: *H. & P. Albin*, very clean, and comfortable in all respects; *H. Glenner*; *H. Piz Aul*, homely. Large new *Bathhouse*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the village, now open.

Diligence to Ilanz in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

PETERZELL, ST., 340

PFÄFFENSPRUNG (Priest's Leap), 223, 230

PFÄFFERS BATHS, 330. Convent, 332

Hotels: *Kurhaus*, which now lodges 200 persons, at the Baths; in the village, *Adler*, best; *Löwe*.

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PILATUS, 156. Superstition concerning, 156. Ascent by Hergiswyl, 157; from Alpnach, 158

Hotels: *Pilatus-Kulm Hotel* (75 beds) with a dépendance, *Bellevue Hotel* (6792 ft., 50 beds), a good house, visited in 1868 by Q. Victoria, who ascended from Alpnach; the latter house stands on the depression between the Oberhaupt and the Esel. The latter summit is 5 min. above the hotel.

PILLON, COL DE, 248, 258

PIORA, VAL, 371

Hôtel Piora, large and

Piora, val—contd.

roomy, very comfortable, covered verandah, kept by *Lombardi* (host of one of the best hotels at Airolo), admirably adapted for a stay in the height of summer, as it is situated at a height of 6021 ft. at the W. end of the lake, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.' ride from Airolo.

PIOTTINO, MONTE, 227

PISCIADELLO, 417

PISOC, PIZ, 410

PISSEVACHE WATERFALL, 305

PIUMOGNA WATERFALL, 227

PIURO, 400

PLAN DES ILES, 257

Hotels: *H. des Diablerets*, good pension; and several *Pensions* such as *Chamois* and *Bellevue*. See *Vers l'Eglise*.

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.): at H. des Diablerets.

Horses: To Cruex de Champ, 6 fr.; to Lac d'Arnen, 10 fr.

Guides: To Cape de Moine, 6 fr.; to Lac d'Arnen, 5 fr.; to Chamosaire, 6 fr.; to Oldenhorn, 10 fr.; to Diablerets, 12 fr., crossing the mountain to Sion, 20 fr.

**PLANS DE FREN-
NIÈRES, LES, 303**

Hotels: *Tanner* (Bernard), with numerous dépendances; *H. & P. Marlétaz*—both modest; several smaller houses (*Muveran*, *Beau Vert*). At Frenières between Les Plans and Bex, *H. du Grd. Muveran*.

Guides: Charles, Jules, and Vincent *Veillon*, F. *Scherix*, Pierre *Marlétaz*—all good.

PLANTA FAMILY, 406, 407

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Post, fair, but simple.

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PONT, LE (VALLÉE DE JOUX), 277

H. de la Truite, fair.

PONTARLIER, 274

Hotels: *Paris*; *Poste*; *National*. Good *Buffet* at stat.

— to LAUSANNE, 276

— to NEUCHÂTEL, 274

PONTE (ENGADINE), 407

Albula (20 bedrooms), pension 7 fr.; *Krone*, both good and moderate.

PONTRESINA, 411.

Excursions, 412. Tour of Piz Bernina, 414

Hotels: *Kronenhof* and *Bellavista* (250 bedrooms), excellent in every way, pension 11 to 16 fr.; *H. Roseg* (155 bedrooms), large house at entrance of village, good but dear, 12 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. pension, fine view; *H. Saratz* (95 bedrooms), pension from 12 fr., good; *H. Languard* (30 bedrooms), pension 10 fr.; *H. Enderlin* (70 bedrooms), pension from 12 fr.; *H. Pontresina* (66 bedrooms), pension 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Weisses Kreuz* (64 bedrooms), pension 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 fr.—all good, in the village; *H. Bernina* (50 beds), new, good, and cheap; *Steinbock*, in upper village, homely (60 bedrooms), pension 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. All the *Inns* have the electric light. Several good lodging-houses. The *Kronenhof* and *H. Enderlin* are open all the year.

PONTRESINA—*contd.*

Eng. Ch. (Holy Trinity): (S.P.G.).

Eng. Physician: Dr. Stuart A. Tidey.

Carriages: The tariff for carriages is high. 1-horse carr. for 2 persons—to *Samâden*, 5 fr.; *Bernina Houses*, 6 fr.; *St. Moritz*, 7 fr.; *Roseg Restaurant*, 8 fr.; *Mortersatsch*, 5 fr.; *Maloja*, 17 fr.; *Poschiavo*, 35 fr.; *Le Prese*, 35 fr.

Guides: See printed *Tariff*. Martin Schocher is President of the Guides' Society, and by far the best man. Also, Chr. Schnitzler; Johann Gross; Andreas Rauch; Christian de Christian Grass. As a body, the Pontresina men are inferior in skill and manners to the best guides of the Bernese Oberland.

Shops: Enderlin, host of the Kreuz, is a collector and vendor of botanical specimens. Flûry is a fair photographer.

Horses: To Piz Languard (for about 2-3rds of the way), 9 fr.

—* to SILVAPLANA by the Fuorcla Surlej, 412

— to POSCHIAVO and LE PRESE by Bernina pass, 417

— to the BATHS of BORMIO by Val Viola, 417

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— to CHIESA by the Chapûtschin pass, 414

— to CHIAVENNA, 401

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PORRENTROY, 101

H. National, new, with Restaurant; *Cheval Blanc*; *Ours*.

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PORTO VAL TRAVAGLIA, 233

PORTUS VALLESLE (PORT VALAIS), 301

POSCHIAVO, 418

Hotels: *Croce Bianca*, a curious old house, good and reasonable; *H. Albrici*.

— to CHIESA in VAL MALENCO by the Canciano pass, 415, 419

— to BATHS of BORMIO by the Passo di Val Viola, 417

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PAZ, 252

PREGNY, 288, 292

PREMIA, 324

Albergo dell' Agnello.

PRESE, LE, BATHS OF, 418

The *Hotel* (50 bedrooms), opened in 1856, is comfortable, with excellent table d'hôte, pension 8 to 11 fr., and the bathing establishment is well managed.

Eng. Ch. S. (S.P.G.).

English Doctor: Dr. *Spurway* (of Rome) resides here during July and August.

Carriages: 1-horse carr. to *Tirano*, 10 fr.

— to CHIESA, in Val Malenco, by the Canciano pass, 415, 419

PROMONTOGNO, 400

H. Bregaglia, large (49 bedrooms), comfortable.

PROSA, MONTE, 225

PRUNTRUT. See PORRENTROY.

PULLY, 296

PULTMENGA CASTLE, 367

PUZATSCH, 373

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QUARTEN, 136

QUINTEN, 136

R.

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RADLEFSHORN, 202

RADOLFSZELL, 119

Sonne, good; *Krone*.

RÆTIA, Roman Province, 362

RAGATZ (BATHS), 330. Excursions, 332

Hotels: *Quellen Hof*, (350 beds), a magnificent Bathing Establishment, with terraced gardens; *Hof Ragatz* (350 beds), originally summer residence of the abbots of St. Gall, rebuilt, very good. These houses are supplied with water from the hot springs of Pfäfers, conveyed hither in wooden pipes 12,500 ft. long. *H. Tamina & Schweizerhof* very good (200 beds), good baths. Adjoining is the *Dorf Bad*. These are all first class. *H. Lattmann*; *H. Rosengarten*, at the Stat., fair; *Krone*; *Friedthal*. Furnished houses can be had.

A gymnasium, on the system of Dr. Zander of Stockholm, has been established.

The best months for visiting Ragatz are said to be June and September, July and August being very warm.

Enquiry Office: At the Post Office or at the Pharmacie Sûnderhauf.

Eng. Ch. (C.C.C.S.).

Omnibus: To the Baths, $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

Carriages: Carr. wait at the stat. to convey visitors to the Old Baths of Pfäfers, and charge 7 fr. for 2 persons, 10 fr. for 3 or 4, there and back.

— to REICHENAU by the Kunkels pass, 333

— to COIRE, 360

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RAPPENTHAL, 319

RAPPERSCHWYL,

134. Bridge, 134

Hotels: *H. du Lac*, pension 5½ to 6 fr., English spoken; *Freihof*; *Schwan*, both good; *Post*.

RÄTHERICHSBODEN, 198

RAURICORUM, AUGUSTA (AUGST), 111

RAWYL PASS, 245

REALP, 202

Hotels: *H. des Alpes*, small, but very clean, nice, and cheap; *Zur Post*, formerly Hospice of the Capuchins, founded 1735, but recently refitted. The *Hôtel zum Tiefengletscher* and the *H. Galenstock* are the only houses between Realp and the 2 inns on the Furka.

RECKINGEN, 207, 319

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REDING, ALOYS, his grave, 161. Cradle of the family, 345

REICHENAU (near Coire), 365, 374

Adler, once a convent, adjoining M. Planta's garden, not well kept.

—* to RAGATZ by the Kunkels pass, 333

— to SPLÜGEN by the Safienthal and Löchliberg pass, 384

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Mohr; *Krone*.

REICHENBACH

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Hotel: *Reichenbach Hotel & P. des Alpes*, ¼ hr. from Meiringen, a comfortable house with hot and cold baths; pre-

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Hotels: *Zum Schützen*, in the town, good; *H. Dietschy* (110 beds); and *Grand Hôtel des Salines* (220 beds), in a pretty garden above town on the Rhine, and a bath-house supplied with brine from the saltworks, good, pension 8 fr. a day.

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Hotel: *Hôtel du Glacier*

du Rhône (Seiler of Zermatt), 5778 ft., the chief centre between the Furka, Grimsel, and Eggishorn, a dinner always about 1.30 p.m.,

RHONE—*contd.*

when the diligences arrive, p. 201.

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.).

Diligences: Daily over the Furka to Göschenen (Rte. 26B), 11 fr. 80 c.; to Brieg (Rtes. 26B, 28), 13 fr. 35 c.; to Meiringen over the Grimsel, 11 fr. 20 c.

Carriages: 1-horse carriage to Andermatt, 25 fr.; 2-horse, 50 fr.

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Kuranstalt, well situated in the forest, good, civil people. Carriage to Glarus, 12 fr.

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Hotels: *Engel*; *Drei Könige*.

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H. Nesthorn, a mountain inn, good, though small. **Guides:** P. Siegen, Josef Rubin; and the three *Kalbermattens* are recommended. There is a fair tariff for the neighbouring expeditions.

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Excellent small *Inn* and pension, now in the same hands as the Eggishorn hotel, and the Riederfurka Inn. **Eng. Ch. S.** (S.P.G.).

RIEDER FURKA, 211

Another small *Inn*, now in the same hands as the Rieder Alp.

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Small and simple chalet *Inn*, at the church hamlet.

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Hotels: *H. Rigi Kulm* and *H. Regina* (500 beds together) offer every comfort, including telegraph, at high prices even considering the situation. The handsome, well furnished *H. Rigi Kaltbad* affords accommodation for 400 guests; house well warmed; table d'hôte and good cook; healthy situation, with view down lake, and over the mountains, and sheltered from the N. and W. (breakfast at 8, dinner at 12, tea at 4, supper at 8). It is preferable to find accommodation in the modern part of the house. **Eng. Ch. S.** (C. C. C. S.). Reading room. Baths and whey. Post to and from Lucerne daily. Rly. and telegraph stat. Season from June to middle of September. The society is chiefly German. *H. Bellevue*, close to the stat., is a perfectly comfortable house and pension, with more moderate charges. The *H. Rigi Scheideck* (5407 ft.) is a large establishment (200 beds), with fine public rooms, and chapel for all creeds. **Eng. Ch. S.** (S. P. G.). The *Rigi Staffel* (5230 ft.), ½ hr. below *Kulm*, is a good and moderate hotel (sleeping accommodation for 150). Close to chapel of *Rigi Klösterli* are several hotels, of which the best are the *Schwert* (125 beds) and *Sonne* (130 beds).

RIGI—*contd.*

Hotel at Rigi First Stat., 180 beds.

There is a small *pension* at Unterstetten on a shelf overhanging the Lake of Lucerne.

Walks from Rigi Kaltbad: To the *Känzeli* or Pulpit, fronting Pilatus (10 min.), and on to the *Rothstock*, the W. point of the mountain, 5460 ft. above the sea, grand sunset view, 1 ½ hr.; to the *Kulm*, 1 hr.; to *Klösterli*, ¾ hr.; to the *Dossen* over Vitznau, 1 ½ hr.; to *Rigi Scheideck*, 2 hrs.; to the *Stalactite caves* on the road to Vitznau, 1 hr.; to *Weggis*, ½ hr.; to *Arth*, 2 hrs.

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Hotels: *Anker*, recently rebuilt, excellent; *Seehof*, good, but rather dear; *Hirsch*, moderate; *H. Badhof*; *H. Bodan*; *Post*; *Grüner Baum*; *Krone*. *Buffet*, at the Town stat. On the lake, 2 ½ m. N.W. towards Arbon, is the *Hotel of the Baths of Horn*.

Baths: Extensive swimming baths 5 min. below the town.

Railways: To *Constance*, *Coire*, and *Bregenz* (Rtes. 66 and 67), and to *Heiden* (Rte. 68).

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Rosenlauri-Bad, comfortable house with 70 beds. **Eng. Ch. S.** (S. P. G.).

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 New Club Hut here opened in 1895, whence the *Grand Moeveran* can be climbed in 2½ hrs.
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Hotels: *H. Bernina* (100 beds), pension from 9 fr., well kept, moderate, open all year; *H. des Alpes*; *Krone*.
Eng. Ch. (Immanuel): (C. C. C. S.).
Horses: 1 horse to *Piz Ot*, 10 fr.; *Muottas Muraigl*, 10 fr.
Carriages: 1-horse carr. to *St. Moritz Baths*, 7 fr.; *Silvaplana*, 10 fr.; *Sils*, 12 fr.; *Maloja*, 15 fr.; *Pontresina*, 4 fr.; *Mortératsch Glacier*, 8 fr.; *Bernina Pass*, 15 fr. For 2 horses the charge is about double; to *Coire* by the *Albula*, 120 fr.; by the *Julier*, 130 fr.; *Chiavenna*, 70 fr.; *Le Prese*, 55 fr.; *Bormio*, 130 fr.; *Tarasp*, 76 fr.; *Davos* by the *Flüela*, 70 fr.
Guides: In abundance.
Diligences: To *Thusis* for *Coire*, 4 times daily in 8½ (Albula)–9¼ (Julier) hrs.; to *Tirano*, twice daily in 7½ hrs.
 — to **TARASP-BAD** and **NAUDERS**, 406
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Hotels: *Pianta*, new
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commended as night
quarters between Chur
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Michel*, also good and
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Hotels: *Grd. H. des
Bains*; *H. Suisse*; *H. Pierre
à Voir*, close to stat., good
and moderate. 2 hrs. by
mule path above Saxon
at a height of 5000 ft. on
the Col du Len is the *Grd.
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Enquiry Office: Li-
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Railways: To *Winter-
thur* and *Zürich*, to *Bâle*,
and to *Constance*; as well
as to *Donaueschingen* and
Offenburg (for *Strasburg*
and *Frankfort*) by the
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Kurhaus Bellevue, most
obliging people, and ex-
cellent accommodation,
the hotel having been
recently rebuilt on a
larger scale; *H. des
Alpes*, close by, in the
same hands. Good stop-
ping place for a time.
There is a good *woodcar-
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H. S. Platte, rebuilt,
good restaurant, with
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Hotels; Rössli, good, clean and reasonable; H. Hediger. H. Stern (same owner as inn on the Mythen) and H. Bellevue at Rickenbach, 1 m., at the foot of the Mythen. 20 min. above is P. Sonnenberg. Model of the valley of Muotta, illustrating the French and Russian campaign, at M. Schindler's.
Diligence to Muottathal twice a day in 1½ hrs.
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Kurhaus & Pension Sonnenberg, an immense establishment (350 beds), which is in every way adapted for a stay of some length: several smaller houses.
Eng. Ch. S.: (S.P.G.). Carriages: 1-horse carriage from Treib to hotel, 6 fr.; also good carriage-road from Beckenried.
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Hotels: *Bellevue*, very good, open in winter, much frequented; *Poste*, good; *Terminus*. (2 hrs. above Sierre, by carriage road, at Crans is the large new *Hotel du Parc-Montana* (kept by the owner of the H. Bellevue), in an admirable situation; pension 8-12 fr., but prices to passers - by rather high. **Eng. Ch. S.**)
Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.): at H. Bellevue.
Carriages: to Vissoye, 10 fr.
Horses: to Vissoye or St. Luc, 8 fr., or *Montana*.
Guide: over the *Rawyl Pass*, 11 hrs., 15 fr.
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 good food; *Poste*. At *Mayens*, above Sion. *H. des Mayens de Sion*, the oldest, fairly good; *H. de la Rosa Blanche*; *H. Beau-séjour*, both said to be good.
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Hotels: *Couronne*, good and moderate; *Cerf*; *Tour Rouge*; *Adler*.
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Couronne, good; *Buffet* at stat.
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Hotels: *Posta*, comfortable, grape - cure taken here; *Maddalena*.

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Chalet inn, on the Oberkäsern Alp, bad and rough, with 40 beds, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below top of mountain.

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Hotels: *Spiezerhof* (75 beds), on the lake, view of Niesen: *Schönegg* (60 beds).

Pension: *P. Itten.*

Restaurant (with beds): at stat., excellent and cheap, with beautiful view of Lake of Thun.

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.): at *Spiezerhof.*

Diligence: To *Frutigen* in connection with the steamers.

Guides: For the *Niesen.*

Horses: For the *Niesen.*

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The *Hotel* has been enlarged.

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W. Tell, fair.

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Hotels: *Bodenhaus*, good, large rambling house with dépendance, pension 8 fr. with wine; *Splügen.*

Diligence: Twice daily to *Chiavenna* in $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., to *Bellinzona* in $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to *Thusis* in 3 hrs.

Carriages: 1-horse char to *Hinterrhein*, 8 fr.; 2-horse carr. to *Bellinzona*, 115 fr.

—* to *REICHENAU* by the

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STACHELBERG

BATHS, 350

Hotel: Excellent.

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.).

Guides: Good here;

R. Hämig, *Solomon* and *Fritz Zweifel*, *Thomas Wichser*, *H. Schiesser*, all in *Linththal*: *Hilarius Rhyner* and *P. Elmer* in *Elm*. With tariff: *Tödi*, 40 fr.; *Planura Pass*, 36 fr.; *Sandgratto Disentis*, 30 fr.

Diligence: From *Linththal* stat. over the *Klausen Pass* to *Altdorf*.

—* to *AMSTEG* by the *Claridengrat* pass, 353, 368

— to *ALTDORF* by the *Klausen* pass, 355

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H. Piz Duan.

STANSSTAD, 162, 214

Hotels: *H. Winkelried*, new and handsome; *Freienhof*; *Rössli.*

Steamers 10 times daily from *Lucerne* in 30 or 40

STANSSTAD—*contd.*

min. Electric Tramway to *Stanz & Engelberg.*

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Hotels: *Krone*; *Engel.*

— to *ENGELBERG*, 213

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A pretty *Inn*, fair, has been built near falls at the chalets of *Im Aesch.*

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Small *Inn*, fair.

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Löwe; *Krone*; *Sonne.*

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Charming little mountain *Inn*, well kept by owner of *Bär* at *Gadmen*, than which hostelry it is much better.

— to *GÖSCHENEN* by the *Sustenlimmi*, 217

— to the *GRIMSEL* or *RHONE GLACIER HOTEL* by the *Steinlimmi* and *Triftlimmi*, 202, 218

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 above sea, excellent and
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Schweizerhof (16 bed-
 rooms), pension 7-10½
 fr.; *Rhätia* (14 bed-
 rooms)—both fair.
 —* to DAVOS PLATZ by the
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Bathhouse and Hotel,
 200 rooms, 300 beds,
 60 baths, pension 12-35
 fr., with dépendance
Bellevue at Vulpera.
 Telegraph. Dr. Killias
 is the resident physician
 at the Kurhaus. Dr.
Pernisch died in 1892.
 Eng. Ch. (C.C.C.S.).
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 good, clean, and cheap.
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 new ; *Léman & Midi*.
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Grand Hôtel de Thoune
 or *Thunerhof*, a magnifi-
 cent building on banks
 of Aar, and *Hôtel Bellevue*,
 large establishment, with
 beautiful grounds, well
 managed, both now in
 the hands of the same
 company, Pension 10 to
 18 fr. ; *H. & P. Baumgarten*,
 clean and pleasant, in

THUN—*contd.*

shady garden. In town —*Freienhof*, frequented by Swiss officers; *Falke*, and *Schweizerhof* and *Bär*, near stat.; *W. Kreuz*; *Krone*. *Pension Itten* (110 beds), S. of town, comfortable and moderate charges; beautiful views.

Enquiry Office :

Stämpfli, bookseller, Städthausplatz.

Eng. Ch. (C.C.C.S.): in grounds of H. Bellevue.

Physicians : Dr. F. *Ris*, and Dr. E. *Mory*, 15, Lauithor; both speak English.

Chemist : Th. *Hopf*, 35, Hauptstrasse.

Carriages : The charges for vehicles and saddle-horses throughout the Bernese Oberland have been fixed by a tariff (price 40 c.), which is hung up in the principal hotels and in the lake steamers. The *voituriers* are also bound to produce the tariff when called for. As it is subject to changes, travellers are recommended to consult that for the current year. To *Château d'Oex*, 10 hrs., 1-horse car., 40 fr., 2-horse, 70 fr.; to *Wimmis*, 1-horse car., 8 fr.

Diligence : To *Saanen* twice daily in 8 or 9 hrs.; to *Zweisimmen* thrice daily, 5½ to 6½ hrs., thence to *Lenk*, 2 hrs.

Railways : To *Bern* and *Interlaken*.

Steamboats : To *Interlaken Rly. Stat.* 6 times a day, in 1 hr. 30 min. to 2¼ hrs. Fare 3 fr. They start from the *Freienhof*, calling at *Hofstetten* (near the big inns) and at *Thunersee* (*Scherzligen*) Rly. stat.

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Hotels : *H. & P. Via Mala* (95 bedrooms), with garden, comfortable, facing the *Via Mala*, a pleasant resting-place; *Post* (55 bedrooms); *Rhätia* (20 bedrooms); the two latter are open in winter; *w. Kreuz* (30 bedrooms); *Splügen* (20 bedrooms).

Enquiry Office : at the *Post Office*.

Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.): in the *Swiss ch.*

Diligences : daily to *Tiefenkasten*, and thence over the *Albula* (Rte. 93), or to *Davos* (Rte. 94 B); also over the *Splügen* (Rte. 87) and *San Bernardino* (Rte. 91).

— to *CHIAVENNA* by the *Splügen* pass, 376

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H. Torrentalp, new and good, 1½ hrs. below the peak.

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H. de la Cascade à la Frua, good, enlarged in 1891, excellent headquarters for mountain excursions. The landlord, *Zertanna*, knows neighbouring ranges and acts as guide.

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 Hotels: *Krone*, fair; *P. Lindenbühl*. Diligence from St. Gall to Trogen in 1¾ hrs., and thence to Gais.
 Carriages to Appenzell by Teufen, 1-horse carr. 12 fr.
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 Hotels: *Krone*; *Tödi*—both good.
 —to OLIVONE by the Greina pass, 373
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H. Trübsee (Hess), on the brow overlooking Engelberg, good mountain inn, telephone to Engelberg.
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Ours. Row-boats may be hired here for a visit to St. Peter's Isle.

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 Hotels: *Kurhaus Uetliberg* (110 beds), close to the summit of the mountain; *Hôtel Uto-Staffel*, on S. slope; *H. Utokulm*; *P. Annaberg*.
 Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.): at H. Uetliberg.
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H. du Glacier de Gries, clean but homely.
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H. & P. Klausen, good, pension 6 fr.
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 Small Pension overhanging the lake of Lucerne.
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 At Bei d. Kapelle, *H. W. Tell*, much better than the simple *Sonne* at Mattenwang. In a swamp not far from the first-named inn is *H. Alpenrose*.
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 Hotels: *Grand Hôtel*; *H. de Genève-Terminus*, close to stat., best position and air; *Maison de Ville*, clean and moderate, pension 5 fr. a day; *Croix Blanche*.
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Kurhaus Vättis, new, clean, comfortable, and cheap; *Calanda*, also new; *Lerche* and *Tamina*, the old village inns.
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Albergo Monte Leone. fair mountain inn, good food, but otherwise very Italian.
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Hotels: *H. des Gorges du Trient*, a handsome house close to the gorges; also *H. Victoria & des Alpes*; *Gare*. At Gueuroz-sur-Vernayaz is *H. des Rochers*.

Eng. Ch. S. (S. P. G.): at H. des Gorges.

Guides: Fr. *Fournier* and *Gaspard Coquoz*, both at Salvan, are good guides for the Dent du Midi.

— to CHAMONIX by the Trient valley, 305

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Hotels: *H. National* and *H. du Cygne*, both in the hands of the same Company, large first-class hotels; *H. & P. Beauséjour* and *Monney*; *H. Continental*, on the lake.

American Dentist:

L. Garcia (Dr. Hall's successor), 1, Place Masséna.

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H. de Pillon, good; *P. Busset*; *P. Oldenhorn* (open also in winter); *P. Mon Séjour*.

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H. Signina, new, fair; *Rössli*; *Post*.

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Hotels: *Grand H. de Vevey*, magnificent hotel in extensive grounds on lake outside town, but near stat., fine view and healthy situation; *Hotel Monnet* or *des Trois Cou-*

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ronnes, one of the best hotels in Switzerland, charges not out of proportion with comfort, from Oct. 15 to May 1 you may live here moderately en pension; *Grand Hôtel du Lac*, excellent, charming garden, terrace, and well furnished house. These are all on lake, first-class hotels. *H. d'Angleterre*; *H. & P. du Château*; *H. du Léman*—very good houses, with view of lake; *H. Mooser*, above town, very good; *P. du Panorama*, good, with fine terrace; *Trois Rois*; *Croix d'Or*; *Poste*; *Pont*, close to stat.

Pensions (see also *Clarens*): Numerous on the road along the shore of the lake. One of the most beautifully situated and largest is the *Pension Ketterer*, at the N. point of the bay of Clarens; *Pension Mooser* at Chemenin, above town, garden and fine views, well spoken of. Many second-class pensions at 4½ to 5 fr.

Enquiry Office: 21, quai Perdonnet.

Eng. Ch. (All Saints) (C. C. C. S.). The *Russian Chapel* is worth a visit.

Physicians: Dr. Arthur Leeson, 4, Quai de la Veveyse; Dr. Muret; Dr. Perret.

Dentist: Dr. C. O. Hall (of Cannes), in summer and autumn at 9, rue Collet.

Shops: *Benda's Library*, next door to H. Monnet, has large collection of photographs of Alps, books, music, etc. *Ormond & Cie* make the cigars so well known in Switzerland as *Vevey fins* and *Vevey longs*. The shops at Vevey are gay and good.

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Omnibus: From Vevey to *Chexbres* stat. to meet the trains from Berne and Friburg (1¼ hr.).

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H. & P. Bonivard; *H. Masson*; *H. Chillon*.

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Eng. Ch. (C. C. C. S.).

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 Sulphur baths, ½ hr. N.
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 by attentive landlords
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 The *Hotel* has 100
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Omnibus in the after-
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 stat., 2-horse carriages 20
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 fraublick*; *Kreuz*; *P.*
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Eng. Ch. S. (C.C.C.S.):
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 wald.
H. de la Jungfrau, con-
 venient mid-day halting-
 place with excellent table
 d'hôte, 4 fr., directly
 facing Jungfrau. Tele-
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 attached to *H. Palmy* by
 warmed corridor, good
 (50 bedrooms). Open all
 the year round; English
 doctor resides here.
Eng. Ch. S. (S. P. G.).
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Horses: The charge
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 of *Niesen* and down
 again the same day is 15
 fr. If kept all night 20 fr.,
 but it will be of little use
 in descent. Close to top
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 is a clean wooden *Hotel*
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ZUG—*contd.*
 twice a day from the stat. They command beautiful view of Lake of Zug.
Steamers, on the Lake of Zug, touching first at *Immensee*, then at *Arth*, run 5 times a day ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Zug to *Arth*).
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Pensions: *Neptune*, Seefeld suburb; *Sonnenberg* and *Plattenhof*, on **Zürichberg**. *Beausite*, near the Theatre.
Central Post & Telegraph Office, 23, **Bahnhofstrasse**, open for telegrams day and night; many branch offices, including one at stat.
British Consulate: 2, **Palmengasse**. (The present Consul, **Mr. H. Angst**, is also the Director of the newly

ZÜRICH—*contd.*
 founded Swiss National Museum.)
General Enquiry Office for Strangers (*Bureau des Etrangers*): Under official auspices, on ground-floor of Exchange, close to **H. Baur au Lac**, open daily (save Sundays) from 9 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.
Eng. Ch. S. (**S. P. G.**): On Sundays in **St. Anne's Ch.**, a little way out of **Bahnhofstrasse**. **R. C. Church** in the suburb of **Aussersihl**.
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The Museum or **Reading Room**: 2, **Limmatquai**, near **Lower Bridge**, contains capital reading room, where English newspapers and reviews are taken, as well as over 300 foreign papers and magazines; extensive library attached to it. Travellers can be introduced for one month by a member or by a hotel-keeper. Open 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.
The Swiss National Museum, founded in 1890 for important national antiquities, arts, and industries was opened in June, 1898.
Booksellers: **Albert Müller**, 32, **Münstergasse**;

ZÜRICH—*contd.*

Caesar *Schmidt*, 3, Poststrasse; *Meyer and Zeller*, 20, Rathhausquai; and others, have good collections of books, guide-books, and photographs.

Chemists: *Lilienkron*, in Weinplatz, and *Dunnenberger*, near H. Bellevue, make up English prescriptions.

Baths: For men—in lake, near H. Baur au Lac; for women—in river, just below new Quaibrücke.

Funicular Railways: to the Uetliberg, and Zürichberg.

Tramways connect

ZÜRICH—*contd.*

all the principal parts of town and suburbs. An Electric tram runs to the suburbs of *Hottingen*, *Hirslanden* and *Oerlikon*.

Telephonic communication (wires now laid underground) is well organized.

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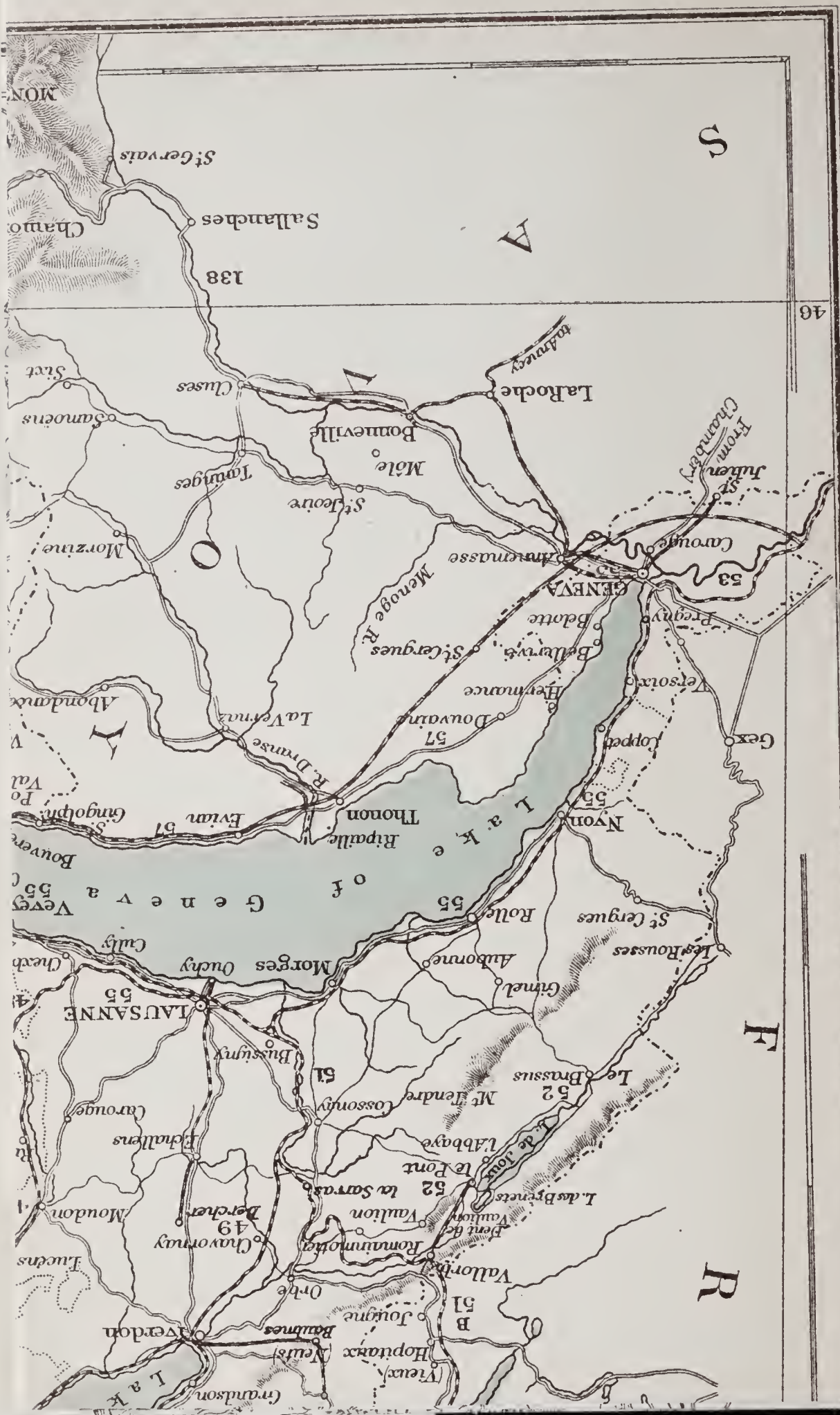
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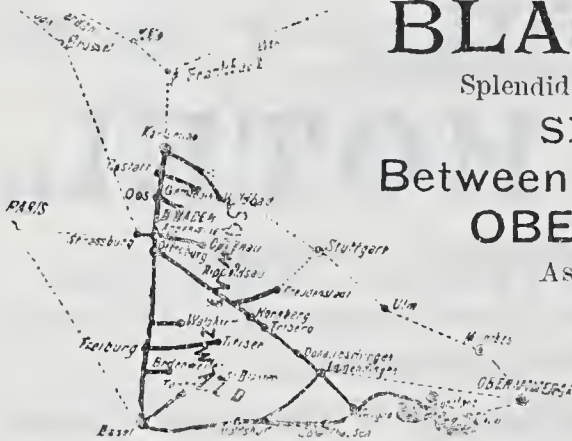
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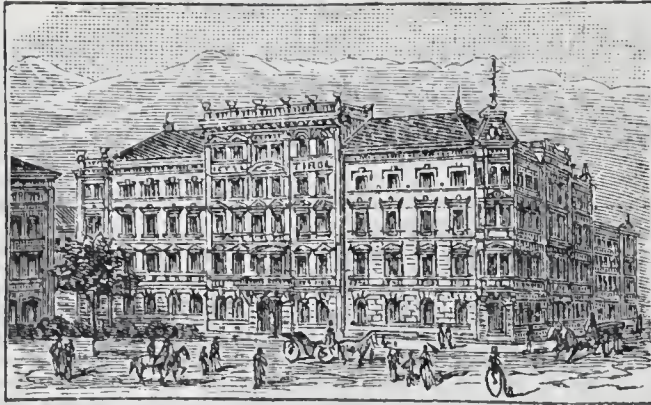
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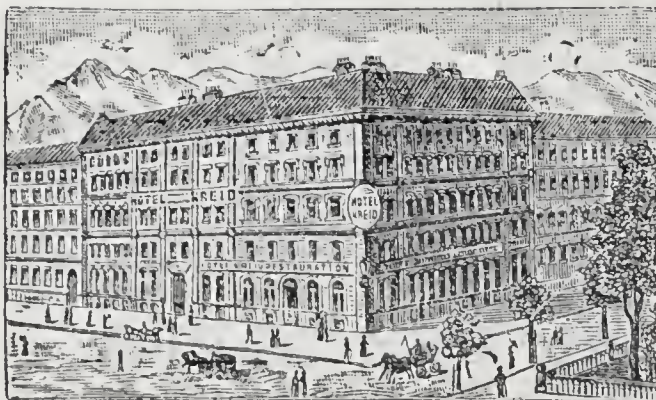
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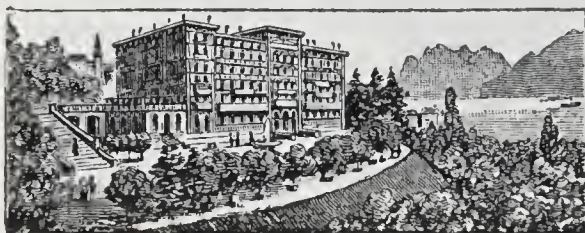
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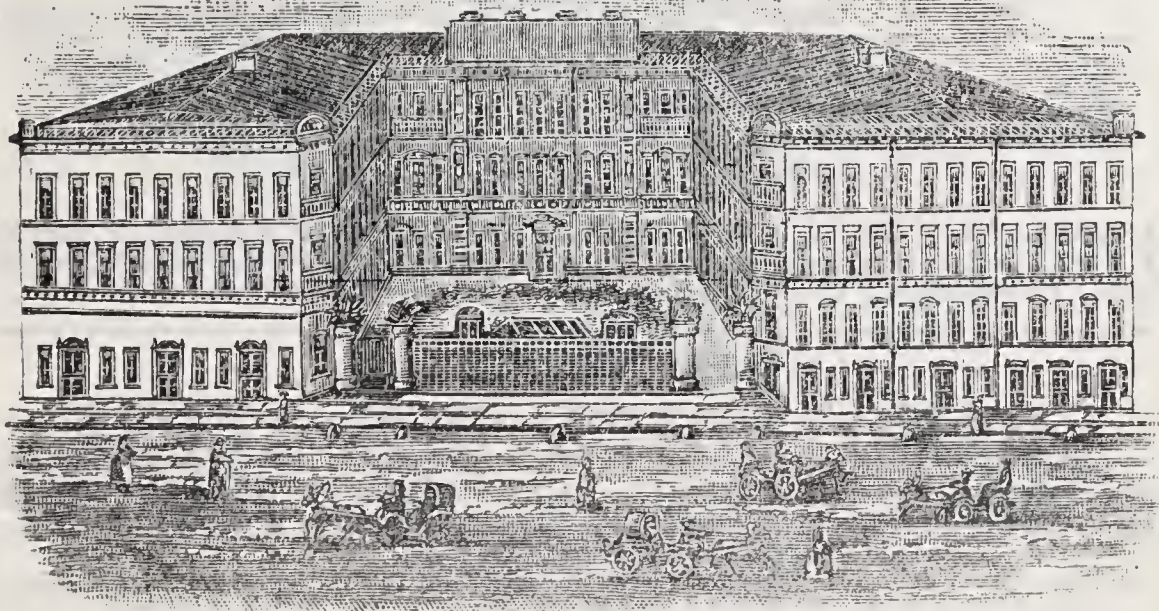
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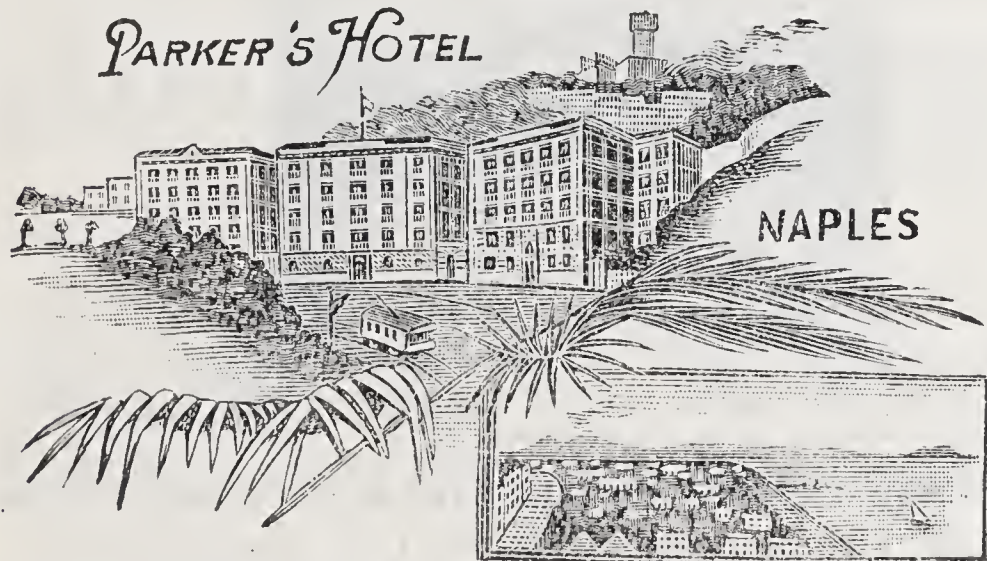
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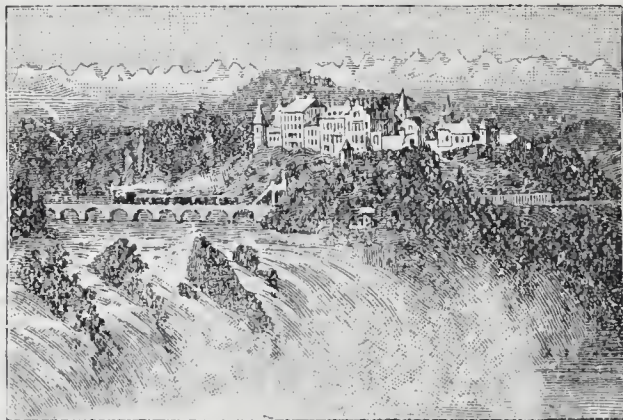
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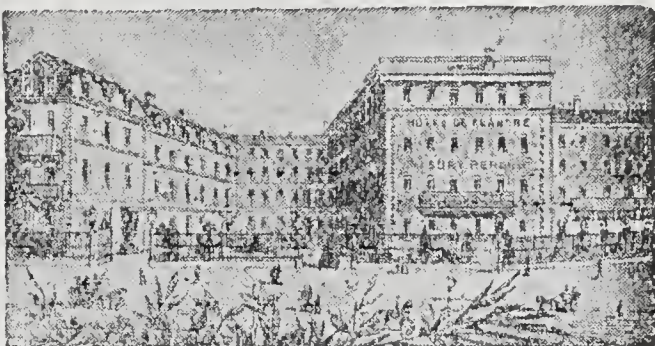
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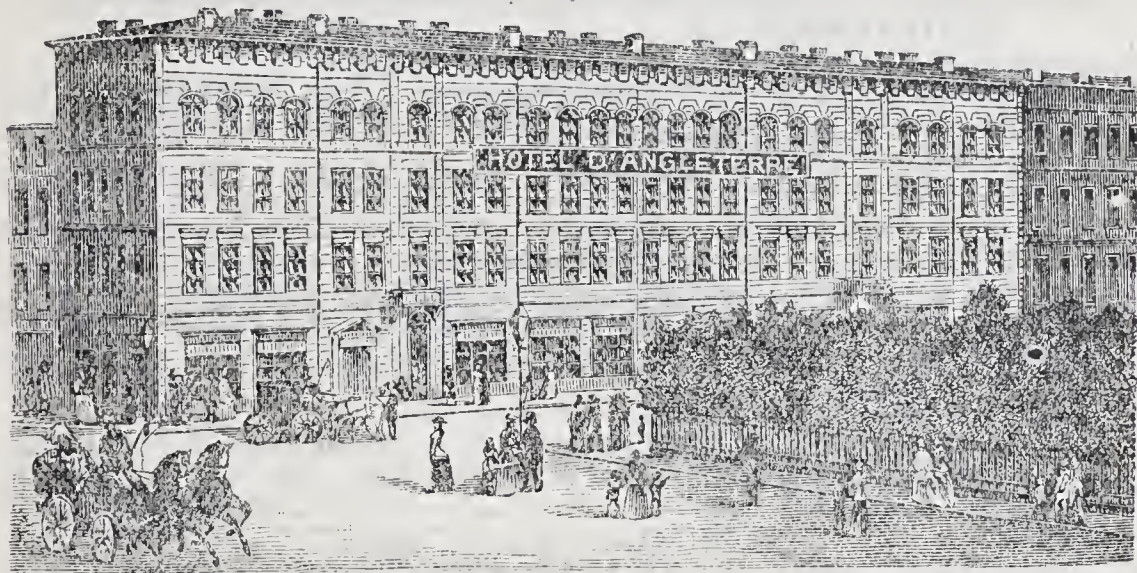
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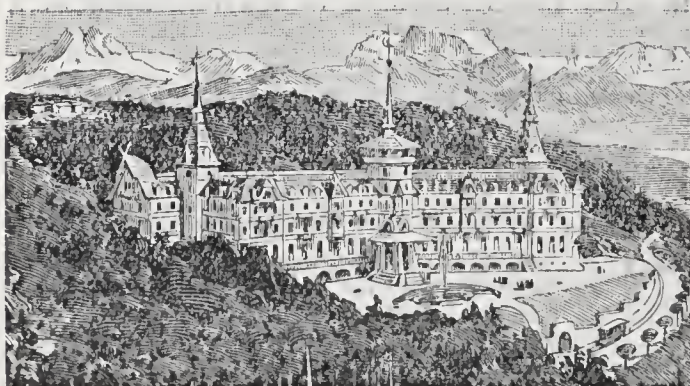
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